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REPORTS

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— (16.) —

LUNACY; LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND); LUNACY (SCOTLAND).

Session

10 *December* 1868 — 11 *August* 1869.

VOL. XXVII.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1868-9.

TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the bot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered by The House of Commons *to be Printed*
14 *July* 1869.

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

(8 & 9 Vict. Cap. 100.)

The Right Hon. the EARL of SHAFTESBURY, CHAIRMAN;
FRANCIS BARLOW, ESQ.;
COLONEL H. M. CLIFFORD;
HONOURABLE DUDLEY F. FORTESCUE, M.P.;
B. W. PROCTER, ESQ.

Medical.	*Legal.*
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J. D. CLEATON, ESQ.	JOHN FORSTER, ESQ.

Secretary—C. P. PHILLIPS, ESQ.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31st March 1869.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

The following summary shows the number and distribution of all persons of unsound mind in England and Wales under official cognizance on 1st January 1869, exclusive of 225 lunatics, so found by inquisition, and residing with their Committees:

	Private.			Pauper.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums	107	118	225	12,227	14,415	26,642	12,334	14,533	26,867
In Registered Hospitals	995	944	1,939	207	206	413	1,202	1,150	2,352
In Licensed Houses	1,679	1,444	3,123	620	1,053	1,673	2,299	2,497	4,796
In Naval and Military Hospitals	209	–	209	–	–	–	209	–	209
In Criminal Asylum	330	74	404	45	12	57	375	86	461
Private Single Patients	138	186	324	–	–	–	138	186	324
In Workhouses	–	–	–	4,899	6,282	11,181	4,899	6,282	11,181
Out-door Paupers	–	–	–	2,908	4,079	6,987	2,908	4,079	6,987
Total	3,458	2,766	6,224	20,906	26,047	46,953	24,364	28,813	53,177

With reference to the classification of patients as private or pauper, we may here observe, that in the foregoing summary, as well as in the several Tables contained in and appended to this Report, all lunatics, not paupers within the statutory definition, viz., "maintained wholly or in part by or chargeable to any parish, union, or county," are classed as private patients. This is to be borne in mind more especially as respects the Military and Naval Hospitals, and the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum, in the latter of which all but about 60 of the patients are maintained out of the Consolidated Fund.

The summary shows a total increase in the number of insane persons on 1st January 1869, as compared with the 1st January 1868 (*see* Table I. next page), of 2,177, of which number we subjoin an analysis.

The number of private patients appears, during that interval, to have increased, in County and Borough Asylums by 6; in Registered Hospitals by 70; in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 107; in Naval and Military Hospitals by 27; and in private charge as single patients by 50. On the other hand the patients in Provincial Licensed Houses have decreased by 138, the result being a net increase of 122 in the class of private patients.

The number of the pauper class has been increased by 2,020, distributed thus:—County and Borough Asylums, 1,181; Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses, 184; Workhouses, 497; out-door paupers, 158.

There appears, besides, an increase, during the year, of 35 in the total number of criminal patients in the Broadmoor Asylum.

The following Table contains a summary analogous to the above in respect to each of the years from 1859 to 1869, both inclusive, showing the number of lunatics on the 1st January in each of those years, and, excepting as to the Broadmoor Asylum, distinguishing the private from the pauper patients:

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859–1869 inclusive.

On 1st January	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals.		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		In Provincial Licensed Houses.		In Naval and Military Hospitals.	In Work-houses.	Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		In Broad-moor Criminal Asylum.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total Number.	
1859 -	227	15,617	1,639	216	1,287	1,264	1,541	924	164	7,963	122	5,798	4,980	31,782	–	36,762
1860 -	227	17,209	1,616	233	1,342	602	1,606	750	157	8,219	117	5,980	5,065	32,993	–	38,058
1861 -	212	18,380	1,739	258	1,380	573	1,638	512	174	8,543	123	6,115	5,266	34,381	–	39,647
1862 -	267	19,387	1,752	262	1,437	695	1,656	605	162	8,603	146	6,157	5,420	35,709	–	41,129
1863 -	259	20,314	1,797	306	1,448	826	1,705	552	145	9,208	153	6,405	5,507	37,611	–	43,118
1864 -	231	21,300	1,780	348	1,479	843	1,685	448	176	9,710	159	6,541	5,510	39,190	95	44,795
1865 -	208	22,077	1,815	363	1,485	870	1,669	453	176	9,756	212	6,557	5,565	40,076	309	45,950
1866 -	229	23,414	1,885	380	1,535	897	1,627	304	176	9,973	227	6,580	5,679	41,548	421	47,648
1867 -	216	24,374	1,844	374	1,580	914	1,650	336	190	10,307	223	6,638	5,703	42,943	440	49,086
1868 -	219	25,461	1,869	412	1,555	991	1,599	499	182	10,684	274	6,829	5,698	44,876	426	51,000
1869 -	225	26,642	1,939	413	1,662	1,020	1,461	653	209	11,181	324	6,987	5,820	46,896	461	53,177
Increase in the 10 years	–	11,025	300	197	375	–	–	–	45	3,218	202	1,189	840	15,114	461	16,415
Decrease ditto -	2	–	–	–	–	244	80	271	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

From this Table the total number of lunatics appears to have advanced from 36,762 on 1st January 1859, to 53,177 on 1st January 1869; the whole increase being 16,415, viz.: 1. Of private patients, an increase of 300 in Registered Hospitals; of 375 in Metropolitan Licensed Houses; of 45 in Naval and Military Hospitals; and of 202 in the class of single patients. On the other hand, there are reductions of 2 in County and Borough Asylums, and of 80 in Provincial Licensed Houses: the net result being an increase of 840 private patients. 2. Of pauper patients, an increase of 11,025 in County and Borough Asylums; of 197 in Registered Hospitals; of 3,218 in Workhouses; of 1,189, in the class of out-door paupers; forming an aggregate increase of 15,629, from which has to be deducted a decrease of 515, viz., 244 in the Metropolitan and 271 in the Provincial Licensed Houses, the net increase thus being 15,114. 3. To which are to be added 461 criminal patients in the Broadmoor Asylum, which was opened in 1863. It thus appears that the number of lunatics, as far as our official records extend, has increased 45 per cent. during the decennial period ending 1st January last, and that 67 per cent. of this increase is attributable to additional pauper patients in County and Borough Asylums. The number of such patients altogether in these asylums appears to have increased 70 per cent.; of lunatics in Workhouses 40 per cent.; and of out-door pauper lunatics 21 per cent. The increase of private patients during the same period appears to have been altogether 17 per cent.

The next Table shows the proportion of the total number of lunatics to the population for each year from 1859 to 1869 inclusive.

TABLE II.—Showing the Proportion of the Total Number of Lunatics to the Population, in each of the Years 1859–1869 inclusive.

YEAR.	Population.	Total Number of Lunatics on 1st January.	Proportion to Population.
1859	19,686,701	36,762	1 in 536
1860	19,902,713	38,058	,, 523
1861	20,119,314	39,647	,, 507
1862	20,336,467	41,129	,, 494
1863	20,554,137	43,118	,, 477
1864	20,772,308	44,795	,, 464
1865	20,990,946	45,950	,, 457
1866	21,210,020	47,648	,, 445
1867	21,429,508	49,086	,, 437
1868	21,649,377	51,000	,, 424
1869	21,869,607	53,177	,, 411

The proportion of recorded lunatics to the population would thus seem to have risen from 1 in 536 on 1st January 1859, to 1 in 411 on 1st January 1869. During that period the estimated population increased rather more than 11 per cent., whilst the total number of recorded lunatics, as before stated, has increased 45 per cent.

The following Table shows the total number of admissions, discharges, and deaths, and average numbers of certified insane patients during each of the 10 years.

TABLE III.—Showing the Number of Patients in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, &c. &c., on 1st January in each Year; together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in each Year; and the Daily Average Number Resident in each Year.

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st January in each Year.

	YEAR.									
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
County and Borough Asylums -	15,844	17,436	18,592	19,654	20,573	21,531	22,285	23,643	24,590	25,680
Registered Hospitals - -	1,855	1,849	1,997	2,014	2,103	2,128	2,178	2,265	2,218	2,281
Metropolitan Licensed Houses -	2,551	1,944	1,953	2,132	2,274	2,322	2,355	2,432	2,494	2,546
Provincial Licensed Houses -	2,465	2,356	2,150	2,261	2,257	2,133	2,122	1,931	1,986	2,098
Naval and Military Hospitals -	164	157	174	162	145	176	176	176	190	182
Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	–	95	309	421	440	426
Private Single Patients - -	122	117	123	146	153	159	212	227	223	274
TOTALS - -	23,001	23,859	24,989	26,369	27,505	28,544	29,637	31,095	32,141	33,487

ADMITTED each Year (including those Re-admitted and Transferred).

County and Borough Asylums -	6,228	6,629	6,268	6,145	6,212	6,570	7,468	6,889	7,406	7,870
Registered Hospitals - -	791	867	835	830	746	831	776	768	815	817
Metropolitan Licensed Houses -	1,105	812	958	1,005	809	873	942	1,196	1,125	973
Provincial Licensed Houses -	928	873	814	786	762	681	837	866	853	961
Naval and Military Hospitals -	226	281	369	251	223	184	183	209	215	229
Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	99	228	135	43	75	190
Private Single Patients - -	32	50	85	61	63	106	83	80	142	173
TOTALS - -	9,310	9,512	9,329	9,078	8,914	9,473	10,424	10,051	10,631	11,213

TABLE III.—*continued.*—Number of Patients in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, &c.

TOTAL Number under Treatment in each Year.

	YEAR.									
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
County and Borough Asylums -	22,072	24,065	24,860	25,799	26,785	28,101	29,753	30,532	31,996	33,550
Registered Hospitals - -	2,646	2,716	2,832	2,844	2,849	2,959	2,954	3,033	3,033	3,098
Metropolitan Licensed Houses -	3,656	2,756	2,911	3,137	3,083	3,195	3,297	3,628	3,619	3,519
Provincial Licensed Houses -	3,393	3,229	2,964	3,047	3,019	2,814	2,959	2,797	2,839	3,059
Naval and Military Hospitals -	390	438	543	413	368	360	359	385	405	411
Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	99	323	444	464	515	616
Private Single Patients - -	154	167	208	207	216	265	295	307	365	447
TOTALS - -	32,311	33,371	34,318	35,447	36,419	38,017	40,061	41,146	42,772	44,700

DISCHARGED each Year as Recovered.

County and Borough Asylums -	2,120	2,032	2,220	2,414	2,294	2,438	2,530	2,460	2,680	2,841
Registered Hospitals - -	369	312	361	313	298	300	289	374	307	300
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	354	250	271	300	259	270	217	284	239	234
Provincial Licensed Houses -	365	293	258	254	252	201	205	294	291	275
Naval and Military Hospitals -	57	65	67	53	40	36	31	11	48	35
Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	1	7	10	6	7	8
Private Single Patients - -	5	2	5	8	6	4	8	10	9	14
TOTALS - - -	3,270	2,954	3,182	3,342	3,150	3,256	3,290	3,439	3,581	3,707

DISCHARGED each Year as not Recovered, including those Transfered.

County and Borough Asylums -	804	1,246	869	760	748	793	1,063	894	954	1,161
Registered Hospitals - -	306	283	308	270	254	333	224	264	253	272
Metropolitan Licensed Houses -	1,072	339	295	317	306	316	379	517	535	345
Provincial Licensed Houses -	490	595	296	381	470	341	666	325	288	459
Naval and Military Hospitals -	153	174	294	199	132	129	131	169	156	148
Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	72	140
Private Single Patients - -	25	34	48	36	45	38	52	60	69	92
TOTALS - - -	2,850	2,671	2,110	1,963	1,958	1,950	2,515	2,229	2,327	2,617

DIED each Year.

County and Borough Asylums -	1,712	2,195	2,117	2,052	2,192	2,585	2,517	2,588	2,682	2,681
Registered Hospitals - -	122	124	149	158	169	148	176	177	192	174
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	286	214	213	246	196	254	269	333	299	258
Provincial Licensed Houses -	182	191	149	155	164	150	157	192	162	211
Naval and Military Hospitals -	23	25	20	16	20	19	21	15	19	19
Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	–	7	13	18	10	7
Private Single Patients - -	7	8	9	10	6	11	8	14	13	17
TOTALS - - -	2,332	2,757	2,657	2,637	2,747	3,174	3,161	3,337	3,377	3,367

TABLE III.—*continued.*—Number of Patients in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, &c.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER Resident each Year.

	YEAR.									
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
County and Borough Asylums -	16,704	18,054	19,192	20,204	21,027	22,038	22,984	24,049	25,153	26,412
Registered Hospitals - -	1,869	1,923	2,018	2,077	2,131	2,148	2,204	2,222	2,240	2,313
Metropolitan Licensed Houses -	2,304	1,938	2,009	2,220	2,294	2,327	2,378	2,436	2,545	2,651
Provincial Licensed Houses -	2,394	2,232	2,198	2,179	2,212	2,091	1,974	1,975	2,004	2,116
Naval and Military Hospitals -	165	170	175	159	172	185	187	187	199	205
Criminal Asylum - - -	–	–	–	–	–	209	395	426	433	441
Private Single Patients - -	119	120	134	149	156	185	219	225	248	299
TOTALS - - -	23,555	24,437	25,726	26,988	27,992	29,183	30,341	31,520	32,822	34,437

The relative increase in the number of admissions of certified insane patients, as compared with the population, is detailed in the next Table.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Proportion of the Admissions in each Year to the Population.

YEAR.	Population.	Admissions during each Year (including Re-admissions and Transfers).	Proportion of Admission to Population.
1859 - - - - - -	19,686,701	9,310	1 to 2,115
1860 - - - - - -	19,902,713	9,512	„ 2,092
1861 - - - - - -	20,119,314	9,329	„ 2,157
1862 - - - - - -	20,336,467	9,078	„ 2,240
1863 - - - - - -	20,554,137	8,914	„ 2,306
1864 - - - - - -	20,772,308	9,473	„ 2,193
1865 - - - - - -	20,990,946	10,424	„ 2,014
1866 - - - - - -	21,210,020	10,051	„ 2,110
1867 - - - - - -	21,429,508	10,631	„ 2,016
1868 - - - - - -	21,649,377	11,213	„ 1,931

The ratio of the number of admissions of certified insane patients to the population appears to have been 1 to 2,115 in 1859, and 1 to 1,931 in 1868; and the average annual increase of the admissions appears to have been about 2·04 per cent.: the average yearly increase of the population being estimated at about 1·11 per cent.

We recur to other matters included in Table III. (p. 5), and subjoin four Tables (V., VI., VII., VIII.), setting forth the relations of the numbers of stated recoveries to those of admissions, as well as the numbers of deaths to the daily average numbers resident, also to the total numbers under treatment during each year.

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion of stated Recoveries to the Admissions in each Year.

	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.										Averages.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	
County and Borough Asylums - -	34·04	30·65	35·42	39·28	36·93	37·11	33·88	35·71	36·19	36·10	35·53
Registered Hospitals -	46·65	35·99	43·23	37·71	39·95	36·10	37·24	48·70	37·67	36·72	40·00
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - - -	32·04	30·79	28·29	29·85	32·01	30·93	23·04	23·75	21·24	24·05	27·60
Provincial Licensed Houses - - -	39·33	33·56	31·70	32·32	33·07	29·52	24·49	33·95	34·11	28·62	32·07
Naval and Military Hospitals - -	25·22	23·13	18·16	21·12	17·94	19·56	16·94	5·26	22·33	15·28	18·49
Criminal Asylum -	—	—	—	—	1·01	3·07	7·41	13·95	9·33	4·21	6·49
Private Single Patients	15·63	4·00	5·88	13·11	9·52	3·77	9·64	12·50	6·34	8·09	8·85
Proportion per cent. of the aggregate Number of Recoveries to the aggregate Number of Admissions.	35·12	31·06	34·11	36·81	35·34	34·37	31·56	34·22	33·68	33·06	33·93

From Table V. it appears that in all the various Asylums, taken in the aggregate, the proportion of the stated recoveries to the admissions averaged, during the 10 years, 33·93 per cent., the proportion in County and Borough Asylums having averaged 35·53 per cent., and, in Registered Hospitals, 40 per cent.

The average rate of mortality for the 10 years in all establishments receiving lunatics, as shown in Tables VI., VII., was 10·31 per cent. with reference to the daily average number resident, and 7·80 per cent. with reference to the total number under treatment in the course of the year.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident in each Year.

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.										Averages.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	
County and Borough Asylums - -	10·25	12·16	11·03	10·16	10·42	11·73	10·95	10·76	10·66	10·15	10·83
Registered Hospitals -	6·53	6·45	7·38	7·61	7·93	6·89	7·99	7·97	8·57	7·52	7·48
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - - -	12·41	11·04	10·60	11·08	8·54	10·91	11·31	13·67	11·75	9·73	11·10
Provincial Licensed Houses - - -	7·60	8·56	6·78	7·11	7·41	7·17	7·95	9·72	8·08	9·97	8·04
Naval and Military Hospitals - -	13·94	14·71	11·43	10·06	11·63	10·27	11·23	8·02	9·55	9·27	11·01
Criminal Asylum -	–	–	–	–	–	3·35	3·29	4·23	2·31	1·59	2·95
Private Single Patients	5·88	6·66	6·72	6·71	3·85	5·95	3·65	6·22	5·24	5·69	5·66
Proportion per cent. of the Aggregate Number of Deaths to the Aggregate Daily Number Resident -	9·90	11·28	10·33	9·77	9·81	10·88	10·42	10·59	10·29	9·78	10·31

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion of Deaths to the Total Number under Treatment in each Year.

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.										Averages.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	
County and Borough Asylums - -	7·76	9·12	8·52	7·95	8·18	9·20	8·46	8·48	8·38	7·99	8·40
Registered Hospitals -	4·61	4·57	5·26	5·56	5·93	5·00	5·96	5·84	6·33	5·62	5·47
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - - -	7·82	7·76	7·32	7·84	6·36	7·95	8·16	9·18	8·26	7·33	7·80
Provincial Licensed Houses - - -	5·36	5·92	5·03	5·09	5·43	5·33	5·31	6·86	5·71	6·90	5·69
Naval and Military Hospitals - -	5·90	5·71	3·68	3·87	5·43	5·28	5·85	3·90	4·69	4·62	4·89
Criminal Asylum -	–	–	–	–	–	2·17	2·93	3·88	1·94	1·14	2·41
Private Single Patients	4·55	4·79	4·33	4·83	2·78	4·15	2·71	4·56	3·56	3·80	4·01
Proportion per cent. of the Aggregate Number of Deaths to the Aggregate Number under Treatment -	7·22	8·26	7·74	7·44	7·54	8·35	7·89	8·11	7·90	7·53	7·80

The results contained in the two latter Tables, in so far as the more important establishments and the aggregate of the whole are concerned, will be found arranged in the more convenient form of parallel columns, in the following:

TABLE VIII.—Showing in juxtaposition the Proportion of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident, and to the Total Number under Treatment, for each Year.

Year.	Aggregate of Asylums, Hospitals, &c. &c.		County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.
1859	9·90	7·22	10·25	7·76	6·53	4·61	12·41	7·82	7·60	5·36
1860	11·28	8·26	12·16	9·12	6·45	4·57	11·04	7·76	8·56	5·92
1861	10·33	7·74	11·03	8·52	7·38	5·26	10·60	7·32	6·78	5·03
1862	9·77	7·44	10·16	7·95	7·61	5·56	11·08	7·84	7·11	5·09
1863	9·81	7·54	10·42	8·18	7·93	5·93	8·54	6·36	7·41	5·43
1864	10·88	8·35	11·73	9·20	6·89	5·00	10·91	7·95	7·17	5·33
1865	10·42	7·89	10·95	8·46	7·99	5·96	11·31	8·16	7·95	5·31
1866	10·59	8·11	10·76	8·48	7·97	5·84	13·67	9·18	9·72	6·86
1867	10·29	7·90	10·66	8·38	8·57	6·33	11·75	8·26	8·03	5·71
1868	9·78	7·53	10·15	7·99	7·52	5·62	9·73	7·33	9·97	6·90
Averages	10·31	7·80	10·83	8·40	7·48	5·47	11·10	7·80	8·04	5·69

Lastly, Table IX. shows the distribution of pauper lunatics upon the 1st January in each year:

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution of the PAUPER LUNATICS on 1st January in each Year.

Pauper Lunatics on 1st January.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics.	Where Maintained.			Proportion per Cent. of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, &c.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,872	18,021	7,963	5,798	56·70	25·06	18·24
1860	32,993	18,794	8,219	5,980	56·96	24·91	18·13
1861	34,381	19,723	8,543	6,115	57·37	24·85	17·78
1862	35,709	20,949	8,603	6,157	58·67	24·09	17·24
1863	37,611	21,998	9,208	6,405	58·49	24·48	17·03
1864	39,190	22,939	9,710	6,541	58·53	24·78	16·69
1865	40,076	23,763	9,756	6,557	59·30	24·34	16·36
1866	41,548	24,995	9,973	6,580	60·16	24·00	15·84
1867	42,943	25,998	10,307	6,638	60·54	24·00	15·46
1868	44,876	27,363	10,684	6,829	60·97	23·81	15·22
1869	46,896	28,728	11,181	6,987	61·26	23·84	14·90

It appears that on the 1st January last, out of every 100 pauper lunatics, about 61 were in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, 24 in Workhouses, and 15 with their relatives or others.

Numbers of Insane Persons in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses. (Appendix A.)

We annex to this Report Tabular Statements (Appendix A.) of the numbers of insane persons in the several Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st of January 1869.

Licenses and changes in Proprietorship. (Appendix B.)

The new Licenses granted, Licenses expired, and changes of Proprietorship, since the date of our last Report, are set forth in Appendix B.

Average Weekly cost in Asylums and Hospitals. (Appendices C. and D.)

In Appendices C. and D. will be found statements of the weekly cost of maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of patients in the several County and Borough Asylums, and Hospitals. The total weekly cost per head averaged in the County Asylums 9*s.* 2½*d.*

County and Borough Asylums.

We now proceed to advert to the condition of the several public Asylums in England and Wales, reporting what has been done to increase and improve, or otherwise affect, the accommodation for pauper lunatics.

The general state of these establishments will be gathered from the Commissioners' entries, of which copies are printed in the Appendix E.

It will be seen that, with few exceptions, these entries are of a generally favourable character; but, in spite of such precautions as have been adopted to secure the safety and well-being of the patients, there have been several fatal injuries and cases of suicide. To some of them we shall refer as the Asylums in which they happened come under review, in the hope of thereby securing the adoption of more stringent regulations for their prevention.

Among the matters calling for special notice is the frequent occurrence, upon deaths arising out of injuries in some way received, of the doubt as to when such injuries were caused. From time to time it is discovered, after death, that patients have died from the effects of broken ribs, and then a question has arisen as to whether the injuries were inflicted prior or subsequent to admission. In the majority of these cases the patient has previously been an inmate of a workhouse, from which he has been removed for violent or troublesome conduct. On admission into the Asylum, if there be no apparent embarrassment of the patient's

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breathing, there is no suspicion of internal injuries, and as they are not specially sought for, none are detected; but when in the course of one, two, or perhaps three weeks afterwards, pulmonary disturbance attracts the attention of the medical officer of the Asylum, by a careful examination of the patient's chest it is found that one or more ribs are broken. Should death ensue, the post-mortem examination frequently leaves in doubt the exact period when the injuries were inflicted, but often tends to the probability that they may have existed for some weeks. Thereupon arises a conflict of opinion between the medical officer of the workhouse and the Asylum superintendent. The former relies upon the absence of pulmonary symptoms and the non-detection of fracture when the patient reached the Asylum; while the latter, trusting to post-mortem appearances and the absence of any reported violence after admission likely to cause injury, maintains that injuries, although undetected, must have existed previous to admission. Hence a state of doubt, which generally ends in a defeat of justice.

It was with a view to the removal of doubts in such cases that we, in 1866, issued a circular addressed to Committees of Visitors, suggesting that a stringent rule should be made to ensure the personal examination of every patient by the medical superintendent immediately on admission. The adoption of this rule was at first strongly resisted in several counties; but although we have frequent evidence that it is still very imperfectly carried out, it has happily rendered the occurrence of these cases less frequent. Nor can it be too often repeated that the only effectual safeguard against failures of justice is that every patient, on the day of admission into the Asylum, shall, *irrespectively of the existence of bruises or of pulmonary disturbance*, be examined by one of the medical officers, with the stethoscope, and with the utmost care practicable; so as to enable him to make a record in the case book at the time, not only as to the condition of the lungs and heart, but also as to whether the chest is free from injury.

In some Asylums this rule now exists; and the very proper practice also prevails of keeping all patients, for the two or three weeks immediately after their admission, in wards set apart for special medical observation. Both arrangements have a most important bearing upon the proper care and treatment of the patients, and we strongly recommend them for adoption in all Asylums.

The occurrence of several disputed cases at Wakefield has given

given rise to a regulation which we think also well worthy of adoption in all Asylums. The relieving officer or other person bringing a patient to that Asylum is not permitted to leave until the medical examination has taken place; and should any marks or internal injuries be discovered, they are made known to him, and he is required to sign a paper to that effect. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Accidents, often fatal, arising from the careless administration of warm baths, have of late become so frequent, that we deem it necessary to direct special attention to the subject. At our suggestion, rules for the guidance of attendants, whilst bathing patients, have for some time past been very generally placed in Asylum bath-rooms; but the precaution is still frequently neglected in some asylums, and in others the rules are so loosely drawn up, or so little care is taken to have them duly carried out, that they form but a slender safeguard against preventible calamities of this description. Two cases of fatal scalding will be related in this Report.

The sanction of the Secretary of State has been given to plans for the enlargement of the three Counties Asylum, so as to provide additional accommodation for 70 male and 110 female patients, to supply a large recreation and work room to the female division, and to effect other improvements. The estimated cost for these buildings was 12,095 *l.* Beds, Herts, and Hunts.

We endeavoured, without success, to prevail upon the Visitors, instead of providing a recreation room for women only, to take advantage of the opportunity to erect a large central dining and recreation hall for the use of both sexes. We pointed out to them the advantages to be obtained from the possession of such a room, both as regards economy and ease of management, but they stated that, after giving the matter their consideration, they had come to the conclusion that the suggestion must be abandoned.

At the Derby Asylum a new chapel is in course of erection. It will be constructed to accommodate 300 patients at an estimated cost of 1,516 *l.* This addition to the Asylum was much needed, and had been frequently recommended by the Commissioners. Owing to an oversight the works were commenced without the previous necessary formality of submitting the plans and estimates for the approval of the Secretary of State; but they were subsequently furnished, and, upon our report, sanctioned. Derby.

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Durham.

At a visit made to the Durham Asylum by two members of the Board on the 21st of last July, it was found that a portion of the additions referred to in our last Report had been completed, and that the overcrowding previously existing had, to some extent, been diminished.

As a temporary expedient, the new rooms attached to the laundry had been converted into a female infirmary, and the new corridor, which will ultimately connect the main building with the hospital block, was occupied by 45 women, and used as a work-room. Although the completion of this new block had been much delayed by a failure in the supply of pressed bricks, the building was raised as high as the first storey. While inspecting the works for this department the Commissioners observed that the window frames proposed to be used were all of iron, were divided into very small panes, and were not intended to open: the only means provided for ventilation being a louvre inserted in one of the upper panes, one for each window. How unsuitable a window of this description would prove for a building where only sick and feeble patients were to be accommodated, and where the utmost amount of ventilation and cheerfulness was desirable, it is almost needless to remark. The Commissioners at once recommended the Committee to substitute ordinary sashes, at least on the front or south side of the building; but although the adoption of this suggestion was strongly urged upon the Committee of Visitors by the Board, they declined to comply. The result will probably be, that considerable expense will have to be incurred in making a change hereafter which at that time could have been effected at comparatively small cost.

Two cases of grave misconduct on the part of attendants occurred at this Asylum during the past year. The result, in one instance, was the prosecution and conviction of the offender, who, being tried at Stockton, was fined 5 *l.*, or, in default, two months' imprisonment, for committing an aggravated assault on a patient under his charge. In the other case, although the attendant was seen by the assistant medical officer to kick a patient twice without provocation, no prosecution was instituted against him by the Visitors, and he was only dismissed from his employment. The reason for this leniency was not apparent.

Essex.

Notwithstanding the additions already made at the Essex Asylum the continued pressure for accommodation has rendered a further enlargement necessary, and in June last the Secretary

Secretary of State's approval was obtained to plans for a new detached block capable of receiving 248 female patients, at an estimated cost of 21,000 *l.*, and also for an enlargement of the laundry department, the estimate for which, together with the necessary fittings and machinery, was 2,000 *l.* County and Borough Asylums. Essex.

A suicide occurred at the Asylum in the month of April which deserves to be mentioned in illustration of the continuous and unremitting vigilance requisite to prevent suicidal patients from effecting their purpose.

In the present case, the strong propensity of the man to commit suicide was well known, and he was placed in the infirmary, where the attendants in charge received the strictest injunctions to watch him night and day. There is no reason to suppose that these orders were wilfully neglected, but one morning, after breakfast, whilst the attendant was feeding a sick patient, he was lost sight of, and having succeeded in opening the ward door, he effected his escape. He was soon after observed running from the Asylum towards a plantation; was at once pursued, but without success; and three days after his body was found in a shallow pond in a wood about a mile and a half from the Asylum. The body was naked, and the legs tied together above the knee with a cord. His clothes were folded up on the bank. By what means he had opened the ward door did not appear. The jury acquitted the attendant of neglect; but to us it seemed that if due vigilance had been employed this sad occurrence could not have taken place.

Although it is little more than four years since the Glamorgan Asylum was opened for the reception of patients, additional accommodation has for some time past been urgently needed, and after some previous correspondence with the Visitors as to the best mode of enlargement, plans were submitted to us in September last for the erection of a detached block of building for 120 male patients, at an estimated cost of 5,700 *l.*; and also for new wards in connection with the laundry for 36 females, for which the estimate was 1,850 *l.* These plans were found to require considerable modification, in matters of detail; and there were important defects in the proposed construction of the roof, which involved, in the opinion of our consulting architect, grave doubts as to the stability of this part of the building. But the requisite changes have since been agreed to, and the plans will shortly be submitted for the Secretary of State's approval. Glamorgan.

County and Borough Asylums. Hereford.

The plans for the proposed new Asylum for the County and City of Hereford, which were under consideration at the date of last Report, were approved by the Secretary of State in June last.

Accommodation will be provided for 412 patients at an estimated cost of 41,166 *l.*

Kent. Suicide of A. W. V.

A case of suicide has occurred in the Kent Asylum, in which death resulted, although not immediately, from the misconduct, and neglect of orders, of William Dray, an attendant.

There were printed regulations, and also a written order by the superintendent, that all knives and forks should be collected after each meal, and further, that no patient should ever be allowed to clean them. Nevertheless, Dray entrusted one of the patients with this duty, and the consequence was, that A. W. V. was enabled to secrete a knife, with which he cut his throat on the 20th of February 1868.

The wound, which was very extensive, was forthwith attended to, and at first progressed favourably, but ultimately proved fatal, and the patient died on the 21st of April.

The attendant Dray, who was discharged by the Committee when the injury was first inflicted and fatal consequences were not anticipated, thereby escaped the far more serious punishment which his misconduct deserved.

Lincoln.

The Committee of Visitors of the Lincoln Asylum, having determined to convert the existing chapel into a dining and recreation hall, forwarded to us plans for a new detached chapel, which they purposed erecting at the rear of the building. After some correspondence relating principally to the proposed mode of constructing the roof, we recommended the plans for the Secretary of State's approval; and we soon after obtained his sanction for additions to the laundry.

With reference to both these buildings our consulting architect expressed much doubt as to the possibility of erecting them for the sums named in the estimates.

Lancaster.

In our last Report we drew attention to the very serious want of Asylum accommodation in the County of Lancaster, adverting also to the discussions and correspondence which had taken place on the subject, and as to the nature of the provision required.

At that time the Visiting Justices were generally of opinion that by removing large numbers of patients from the existing Asylums

asylums to the wards of workhouses, the erection of a fourth asylum might for the present at least be unnecessary. It was soon seen, however, how impossible it would be to provide for the wants of the county in this manner, and, at the Annual General Session in September last, the Justices resolved by a large majority to empower the General Finance Committee "to negotiate for the purchase of a site for a new "Lunatic Asylum, and to secure land for the purposes thereof, "to an extent exceeding immediate wants, in the vicinity of "Blackburn, Chorley, or Preston."

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In pursuance of this resolution, the chairman of the committee has very recently submitted the particulars of two estates near Preston, either of which was considered to be suitable for the purpose. These properties have been inspected by two members of the Board, who reported, that although in both cases the ground afforded good level plateaus for the erection of a large building, there were similar objections to both sites in respect of the cold clayey nature of the soil, and the absence of any copious springs or local water supply. In respect to one of the sites, they also pointed out the inconvenience likely to arise in consequence of its distance from the town of Preston; but they did not think that the Board would be justified in advising the Secretary of State to refuse his sanction to the purchase of either property, provided an abundant supply of water could be secured.

We have since learned that the Committee have agreed to purchase the more distant site situate at Whittingham, between five and six miles to the north-east of Preston.

The original estate consisted of about 103 acres, and to this have been added 50 acres belonging to another proprietor. By securing this additional land the form of the estate will be greatly improved, and a right of way from the south will be secured; shortening the distance from Preston, and bringing the asylum within a mile and a half of the station on the Preston and Longridge line of railway. This line is at present available for goods traffic only, but it is intended shortly to run passenger trains upon it.

The cost of the whole estate, consisting of 153 acres, will be 8,700 *l.*; viz., 50 *l.* an acre for the original estate, and 65 *l.* per acre for the additional land.

We did not fail to press very strongly upon the Committee the importance of securing with absolute certainty a sufficient supply of water at all times of the year, and this they state may be relied on, as they propose entering into an agreement

County and Borough Asylums. Lancaster.

with the Preston Waterworks Company, whose highest reservoir is situate at the distance of about two miles, and from which pipes will be laid at a cost of about 1,200 *l.*: a sum which must of course be considered as a part of the cost of the site.

We believe that it is intended in the first instance to provide accommodation for 1,000 patients, with all requisite offices and administration buildings.

Prestwich Asylum. Case of T. R.

At the Prestwich Asylum an inquest was held on the body of a man named T. R., who had been admitted on the 11th of February 1868, and who died in the asylum on the 24th of the same month from general paralysis, accelerated by pleurisy and pneumonia, induced by two fractured ribs, as ascertained by post-mortem examination.

In this instance there was no allegation that the injuries had been inflicted previous to admission; but, on the other hand, as is too often the case, there was uncertainty as to when and how they were received.

On admission the patient was in a very feeble state, suffering from general paralysis, which was rapidly progressing towards a fatal termination. He was taciturn, very restless, and tottering in his gait. After two or three days he became excited and quarrelsome, and was in consequence placed in a single room, in which was a crib-bedstead. On the 19th he had erysipelas in the head, and was seen by the superintendent, but no chest affection was noticed, although it appears that the attendant in charge had on the 16th reported to the assistant medical officer that the patient had been supposed to have fallen about in his room and on his crib. He was examined medically at the time, but no injuries were detected. The crib-bed was, however, removed from the room, and the patient afterwards slept on mattresses placed on the floor.

The night attendant, in his evidence before the coroner, stated that he had often found the man out of bed and wandering about his room. Sometimes he was lying on the floor, and sometimes standing trembling by the wall, but he had never seen him fall.

In this case we were very strongly of opinion that there was a want of caution in placing a feeble yet excited patient, such as T. R., in a single room, with a crib-bedstead; and, moreover, that he should have had more constant attention than could be secured by the occasional visits of the night attendant.

In

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In our Twenty-second Report, we brought under special notice the pressing want of additional asylum accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the county of Middlesex. The subject, which had engaged our serious attention for some time, has, within the last year or two, risen into formidable importance. At the opening of 1867, the number of patients belonging to parishes of Middlesex in metropolitan licensed houses was 194; at the opening of 1868, they had increased to 401; and they are now 494, besides 57 at Fisherton House, Salisbury, others at Haydock Lodge, 60 at Hayward's Heath Asylum under a contract with the visitors of Hanwell, and some removed even as far as the asylum for the North Riding of Yorkshire. And yet these numbers, large and increasing as they are, represent very inadequately the failure of proper asylum provision in this county for the class most urgently in need of it.

When the Commissioners visited Hanwell in September 1867, less than 10 months after the visit immediately preceding, they found that in this interval, notwithstanding the contract made for the reception of 60 patients at Hayward's Heath, 661 applications for the admission of patients had been made and refused; and, though many of these had reference to the same persons, for whom petition had been vainly renewed again and again, what was thereby shown of the character of the cases applying for admission illustrated, even more forcibly than mere numbers could, the wrong involved in their rejection. Of the actual numbers rejected, it would also not be difficult to form an estimate sufficiently exact. In little more than a month after the date named, the Visiting Commissioners at Colney Hatch found that, in the space of less than 12 months since they had previously visited, no fewer than 562 distinct and separate persons, all of them pauper lunatics belonging to parishes in the county of Middlesex, had been refused admission into that asylum, the entire number of vacant beds at the time of the visit being five; so that, supposing the numbers first stated to represent only those for whom admission had already been sought at Colney Hatch, this would yet leave nearly 600 Middlesex patients, in the course of less than one year, turned from the doors of one of its asylums alone.

Upon this state of things the Visiting Commissioners remarked strongly in their entries. They had found, upon inquiry, that the plea for inaction relied upon by the magistrates was what they described as the necessity of waiting

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"until it could be ascertained to what extent the Asylum "clauses of the Metropolitan Poor Act might prove to be "available for supply of the desired accommodation;" and the Commissioners took occasion immediately to point out that no provision of the kind required would be found practicable under those clauses, which had a special and quite other object in view. As far back as 1866, the pressure for ordinary asylum accommodation in Middlesex had been confessedly so urgent, that a committee was then appointed to consider and report thereon; and the Commissioners now very earnestly suggested that this committee should resume its deliberations. The above-named argument for delay being nevertheless still persisted in by the visitors of both asylums, who embodied it in their annual report to the court of quarter sessions, steps were taken by us to obtain from the Poor Law Board an expression of their views as to the class of insane persons for whom provision was really intended by the Act to be made in the new district asylums; and whether it would include, to any and what extent, persons hitherto considered as unfit for treatment in workhouses. To this the reply of that Board was clear and decisive,—not only that they held the Legislature to have intended, by those asylums, to provide for such harmless and imbecile cases only as could by law be retained in workhouses, and that they had never themselves contemplated, to any extent whatever, the removal and reception into them of persons who could not properly be treated in workhouses; but that the fact of such a misapprehension of the subject on the part of the magistrates having led to so much delay, seemed to the Poor Law Board matter of regret, and they therefore hoped, "after this explicit statement," that the magistrates for the county of Middlesex would not feel any further hesitation in providing such additional accommodation as might be necessary for the patients at the present time requiring it.

The absence of all vagueness or uncertainty in this communication, which was at once laid before the magistrates, led us for a time to entertain the hope that the ground so clearly shown to be untenable might at length be abandoned; but, having been again disappointed, we nevertheless thought it right, before resorting to the extreme measure of invoking the interference of the Secretary of State, to try the effect of a formal interview, and of so much modification of the requirement originally made by us as might, while satisfying the immediate urgent need, yet avoid any present necessity for building, and to that extent be accepted as a reasonable compromise.

compromise. We pointed out accordingly, to the deputation which attended at Whitehall Place, that such strictly temporary supply of the existing want as might suffice for the present would be afforded by application of the 11th section of the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111; and that what thereby alone would be required, was the simple hiring or taking on lease of land and buildings sufficiently suitable for the purpose; and that the delay so much desired by the magistrates before embarking in the enterprise of constructing a third asylum, might in this way be obtained without the wrong which their own plan involved to the insane poor of their county. But again we failed to induce them to consent to take any action whatever, until after the experiment of the district asylums under the Metropolitan Poor Act should have been tried; and we had no alternative left but to report to Mr. Secretary Hardy that the state of the lunatic poor in the county of Middlesex, and the failure of the justices to make adequate statutory provision for the accommodation and care of the large and rapidly increasing numbers of lunatics chargeable to the several unions and parishes therein, called urgently for the Secretary of State's interposition, and for such exercise of the powers and authority vested in him, by the 30th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," as would render it imperative on the magistrates of Middlesex to erect, without unnecessary delay, a third asylum for at least 1,000 patients, and that it should be so constructed as to admit readily of extension within certain defined limits to meet the future wants of the county.

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This report was made on the 30th of last November; and, at the meeting of the magistrates on the 21st of January in the present year, the deputy clerk of the peace laid before the court a communication from the Home Office dated the 5th of that month, in which it was stated that Mr. Secretary Bruce, having regard to the entire inadequacy of the existing asylums of the county of Middlesex for the accommodation of pauper lunatics, was compelled to call upon the magistrates of the county to take proper steps for remedying that evil, and that, in default of their doing so, it would be his duty to consider whether he should not put in force the peremptory power given to the Secretary of State by the 30th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853."

We now desire to submit to your Lordship some few illustrations, out of many that have occurred to the experience of the Commissioners at the visitation of workhouses during the past year only, which will show that the steps above taken,

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and the pressure laid with so much reluctance upon the Middlesex magistrates, have been forced upon us by absolute necessity; and it may be desirable first to mention the only concession it had been possible to obtain at the interview to which we have referred. This was a promise that the committee of Colney Hatch would, at their next meeting, direct a circular to be issued to all the unions within the county offering to facilitate as far as possible an exchange of chronic for acute cases; the committee at Hanwell, upon our suggesting the same course to them, also undertaking to give similar directions. The circulars were issued accordingly, and some slight relief has possibly been thus afforded: but it is an important drawback from every such advantage to consider that it is only obtained by depriving patients, who have hitherto been regarded as fit inmates for asylums, of all the protection of the Lunacy Laws, and by placing them, without any such protection, under the irresponsible care of guardians of workhouses.

The aggregate number of patients seen by the Commissioners in the workhouses of Middlesex, at their visits in 1866, was 1,322; in 1867, it was 1,424; and in 1868 it had risen to 1,494, an increase of 172 over the numbers seen in 1866. It is, however, much more the class of cases, than the mere numbers making up these additions, that suggest the most painful matter of reflection connected with them At Clerkenwell Workhouse, in February, one patient was found suffering from acute suicidal mania, with a self-inflicted wound in the throat; another was discovered, so violent, that restraint by means of a strait waistcoat, both by day and night, had to be resorted to; and for five other cases, entirely unfit for detention in workhouses, application had been to no purpose made by the medical officer, Mr. Brown, for their removal to an asylum. In March, at the St. James's Workhouse, complaint as to similar cases was made, the house being peculiarly unfit for insane inmates of any kind, and containing, moreover, at the time of this visit, 726 ordinary inmates; a very objectional insane ward for women, formerly condemned, being in consequence of these numbers still in use, and the Visiting Commissioners discovering, "in the "dark bedroom an insane female with a woman of 90 years "of age." In May, the Commissioner visiting the Poplar Workhouse found not only a man just admitted who refused food, and had not eaten anything for several days, but another man, who had been for some time in the house, restrained by straps in bed in a single room in the lunatic ward,

ward, having numerous bruises on various parts of his person, and so restless as to require continual restraint to keep him in bed. Later in the same month, at the Chelsea Workhouse, a woman was found, who had been an inmate for some years but had suddenly become violent and dangerous, who had struck the pauper nurse violently with a pewter pot, had rushed at her with a knife, and had thrown her down and jumped upon her, yet for whom no place could be found in an asylum. Another Commissioner, visiting on the same day the workhouse at Stepney, reported that a young woman was still in that house who had been attacked with acute mania in the previous December, when, under the influence of a delusion that she was bewitched by her mother, she obtained some vermin poison, mixed it in a pasty for the family dinner, and was detected just in time to prevent the accomplishment of her purpose. She defended the act to the Commissioner, telling him that, having failed to induce the police to interfere in stopping her mother's foul arts, she thought herself justified in putting a stop to them herself by the means resorted to; yet, nearly a month after the visit, the guardians informed the Poor Law Board that this woman was still in the workhouse, "solely by want of asylum accommodation;" and the statement was confirmed by the Report to this Board from its Visiting Member, which stated that "the utmost difficulty had "been experienced for many months past in obtaining admis- "sion for recent cases into the county asylum or licensed houses, "and that in all such cases very dangerous delays, most inju- "rious to the patient and involving grave embarrassment at "the workhouse, occurred unavoidably before the necessary "removal could be effected." At the Whitechapel Workhouse, in June, not only were two idiots found who had been urgently recommended for removal in 1867, but three lunatics equally unfit for retention in the house; and such were the excessive demands necessarily made, by the retention of such inmates, on the care of the superintendent on the male side, that this circumstance was pleaded as the excuse why other suggestions also made in the preceding year, which the inadequate provision for the comfort generally of the imbeciles in the house had very urgently called for, were still in abeyance. On the 9th of the same month, as many as nine lunatic inmates were found in the Marylebone Workhouse, who, in the opinion of its medical officer, could not properly be cared for therein. A fortnight later, at Shoreditch, a dangerous patient was found, and 15 other cases, most unsuitably placed in that house, were recommended for removal. On the 11th of the following

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ing month, two women were found at the workhouse of St. Luke's, labouring under acute mania, locked up in their rooms in bed;—the same Commissioner, on the 8th of August, in vain endeavoured to obtain the removal, from the Edmonton Workhouse, of three patients requiring asylum treatment;—and on the 24th September, at a visit to the workhouse at Hackney, it was reported that the want of asylum accommodation had been for some time so seriously felt that recent and acute cases, for which no proper means of treatment existed in such a house, had of necessity been frequently restrained for long periods, not merely to their own grave disadvantage, but to the general disorder of the establishment. In the closing months of the year, equally unfavourable reports were made. On the 4th, in the workhouse of St. George's in Mount-street Grosvenor-square, a woman was found, under the charge of two pauper women, in a state of acute mania, restrained by a strait jacket in bed, who was refusing food, who had threatened the life of one of the women in attendance, and for whom application in many directions for asylum accommodation had to no purpose been made. From Mile End Workhouse, on the same day, another Commissioner ascribed the increased number of troublesome cases, and the unsatisfactory condition of things in the house, to the difficulty experienced by the guardians in getting rid of those whose habits disqualified them for inmates. On the 9th of the same month, at Fulham, it was stated that the same difficulty had rendered unavailing any attempt to remove a man who formerly had been an inspector of police, an epileptic, who at the time of his fits had become so dangerous as to require restraint; and, on the same day, at the workhouse in Petty France of St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster, the same Commissioner found one woman in an advanced state of dementia, a second paralysed and incoherent, and a third, brought in a month previously, who had acute mania, and who had been twice reported and certified for removal to Hanwell;—there having been at one time, within a few weeks of this visit, six other women in this house certified also for Hanwell, but refused for want of room, of whom two remained, and a third was dead at the time of the visit; while, only the Saturday before, a woman had been sent from the house in Petty France to that at Kensington with a view to being placed in a padded room, who had been retained at Westminster for six weeks in a state of violent mania, strapped to her bedstead for several days and nights together. On the 11th of the month, the Commissioners visiting the workhouse of the Holborn Union

Union found two women, the urgency of removing whom had become so great, that, during the week preceding, applications had been made without effect to nine asylums public and private, in London and the provinces; and the last hope seemed to be that admission might ultimately be obtained at Wells, in Somerset. From the Staines Workhouse, on the 24th, it was reported by another Commissioner that a man had at length been removed after being kept in the house nearly five weeks, during the whole of which time two nurses had to be hired for the purpose of watching him by night and by day. It is almost needless to add that the pressure thus described has not abated during the present year. A number of additional cases have already been reported as in great need of the asylum treatment which cannot be procured for them; and the return which was made at the opening of the year from the St. Pancras lunatic wards, will give some idea of the rate of increase lately observable, and to be in future expected, at the larger houses. In the workhouse of St. Pancras, between the preceding August 1868 and that month of January 1869, there had been admitted 191 lunatics; more than 90 of whom found their way ultimately into the body of the house as ordinary inmates, 42 had been discharged to the care of friends or relatives, 18 had died, and, for something over 30, admissions had with much difficulty been found in various asylums: while the Commissioner who thus reported was under the necessity of adding, that at least 11 persons were at that time in the lunatic wards who could not be retained there without injury, but whose retention involved no blame to the authorities of the house.

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It is indeed only just that we should, by one or two examples, complete the statement thus submitted to your Lordship, by showing that the condition of things described is in no respect owing to any want of a proper desire, on the part of the guardians and other authorities of the houses in which so many lunatics requiring other accommodation have been detained, to make better provision for the lunatic poor of Middlesex. With wearisome frequency the application has come to us, "We have now another lunatic inmate who "ought at once to be removed, but the county asylums and "all the metropolitan asylums are full. The same is the case at "Fisherton, and we are at a loss to know what to do." Among other steps to meet the want, suggested by us from time to time, has been that of exchanging with asylums such cases, for those of a more chronic kind less unfit for work-

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house treatment. "There is great delay," wrote the medical officer of the Edmonton Union in June last, "in "carrying out an exchange of patients under the present "system; and even when a change can be procured, it does "not materially relieve the difficulty here, because we are "overcrowded with lunatics in the house." The same course having been recommended at Shoreditch, where there were 20 cases reported by the medical officer, Mr. Forbes, as improper to be kept in a workhouse, the exchange was effected for as many as 18, after much time lost in negotiation; but, after a few more weeks, 12 more patients were reported from the same house as equally unfit to be retained, in reference to whom Mr. Forbes wrote in August last, "I visited "Colney Hatch and Hanwell a few weeks ago, and one male "patient only in each asylum could be exchanged;" and, very recently indeed in the present year, we received from the Poor Law Board copies of a correspondence respecting seven patients detained in the same house, all of whom had been described in the return of the medical officer as dangerous to themselves and others, but as to whom the clerk of the union, Mr. Nightingale, had afterwards informed the Poor Law Board that one of them had been permitted to leave the house, and that for the six others application had in vain been made for admission to the county or other asylums. Many more such instances might be given; but it will suffice if we add, that, at one licensed house in the metropolitan district, during the first three months of the present year, there were more than a hundred applications for admission; and that, over the same period, an equal number of unsuccessful applications had been made at Fisherton House, Salisbury.

In these circumstances, it is of course become quite impossible to give practical operation to the Lunacy Laws in the matter of the quarterly returns directed to be made to this office by medical officers of the various unions and districts, as to the condition of the lunatic poor receiving relief, whether in workhouses or at their homes. Such returns now necessarily comprise, almost always, persons whose reported state requires removal, if the law is to have any effect; but the authorities are powerless to effect it, and the Commissioners cannot help them. From Bethnal Green, in July last, the medical officer, Mr. Smart, who had been very desirous to effect some removals, wrote to state that he had made repeated applications to the relieving officer as to the causes of delay respecting them, and had been informed that the

the asylums were all full. From St. George's, Hanover-square, in the same month, the medical officer, Dr. Symes, wrote as to four inmates, wholly unfit for that house, that they were only detained because of the impossibility of removing them, "repeated applications having been made to "both the county asylums and all the private asylums in and "near London." Upon the same subject of these quarterly returns, Mr. Dudfield, writing also in July, from the workhouse of St. Margaret's and St. John's in Westminster, informed us that "the asylums being full," no steps with a view to absolutely necessary removals had been taken for a long while. A female patient having been returned from the Stepney Union as urgently requiring removal, eight weeks being reported to have elapsed since the magistrate's order for such removal was obtained, we exerted ourselves, even by personal application to the proprietor of one of the metropolitan licensed houses, to endeavour to find a place for her. "I am sorry," was the reply, "I cannot receive the patient; as the only two "female vacancies we are likely to have next week are pro-"mised to the Hendon Union, one of these having been given "to the authorities there in compliance with a previous request "of the Commissioners." More than a month after the date of a very pressing return sent in to us by the medical officer of the Whitechapel Union, he wrote, in August, to inform us that, for removal of two of the worst cases reported by him, he had given the necessary information to the relieving officer as far back as the 28th of May; and that he had been ever since in communication with the authorities both at the county and private asylums, but that the answers invariably had been there was no room in any of them. From the Edmonton Union, writing in November concerning grave cases which had been reported as calling for removal in the quarterly return of the previous September, the relieving officer assured us that "want of accommodation at Colney Hatch and other "asylums is the only reason why the lunatics you name have "not been removed and put under proper care and treatment, "and as soon as ever there is room in any asylum for them, "they will be conveyed there." Two more instances, selected from a large number, can alone be added; and they are taken to illustrate as well the inconvenient working of a resolution of late years adopted by the committees of both the Middlesex asylums, which so regulates their admissions on the occurrence of a vacancy as to exclude epileptic or paralytic cases, and thereby shuts out, from even occasional chances of asylum treatment as may arise, a class of

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patients often most lamentably requiring it. "I should "be glad," writes Mr. Rayner, the surgeon to the Uxbridge Union, during the present March "to be informed "how I am to act in the undermentioned case. In the Ux- "bridge Union I have a man subject to epileptic fits, "violent, tearing up his bed-clothes, and requiring immediate "admission to an asylum; but, before admitting anyone, the "asylum authorities now require a certificate to the effect that "the person is not the subject of epilepsy or paralysis." In the preceding November, the medical officer of the Poplar Union had written: "The patient referred to in your letter "was sent to an asylum in July last, but was refused admission "because he was suffering from general paralysis. Since then, "I am informed by the relieving officer, very repeated applica- "tions have been made both to the county and to private "asylums to obtain his admission into some one of them, but "without success. Indeed, it has become a perfectly hopeless "matter to attempt to obtain admission for a pauper paralytic "patient into any lunatic asylum in Middlesex, and many "provincial asylums have also declined to receive such "patients."

Of the many hardships involved in what has thus been described, as well to the lunatic poor themselves as to the ordinary pauper class, who suffer necessarily by the many grave inconveniences incident to it in the arrangements of the several houses, nothing needs to be said; but it is important to remark, that, even from those of the lunatic class who in present circumstances are so fortunate as to receive any kind of asylum treatment, there is withdrawn that great advantage which was one of the special objects the Legislature had in view in directing that each district should make provision for its lunatic poor, namely, that they should be so placed as not to be deprived of the possibility of being visited by their friends. There are now, at the close of this month of March, 60 patients returned nominally as under treatment at Hanwell, who are actually at Hayward's Heath in Sussex. There are 57 at Fisherton House, in Salisbury. At the Somerset Asylum there are 39. At Burntwood Asylum, near Lichfield, there are 44. In the asylum for the North Riding of Yorkshire, there are 33. In the Bucks Asylum, near Aylesbury, there are 17. And at the asylums for Essex, and for Bedford, there are various others. To give two instances only: at the close of March, the Bethnal Green Union had no less than 275 patients in various asylums, of whom only 149 were in Colney Hatch or Hanwell; and at the same date, the Mile End Union had

had 124 under asylum treatment, of whom only 64 were in the asylums of their own county. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The distribution will more clearly appear if put in the form of the three subjoined tables. The first shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the county of Middlesex, on the 31st of March in the present year, and the various asylums in which they are placed. The second shows the numbers returned as in the several metropolitan houses at very nearly the same date. And the third gives the present amount charged to their respective unions for the weekly maintenance of their patients; in which the significant fact will not fail to be noticed, that whereas the existing charge at Colney Hatch is 10 *s.* 2¼ *d.* a week, and that at Hanwell between 10 *s.* and 11 *s.*, the charge at the provincial and metropolitan houses has been never lower than 14 *s.* or 15 *s.*, and has now risen to 16 *s.* 4*d.*; while the charge at other county asylums has been never less than 14 *s.*, and in some cases is now as high as 15 *s.* 2 *d.* MIDDLESEX COUNTY ACCOMMODATION.

I.—Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to the different Unions in the County of Middlesex, excluding those chargeable to the City of London, East London, and West London Unions, on the 31st March 1869.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Colney Hatch and Hanwell -	1,350	1,908	3,258
„ other County Asylums - -	82	80	162
„ Metropolitan Licensed Houses -	152	320	472
„ Provincial Licensed Houses -	41	21	62
„ Workhouses - - - -	589	710	1,299
With friends and elsewhere - -	61	105	166
Total - - -	2,275	3,144	5,419

Note.—The patients chargeable to the county rates at Colney Hatch and Hanwell, numbering on the 1st of January 463, are not included in this return.

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II.—Returns to a Circular issued Eight days later.

Middlesex Pauper Lunatics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Metropolitan Licensed Houses:			
Bethnal House - - - -	56	112	168
Hoxton House - - - -	25	81	106
Camberwell House - - - -	30	38	68
Peckham House - - - -	53	51	104
Grove Hall - - - -	3	45	48
Total - - -	167	327	494
In Provincial Licensed Houses:			
Fisherton House - - -	39	18	57
Haydock Lodge - - -	- -	1	1

III.—Middlesex Pauper Lunatics.

Present Weekly Charge (April 1869).

At Colney Hatch, 10 *s.* 2¼ *d.* per week.
At Hanwell, 10 *s.* 6 *d.* for one quarter; 10 *s.* 9½ *d.* three others.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

Bethnal House, present charge, 14 *s.* 6 *d.*; future 16 *s.*
Camberwell „ 14 *s.*, 15 *s.*, and 16 *s.*
Grove Hall „ 16 *s.*
Hoxton House „ 15 *s.*
Peckham House „ 16 *s.* 4 *d.*

Provincial Licensed Houses.

Fisherton - present charge, 15 *s.* for Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex Patients; 14 *s.* for others.
Haydock Lodge „ 15 *s.*
At the North Riding Asylum, the present charge is 15 *s.* 2 *d.*
At other County Asylums „ „ 14 *s*

Hanwell Asylum.

The following fatal casualties and injuries which occurred in the Hanwell Asylum during the past year have formed the subject of inquiry by our Board.

The

The case of E. M. gave rise to much correspondence between ourselves, the Poor Law Board, the Committee of Visitors, and the guardians of the Strand Union. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Hanwell Asylum. Case of E. M.

This patient was removed from the Strand Union Workhouse to Hanwell on the 10th of February 1868, and was found dead in the infirmary of that institution at six o'clock on the following morning.

The statement forwarded to us on her admission was in these words:—"She was admitted in a very prostrate condition, "and in a very precarious state of health, so weak and ex- "hausted that it was necessary to carry her from the cab to "the infirmary, where she was at once placed in bed. On "admission she had a bruise on right arm, and her head was "dirty with vermin."

Accompanying the notice of her death was the following, written by Dr. Lindsay, the medical superintendent:

"E. M. was found dead in an associated dormitory, in the "infirmary, at 10 minutes past six o'clock yesterday morn- "ing, by the day nurse, Mary Adams, who found the patient "partly in bed and partly out of it, the head touching the "floor and her legs in bed, deceased having been last seen "alive by the night nurse, Nixon, about an hour previously, "from whom she took some beef tea."

"The patient was seen by the medical officer on the after- "noon of her admission, the day preceding her death; again "at 11 p.m., and was visited more than six times during the "night by nurse Barrett, who gave her beef tea and brandy."

At the inquest the main question was, whether the patient, by reason of her feeble and exhausted bodily condition, was fit to be removed from the workhouse to the asylum; and whether, such being her condition, her death was accelerated by such removal, or by her falling partly out of bed in the asylum infirmary, no attendant being present at the time.

The medical officer of the workhouse stated that he saw deceased previous to her removal, that he believed her to be capable of undertaking the journey with a provision of wine, which he ordered in case of faintness, and that, in his opinion, the patient did not die from exhaustion produced by the journey.

On the other hand, Dr. Lindsay, the medical superintendent of the female division at Hanwell, gave it as his opinion that if the patient was in the same condition on leaving the workhouse as on reaching the asylum, she was in an unfit state to be removed, and that the journey must have tended to exhaust her, and accelerate her death.

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There was a post-mortem examination, the result of which was submitted to the jury, who returned the following verdict:

"That on the 11th day of February, &c. the said E. M. "was found dead in the infirmary of the Hanwell Asylum, "and the said jurors do further say her said death was "caused by the mortal effects of disease of the heart and "brain; and the said jurors do further say her said death arose "from natural causes, and the removal from the Strand Union "to the lunatic asylum tended to accelerate her said death, and "was an error in the judgment of the medical officer of the said "union."

In a letter written for the information of the Poor Law Board, the workhouse medical officer protested very strongly against this verdict. He repeated what he had stated before the jury, that in his opinion the patient did not die from the fatigue of her journey to Hanwell, but that her death was occasioned by her being unattended for a considerable time during the night, and left to tumble out of bed upon her head; and he pointed out that had she been properly attended to such an occurrence could not have taken place.

After a full consideration of the circumstances of this case we were of opinion, and this opinion we communicated to the visitors, that the patient, at the time she was taken from the workhouse, was in too weak a state to justify her removal, especially in the manner in which it was effected; but at the same time we felt strongly, with regard to the attendance upon her in the infirmary at Hanwell, that considering her exhausted condition and the very precarious state she was deemed by Dr. Lindsay to be in, she should not have been left to share with others the occasional services of the night attendants, but that a special nurse, having no other duty during the night, should have been appointed constantly to attend and watch her.

Case of E. S.

In the month of March we received notice of the death of a woman, named E. S., the certified cause being "inflam- "mation of the lungs and pleura, consequent on fractured "ribs and sternum." From a statement which accompanied this notice, and from a copy of the depositions taken at the inquest, it appeared that the deceased had been an inmate of No. 8 ward, in which were 23 patients of a violent class, attended by three nurses. On the 5th of March, whilst the attendants were engaged in the day room serving the dinners, the deceased and two other women were alone, in

in a recess opening from the gallery, and upwards of 15 yards distant from the dining room. The attention of the nurses had not at the time been attracted by any unusual noise; but on one of them going into the recess after the dinners were served, she found E. S. on the floor, and E. M., one of the other women, kicking her in the face. The assault and bruise on the face were duly reported to the medical officer on the following day, but he appears to have made no examination of the patient's person; and the nurse who had undressed her every night after she received the injury in her face, stated at the inquest that she observed no other bruises until the 11th, six days later, when it became evident that the patient was suffering from inflammation of the lungs, from which she died on the following day. The post-mortem examination showed that six ribs were fractured, viz. the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, on the right side, and the third rib on the left side; the sternum was also fractured between the third and fourth ribs. There was great internal mischief consequent on these injuries, and there were marks of bruises on the face, chest, and limbs.

The only witnesses called before the coroner were Dr. Lindsay the medical officer, and two of the nurses belonging to the ward. The third patient, who was in the recess with the other two, and who witnessed the assault, was not examined. The verdict was, that the patient "died from the "effects of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, caused by "fracture of ribs and sternum; but how those injuries were "inflicted, there was not sufficient evidence to show." The jury attached no blame to either of the nurses in charge, though it is difficult to understand upon what grounds they acquitted them, or could have believed the evidence of the nurse who, admitting that she undressed the patient every night after the assault which broke six of her ribs, stated that there were no external bruises or marks of injury on her body. To us it seemed that there was blame due generally to the three nurses in No. 8 ward, who had only 23 patients under their charge, for not sooner interfering in a scuffle which resulted in such severe injuries, and which could not have passed unobserved had they been attentive to their duties; and that special blame was due to one of them for not making a more careful examination of the patient, and a more detailed report to the medical officer. Had such been given, and if a medical examination had taken place, such injuries as those described could not have escaped immediate detection, and the patient might have been placed under proper medical treatment.

County and Borough Asylums. Case of M. H.

The case of M. H., who also died from the effects of broken ribs and sternum, was one which gave rise to much correspondence between the authorities of the Marylebone Workhouse and the Committee of Visitors. A very full investigation into all the circumstances was conducted by two members of the Board, and the result strikingly illustrates the remarks already made upon the necessity of a careful medical examination of all patients on admission. As will be seen, there was very strong evidence to show that the patient was free from injuries when she was received into the St. Marylebone Workhouse, and also when sent and admitted into the Hanwell Asylum on the 11th of May; but after death it was found that seven of her ribs were fractured, and the question whether they had been inflicted while she was an inmate there could not be satisfactorily determined.

The history of the case forwarded to us by Dr. Lindsay, the medical superintendent of the female division at Hanwell, was to the following effect. On the 6th of May, M. H. was attacked suddenly with insanity when at her usual occupation of a fruitseller, and was taken to her home by the police, in the forenoon of that day, raving mad, and in a state of great excitement. On the following day she was sent to the Marylebone Workhouse, where she remained until the 11th, when she was admitted into Hanwell, labouring under acute mania. On admission she had slight bruises on her left knee and right wrist, but there were no bruises on the chest, nor on any other part of the body. The nurses who undressed and bathed the patient, in the presence of the assistant matron, did not detect anything unusual about her chest, nor were any fractured ribs discovered by the medical officer who examined her on admission. At that time she had a slight cough and expectoration, and during her residence in the asylum she was under treatment for acute mania and inflammation of the lungs. She was confined to bed the whole time in the padded room, except on two nights, when she was in a single room, with mattresses on the floor. She did not exhibit violence in the asylum, and no struggles with nurses or patients were reported.

She died on the 25th of May, from acute mania and pleuropneumonia consequent on fractured ribs and sternum. The post-mortem examination showed that the body was free from bruises on chest and limbs. The lower portion of the sternum was fractured, as also the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs on the right side posteriorly, and the sixth, seventh, and eighth ribs on the left side were fractured in a similar

similar manner, but the sixth rib on this side was broken in a second place anteriorly. The condition of the organs injured by these fractures was such as fully to account for death.

Dr. Lindsay completed his statement with the following observation: "Judging from the post-mortem appearances "and history of the case, I am of opinion that the injuries were "not received in the asylum, and that probably they occurred "at least a fortnight or three weeks prior to her death." The evidence given at the inquest differed in no way from this statement, except that the nurse of the infirmary of the Marylebone Workhouse who accompanied the patient to Hanwell swore that she had no cough at that time. The verdict of the jury was as follows: "The deceased died from "inflammation of the lungs caused by fractured ribs, but how "those injuries were caused there is not sufficient evidence to "show, but the jurors are of opinion that they were caused at the "time her attack began." Against this statement and this verdict the guardians of the Marylebone Workhouse very strongly protested. They were of opinion, and in this opinion were confirmed by their medical officer, that the patient was sound in body whilst an inmate of the workhouse, that the injuries of which she died had not then been received, and that it was impossible that such very severe injuries, had they existed, could have escaped detection, not only by their own medical officers, but by those at Hanwell, who examined the patient on admission.

The Commissioners who made further special investigation into the circumstances of this case, resorted to every available source of information that could be brought to bear on the subject. They examined, at Hanwell, Dr. Lindsay and six of the nurses, who were, at different times, in charge of the patient, and the result of whose statements was to negative the occurrence of any act of violence after her reception. At the workhouse, Dr. Randall, the chief medical officer, Mr. Fuller, the resident medical officer, and the nurse, were severally examined, and also the patient's husband, and all concurred in stating that she was suffering from no bodily injury either before admission or during her stay in the house. Mr. Lane, the surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, who examined the body on behalf of the visiting justices, was of opinion that the fractures of the ribs had been sustained a fortnight before death, or about the period when she became an inmate of the asylum. The only material new point elicited by the inquiry was, that on the night of her admission the patient was placed to sleep in a single room, on an iron bedstead.

County and Borough Asylums. Hanwell Asylum.

This was at variance with the report first made by Dr. Lindsay to the Board, in which he stated that during the whole time the patient was in the asylum (with the exception of one or two nights, when she was in a single room, with mattresses on the floor) she was in bed in the padded room; and to this discrepancy in his evidence the attention of the visitors was directed by the guardians. In explanation Dr. Lindsay made the following statement: "For two nights after "her admission she occupied a single room; the first night she "had an iron bedstead, the second night she had mattresses "on the floor, the bedstead having been removed by my in- "structions as a precautionary measure, in consequence of her "habit of moving her body and arms to and fro as she lay in "bed, and to prevent the risk of her falling out of bed." The admissions contained in this statement were felt to be highly important; and bearing in mind that, after the very full inquiry by the Commissioners, there was satisfactory evidence to show that no bodily injuries had been sustained by the patient prior to her admission into the asylum, that when examined in the bath at the asylum she was free from bruises on the chest, that the medical examination failed to detect any internal injuries, and that owing to her great restlessness it was deemed necessary for her safety to place her in a padded room,—we felt that there was strong reason to infer that the injuries had been received on the first night of the patient's admission into the asylum, when she slept in a single room on an iron bedstead, a species of accommodation particularly unsuited for such a case.

Case of E. N.

E. N., a patient admitted on the 6th of July, committed suicide by hanging on the 13th of the same month. She was not stated to be "suicidal," but the certifying surgeon described her as low, melancholy, and unhappy, and under the delusion that her children had been destroyed in some dreadful way.

On admission she was placed in the infirmary, where she occupied a five-bedded room until the 9th, when, in consequence of her being noisy and excited, she was removed from the associated dormitory to a single room in an adjoining ward. On the 10th she was again removed to another ward (No. 17), where she slept in a dormitory, and finally on the evening of the 11th she was taken to a single room in Ward No. 7.

On the morning of her death she was reported to be more tranquil and rational; she assisted in cleaning the ward, and took

took exercise out of doors. At seven p.m. the nurse in charge of the ward sent her to her room to undress before going to bed whilst she attended to another patient. The door of the room was partly open; but when the nurse visited her, as she stated, five or six minutes afterwards, she found her suspended by means of her apron to the window shutter, the apron being put through one of the holes perforated in it for light and ventilation, and her feet resting on the floor. She was immediately taken down and the knot untied, but she only breathed once and expired. On the arrival of the medical superintendent life was quite extinct. County and Borough Asylums. Hanwell Asylum.

Although it is true that this patient was described in the statement as not suicidal, on the other hand the statement of the certifying surgeon described her as melancholy, unhappy, and under delusions which might at any time give rise to a suicidal tendency. And it is much to be regretted that as a precaution against such contingency the patient was not more closely watched after her admission. It was no doubt a case in which the utmost care should have been taken to prevent such a ligature as she used from being accessible for the purpose of suicide, and there was also a want of caution in placing her in a room which favoured its accomplishment.

The female division of the Norfolk Asylum having become so crowded as to render additional accommodation absolutely necessary, plans for a new wing were submitted in July last, to which the sanction of the Secretary of State was soon after obtained. Norfolk.

By this addition provision will be made for 52 patients at an estimated cost of 3,200 *l.*, or at the rate of 60 *l.* per bed, 20 of which will be placed in single rooms.

A case of suicide has occurred at the Salop Asylum, which is worth recording to illustrate the unceasing watchfulness necessary to be enforced on those having charge of dangerous instruments or such as are likely to suggest the idea of suicide. Salop. Suicide of H.M.

The deceased man, who when admitted was in a very desponding condition, had so much improved under treatment that he was considered convalescent, and would have been recommended for discharge at the next committee meeting. Of this he was aware. He worked regularly in the garden, and seemed cheerful and contented.

It was the custom of the gardener to keep, in a small hothouse in the garden, a gun to shoot rooks, and the door of this house was always kept locked. On the morning of the accident

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Salop.

cident the gardener, probably observed by the patient, had put away the gun and locked the door. In the afternoon, when again in the hot-house, he was called away to give some directions to working patients, and incautiously left the door open. He was not absent more than three or four minutes; but the deceased, who was at work close by, at once slipped into the house, obtained possession of the gun, and shot himself through the head.

Somerset.

Plans for an extension of the recreation hall at the Somerset Asylum, so as to adapt it for the purpose of a theatre, have been approved.

Suicide of E. H.

In the month of May an inquest was held on the body of a man named E. H. who committed suicide in this asylum by hanging himself with his stockings to a gas bracket. The verdict was merely to the effect that the deceased had committed suicide when in a state of insanity, and the jury made no inquiry regarding the precautions, if any, which had been taken to prevent such an occurrence. It appeared, however, from a subsequent correspondence between this Board and the Committee of Visitors, that although the suicidal tendency of the patient was made known verbally by the medical officer to the attendants of the infirmary where he was first placed after admission, the fact was not communicated to the attendants of another ward to which he was afterwards removed, and of which he was an inmate at the time of the fatal occurrence. Had this been done the accident might have been prevented; and, with a view of more effectually keeping suicidal patients under observation, we suggested that for the future, in addition to such verbal direction as in each case might appear necessary, a written statement, setting forth the suicidal propensity of the patient, should be given to the attendant first taking charge of him, and that this document should be sent with the patient to any other ward to which he subsequently might be removed.

The importance of keeping alive the watchfulness of attendants in suicidal cases cannot be over-estimated.

Surrey. Wandsworth Asylum.

The want of asylum accommodation in the County of Surrey having been very strongly adverted to in the report of the Commissioners who last visited the Wandsworth Asylum, the Committee of Visitors, in the month of November last, addressed a letter to the Board, stating their intention of bringing under the notice of the magistrates at the Epiphany Sessions the condition of the metropolitan parishes as regards their

their pauper lunatics, and the necessity of immediate measures to meet the emergency. The result has been that plans have been submitted for the erection of 60 single rooms at the Wandsworth Asylum, but the additions thus contemplated, although essential as furnishing a description of accommodation much needed, will prove quite insufficient to meet the wants of the county, and ere long provision on a much more extended scale must of necessity be made. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Surrey. Wandsworth Asylum.

In our last and previous Reports we adverted to the very grave inconveniences which had been occasioned by the defective water supply at the Brookwood Asylum. As all the steps hitherto taken by the visiting justices to secure a sufficient and permanent supply had failed, we in the month of January last year obtained the assistance of Mr. Rawlinson the engineer, who, after a careful investigation on the spot, reported that the existing modes of supplying water were very defective both in engine power and volume of water at command, and that it was not advisable to attempt to sink additional wells, as the quantity to be so obtained would be very uncertain, and the pumping costly. He therefore recommended that every endeavour should be made to obtain a supply from the canal, the water of which on analysis had proved to be the best which the district afforded, and, supposing this arrangement not practicable, to construct tanks and works for storing and filtering surface water in a position which he indicated. We submitted these recommendations to the Committee of Visitors, but they declined to adopt them, desiring that the existing mode of supply should be further tested until its sufficiency or otherwise for the wants of the institution could be more fully ascertained. In pursuance of this decision plans were submitted for a water tower and tank, which it was proposed to erect at an estimated cost of 1, 500 *l.*; certain modifications having been agreed to, they were and sanctioned by the Secretary of State. It will be seen from the report of the visit made in November (App. E.) that up to that date much inconvenience was still experienced from the want of water. Brookwood Asylum.

The death of a patient who, in August last, lost his life in this asylum, owing to the gross negligence of an attendant named Albert Tatford, must no doubt, in some degree, be attributed to this scarcity of water. Case of F. C.

From the statement which accompanied the notice of the man's death, it appeared that about six o'clock p.m. on the

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9th of August, Tatford filled the infirmary bath with hot water, no cold water being available, and about an hour afterwards took the deceased patient to the bath-room to bathe him. Finding however that the water was still too hot, and having no means of cooling it, he left him while he went to a neighbouring ward, with another patient, an idiot, telling him the water was as yet too hot for use, but not locking the bath-room. Ten minutes afterwards the attendant was called by the idiot patient, who told him that the deceased had "his skin coming off," and proceeding to the bath-room, he found that he had been put in the bath, and so scalded that the epidermis came off at once from his feet, right hand, and buttocks. These injuries proved fatal in about five days. Now, the rules drawn up for the guidance of attendants in bathing patients are, at this asylum, very clear and precise. During the employment of the bath, the room is never to be left without an attendant. At all other times the door is to be kept locked. The temperature of the water is to be carefully ascertained by means of a thermometer, and, "in preparing a bath the cold water is always to be turned on first." But to this latter rule owing to the want of water, the attendant was unable to give effect. His negligence otherwise was nevertheless of so gross a description, that we suggested to the Committee of Visitors the propriety of following up his dismissal by a prosecution. After much consideration, however, we ourselves reluctantly came to the conclusion that, under the circumstances, a conviction was not likely to be obtained.

The pressure for asylum accommodation in the county of Surrey continues to be very great. The difficulty of providing for the numerous urgent cases which of necessity are often detained for long periods in the workhouses, has of course been increased by the defective water supply at Brookwood; but it has been found also, that, although sleeping accommodation had been provided for 650 patients, the day space was quite inadequate for so large a number. And upon this ground, with abundance of vacant sleeping rooms, patients have been refused admission. In view of the grave evils incident to this pressure, we suggested that some of the vacant bed-rooms should be converted temporarily into day-rooms; but the Visitors decided at once to enlarge the day space, and accordingly forwarded plans for that purpose, which were approved by the Secretary of State in December last. The estimated cost for these additions, including heating, gas fittings, and all expenses, was 6,175 *l.*

The

The circumstances attending the death of a female patient in the Sussex Asylum formed the subject of an inquiry by the coroner, and we now draw attention to them, not only because they illustrate the necessity of using the utmost caution where wet sheet packing, combined with cold affusion, is employed medically to allay maniacal excitement, but also because they show the danger attending this mode of treatment even in the most skilful hands.

The patient, who had once before been an inmate of the asylum, was re-admitted on the morning of the 17th of August, labouring under acute mania and refusal of food, symptoms similar to those she exhibited when previously under treatment, and from which she was stated to have recovered very rapidly by the use of the wet sheet. She was so noisy and excited that no examination of the chest was made at the time, Dr. Robertson trusting to his knowledge of her state previous to her former discharge, when, although the lungs were delicate, no indication of disease was apparent; and he directed that the patient should be "packed for one hour and a-half in "the wet sheet twice, to be followed with a tepid and a cold pail of water." This was accordingly done, and she had been removed from the bed and dressed when, at five o'clock, she was found to be in a state of collapse, and, notwithstanding every effort on the part of the medical superintendent, she never rallied, but sank and died within two hours. A post-mortem examination showed extensive tubercular deposit, and small tubercular condensation in the lower and middle lobe of the right lung, with old adhesions on both sides. There was a slight imperfection in the mitral valve of the heart, and an ounce of serum in the pericardium. The muscular fibres also showed considerable fatty degeneration. It was evident that with such extensive disease of the lungs the patient could not have lived many weeks; and the jury found that the deceased had died from disease of heart and lungs, concurring with the coroner in opinion that, considering the success which had attended the treatment by packing on the former occasion, no blame could be attached to Dr. Robertson; who, however, himself very candidly admitted that he believed, looking to the state of the patient's heart and lungs, the treatment had been injurious to her. Whilst agreeing in the view taken by the coroner's jury, and acquitting Dr. Robertson of blame, we still thought it our duty to address a letter to him, stating that, in no case should either "packing" or the use of the Turkish bath be adopted unless the medical superintendent had previously satisfied himself, by careful examination of the patient

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Sussex.

and especially of the state of the lungs and heart, that such treatment might be safely employed. Moreover, that from time to time during the process of "packing," and especially before being subjected to the cold affusion in the bath, the patient should be examined by one of the medical officers.

Warwick.

Plans have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for a detached building at the Warwick County Asylum, which will provide accommodation for 100 patients of each sex, at an estimated cost of 13,856 *l.*

Originally the Committee of Visitors had it in contemplation to establish an entirely separate institution, especially adapted for the treatment and training of idiots, in which private patients were to be received, and which, it was hoped, would, to some extent, be aided by charitable contributions. Of the pressing want that exists for establishments of this description there can be no doubt, and it was with much regret we learnt that the plan had been abandoned. The building now proposed to be erected will form part of the county asylum, occupying a site in immediate contiguity with it. It will, however, to some extent, partake of the nature of an asylum for idiots, and the internal arrangements have been planned with a view to the treatment of such cases, and also of the chronic, harmless, and imbecile class of the insane.

South Yorkshire Asylum.

The plans of the new asylum for South Yorkshire, proposed to be erected at Wadsley Park, near Sheffield, have been approved by the Secretary of State. The building has been commenced, and will probably be completed in 1872. It is designed at present to accommodate 630 patients, with central offices adequate for an extension to 1,000.

West Riding.

In the meantime, with a view of meeting the existing pressure for asylum accommodation, the West Riding Justices resolved to make certain temporary additions at Wakefield whereby beds for 60 male patients will be provided. They have also rented for seven years a large house, with three acres of land, at Highfield, a suburb of Sheffield. Before occupation, the premises were inspected by a member of our Board, who reported very favourably of their suitableness for the intended purpose; and they have since been cleaned, decorated, and furnished in a most comfortable manner.

This establishment, when visited by two members of the Board on the 23d of last February, was found to be in excellent order. Six male and 68 female patients were then resident, and it was expected that when all the intended alterations were

were completed, there would be accommodation for about 125. The condition of the rooms and bedding, and the state of the inmates, were described as most satisfactory in every respect. The patients were under the charge of Dr. Mitchell, who is resident; and they were also visited frequently by Dr. Browne, the superintendent of the asylum. The house is considered and treated simply as a branch of the asylum at Wakefield; there are no separate books or registry; and the dietary is the same in both establishments. The accommodation thus provided is so excellent, that we are induced to hope, when it is no longer required by the county, that the question may be entertained of retaining it as a hospital, assisted by charitable contributions, for the treatment of patients of slender means, but above the pauper class. There is the utmost need for establishments of this description throughout England.

County and Borough Asylums. West Riding.

We have to notice the following special cases of deaths which have occurred at the Wakefield Asylum.

On the 6th of September an inquest was held on the body of J. M., who, after a residence of about seven months in the Wakefield Asylum, committed suicide by cutting his throat. The circumstances of the case were very peculiar. The patient, on admission, was labouring under hypochondriacal melancholia of a very intense type, with painful delusions. He was accordingly placed in a ward specially set apart for suicidal cases, where he remained three months. At the end of that time, as he had never shown any disposition to injure himself, he was removed to other wards, and was employed in the kitchen, or assisting in various parts of the building. On the 2nd of September, after a special examination of him by the medical superintendent, he was directed to join a party of patients engaged in repairing a road, and with them he worked regularly and cheerfully, apparently deriving much benefit from the out-door exercise. At five o'clock on the 14th, the day of his death, at the request of his attendant, he collected the tools, placed them on a barrow, and conveyed them to the toolhouse, which is situated at a distance of about 60 feet from the slaughterhouse, in which at the time the butcher was engaged, assisted by two patients, in dressing a bullock. After depositing the tools, the attendant saw him walk towards the slaughterhouse, the door of which was open. He went slowly at first, but suddenly quickened his pace, entered it, and, in the presence of the butcher and the other patients, cut his throat with a knife which was lying on a bench.

Suicide of J. M.

County and Borough Asylums.

West Riding Asylum.

a bench. His movements were so rapid and unexpected, that interference was impossible. The wound was very severe, and although assistance was immediately at hand, he died very shortly.

The coroner's jury were of opinion that no blame was attributable to anyone in connexion with this very unfortunate case, and it is indeed difficult to say how such an event could have been prevented, except by the precaution, which has since been taken, of placing iron gates to the slaughter-house in the space necessarily left open for ventilation.

Case of J. B.

In the month of October an inquest was held at the Wakefield Asylum, on the body of a male patient, named J. B. The jurors found that the patient had died from natural causes, but there were circumstances attending the case which call for special remark. It was discovered on a post-mortem examination that four of his ribs, two on each side, were fractured. As the bones showed no signs of inflammation or disposition to reunion, it was suggested that the injuries might have been inflicted after death, but the facts disclosed were such as to account for them in a far more probable way. It was given in evidence that the man, from the time of his admission a fortnight before, had been labouring under acute mania, and had obstinately refused to take food; that it became necessary to feed him with a stomach pump; and also to use a catheter for an infirmity of the bladder, from which he suffered. To both these operations he offered the most violent opposition, and he was such a powerful man that four and five attendants were required to hold him.

Although the cause of death was ascertained to be disease of the brain, and not hastened by the fracture of the ribs, we see no reason to entertain a doubt that those fractures occurred during the struggles reported to have taken place whilst the patient was forcibly fed and held by the attendants; and the matter having been brought under the consideration of the Board, we intimated to the superintendant our opinion that in such exceptional circumstances, for the better protection of a patient during the administration of food by the stomach pump, mechanical restraint by means of a padded chair, or other suitable appliances, would be justifiable and preferable to manual coercion.

North Riding.

In April last plans were submitted for a new kitchen, and other offices at the North Riding Asylum, which after certain amendments, were approved by the Secretary of State. The estimated cost for these additions was 1,200 *l.*

In

In reference to boroughs it is to be observed that their separate existence, for the purpose of Lunatic Asylums, was not recognised before the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126. Boroughs contributing to county rates were deemed merely to form parts of counties. On the other hand boroughs which, at the passing of the Act, had six justices besides the Recorder were thereby empowered to separate themselves from the county, so as to be in the same position as non-contributory boroughs; but in no case have the authorities of any borough availed themselves of this provision.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. LAW AS TO BOROUGHS GENERALLY.

Upon our Report the Secretary of State has given his sanction to an agreement for the purchase of about four acres of land to the east of the original estate belonging to the Newcastle Asylum, at a cost of 1,068 *l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* By means of this addition, a straight boundary line will be obtained, and an opportunity afforded of removing the sewage tank to a greater distance from the asylum than was originally proposed. Plans for the farm buildings, and an inclosure wall, intended to be erected at this asylum for 750 *l*, have also been approved.

Newcastle on Tyne.

An enlargement of the Bristol Asylum having become necessary, plans for additions connected with the workshops and laundry department were submitted in March last. The contemplated alterations are calculated to provide 16 beds in the male, and 21 in the female division, at an estimated cost of 1,319 *l.* Certain alterations which we suggested having been adopted, the plans received the Secretary of State's sanction.

Bristol.

Plans have been sanctioned for the erection at the Hull Asylum of a new laundry and washhouse, with day and dormitory accommodation for 15 patients. The building will be detached, but there will be a communication to it by means of a covered way.

Hull.

We have, during the past year, continued to direct our special attention to the subject of the statutory provision made by the authorities of boroughs for the accommodation and care of their pauper lunatics, and we now proceed to report upon the cases material to be brought under your Lordship's notice.

BOROUGHS UNPROVIDED WITH ASYLUMS.

In our Twenty-first Report we stated that the sanction of the Secretary of State had been given to the purchase, by the Town Council of Norwich, of a site, comprising 51 acres, for a Borough Asylum, for the reception of 300 patients. The

(1.) Norwich.

BOROUGHS UNPROVIDED WITH ASYLUMS.

asylum, plans for which have been approved by the Secretary of State, will accommodate 313 patients; and the estimated cost is 35,000*l.*

(2.) Bury St. Edmunds.

The Councils of the City of Norwich and the Borough of Bury St. Edmunds have resolved to unite for the purposes of a joint asylum, and an agreement has accordingly been prepared and submitted to us, with a view to its approval by the Secretary of State.

(3.) Ipswich.

The asylum for the Borough of Ipswich is expected to be ready for occupation in the course of the spring of next year.

(4.) King's Lynn.

A contract, under the 7th section of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," has been entered into for the reception into the Ipswich Asylum of the pauper lunatics of the Borough of King's Lynn, and only awaits the approval of the Secretary of State, subject to certain amendments suggested by this Board.

(5.) Great Yarmouth.

The Council of Great Yarmouth have not as yet taken, or definitely determined upon, proceedings for providing an asylum for their pauper lunatics, and, in the event of any further delay on their part, it will be our duty to report their default to the Secretary of State in order to the enforcement, by his order, of a compliance with the Act. We are in a position to state that the Visitors of the Norwich Borough Asylum, about to be erected, are prepared and anxious to enter into the necessary contract for the reception of the Yarmouth patients.

(6.) Ludlow.

A statutory contract has recently been approved by the Secretary of State for the reception, into the Salop and Montgomery Asylum, of the pauper lunatics of the Borough of Ludlow.

(7.) Maidstone and other Kentish Boroughs.

When the question of the enlargement of the Kent Asylum was under consideration in 1866, Secretary Sir George Grey was assured by the Justices that if their proposal was adopted, effectual provision would be made for the care of the pauper lunatics belonging to Maidstone and the other boroughs within the county. Relying upon this assurance, Sir George Grey sanctioned the enlargement to which this Board, being of opinion that the far preferable course would be the erection of a second asylum in another part of the county, always entertained strong objections. It is now expected that the additional buildings will be ready for occupation before the end of the present year. We have been in frequent communication

nication upon the subject with the several boroughs and the Visitors, and we regret to state that there is little or no chance of any fulfilment of the conditions upon a specific performance of which the enlargement was understood to have been sanctioned. BOROUGHS UNPROVIDED WITH ASYLUMS.

The following are extracts from a letter from the clerks to the Committee of Visitors of the 28th September last, in reference to a Circular addressed by this Board to the several boroughs:

"When the enlargement of our asylum was in contemplation, the Visitors had in view the accommodation of borough patients. Since that time, the 'Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867,' has been passed, and the operation of this Act has been to throw into the asylum, from the Greenwich Workhouse, such a number of patients that our reckoning as to the future requirements of our asylum has been upset.

"We understand that when the Metropolitan Asylums have been erected, a number of the Greenwich patients will be removed thither; but we are not aware what that number will be, nor, with certainty, the class or classes of patients for whom such asylums will be available."

It only remains to subjoin the following copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee of Visitors on the 6th November last:

"*Resolved,* That this Committee is willing to contract with the borough to receive their patients as soon as the enlargement of the asylum is complete, and to keep them as long as the requirements of the county will permit; such contracts to be terminable on one year's notice."

Thus the matter at present stands, the Justices of the Borough of Maidstone having abandoned their intention of erecting an asylum.

A contract under the 42nd section of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," was in June last entered into, and in August approved by the Secretary of State, for the reception, during a period of two years, into the North Wales Asylum, of pauper lunatics belonging to the city and borough of Chester, to the number of 20 patients of each sex. This contract is only of a provisional nature, and, to use the terms of the Act, does "not exempt the Justices of the borough from the immediate duty and obligation of erecting or providing an asylum" for the pauper lunatics of the borough. In this respect a contract under the 42nd section differs materially from one under the 7th. The temporary arrangement thus made will cease to be required after the completion of the additional asylum for the county of Chester, in the course of erection near (8.) Chester.

Boroughs unprovided with Asylums.

near Macclesfield. We trust that the pauper lunatics of Chester will then be sent, under a statutory contract, to the present County Asylum.

(9.) Portsmouth.

We regret to report that no actual steps have as yet been taken by the Council of Portsmouth, who, by statutory notice to the Secretary of State, assumed the duties, powers, and authorities of the Borough Justices, towards erecting or providing an asylum for their pauper lunatics. The whole of the borough lunatics were maintained in the Hants Asylum down to the month of November 1867, when, in consequence of a notice from the Committee of Visitors, a portion were removed to Fisherton House, near Salisbury, or other asylums; and in June last the number remaining in the Hants Asylum was reduced to 50. At the same date the insane and imbecile inmates of the Portsea Island Union Workhouse were, as reported by the Visiting Commissioners, 136 in number. In June 1865 the number of Portsmouth pauper lunatics in asylums was 113. Communications, as we are informed, upon the subject of providing a joint asylum, have passed between the authorities of Portsmouth and Southampton, but as yet with no definite result.

(10.) Southampton.

The Borough of Southampton also is still without an asylum. In consequence of the notice above referred to, 20 of the borough patients were, in November 1867, removed from the Hants Asylum, and, pursuant to a contract with the proprietors, sent to Fisherton House. The town council having failed within the six months limited by the Act to give the necessary notice to the Secretary of State, the duty still devolves upon the Justices to erect or provide an asylum. The most convenient and desirable course unquestionably would be to unite with Portsmouth for the purpose; or the Council of Portsmouth might erect an asylum of such a size, and so situated, as conveniently to receive therein, by contract under the 7th section, the pauper lunatics of Southampton. It has been represented to us, on the part of the latter Borough, that there are practical difficulties which would interfere with the harmonious working of any union, or joint action, in consequence of its being represented by Justices who have no power to levy a borough rate, or deal with the borough funds. A desire consequently has been expressed, wherein, as it is stated to us, the Justices concur, that power should be given by legislation for the Council now to assume the duties and powers vested in the Borough Justices of providing

viding an Asylum. Upon this proposition we have not undertaken to make any recommendation. In reference to another proposition, made to us also on the part of the Southampton authorities, viz., to amend the 50th section of the Act, by extending the period for the repayment of principal monies borrowed on mortgage of rates from 30 to 50 years, we have expressed our willingness to propose the introduction of a clause with that object in any Amendment Act. BOROUGHS UNPROVIDED WITH ASYLUMS.

In our Nineteenth Report we stated that, in reply to a communication received in December 1864, from the Justices of Plymouth, expressing a desire for a renewal of the contract which would expire in 1866, for the reception of 40 Plymouth borough pauper lunatics into the Devon County Asylum, we informed them that, "in our opinion, such a renewal would "not be desirable, and that the proper course would be to "make provision for the Plymouth pauper lunatics in an "Asylum for the borough, either separately, or in connection "with some other borough or boroughs." There were at that time also 14 Plymouth patients in Fisherton House. (11.) Plymouth.

To this view we have consistently adhered, and further consideration and inquiries have only strengthened our opinion. In conformity therewith, Mr. Secretary Walpole in February 1867, by his order pursuant to the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 7, required the Justices of the borough of Plymouth "forthwith to provide a fit and sufficient "Asylum for 200 pauper lunatics," the number for which a special Committee of Justices originally recommended that a borough Asylum should be erected.

No action was taken upon this order, however, and the matter was allowed to remain in abeyance.

The Justices of Plymouth had continued meanwhile to press for a renewal of the contract with the Visitors of the Devon Asylum, and, in reference to a letter from the Mayor, dated the 6th July 1867, which was submitted by Mr. Secretary Hardy for our consideration, we maintained our objections to the proposed renewal, for the reasons subjoined:

"The Devon Asylum does not afford more accommodation "than is required for the pauper lunatics of the county, and "may shortly be inadequate for the wants of the county. The "adoption of the proposal to receive the Plymouth borough "lunatics would involve the necessity of considerably enlarging "the Asylum, which, having regard to its present magnitude, "and the limited extent of land, ought not, in the judgment of "this Board, to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State."

BOROUGHS UNPROVIDED WITH ASYLUMS.
(11.) Plymouth.

The same views were embodied in a letter from the Board to the Home Office, on the 10th August last, replying to a communication from the Mayor of Plymouth of the 29th July.

The result was, that on the 31st August Mr. Secretary Hardy finally declined to sanction a renewal of the contract for the reception into the Devon County Asylum of the pauper lunatics of the Borough of Plymouth, and by his order required the Justices "forthwith to provide a fit and "sufficient Asylum for 150 patients, and with offices, &c., "capable of enlargement for the accommodation of 50 more "patients."

Such are the material facts of the case as it at present stands, and the matter thus continues to remain still in abeyance.

In the mean time, and in order to enable this Board the more satisfactorily to reply to certain inquiries made by Mr. Secretary Bruce, the Devon Asylum was on the 8th and 9th February last visited by two Commissioners, who gave special attention to the questions at issue, and from whose report, the material parts of which have been communicated to the Home Office, it is clear that the Committee of Visitors are not in a position to entertain the proposal for a renewal of the contract.

The patients were then 685 in number, viz., 270 of the male and 415 of the female sex. Of the former 20, and of the latter 15, belonged to the borough of Plymouth.

There were only 14 vacant beds in the male division, and 17 in the female.

Upon a careful measurement (made by desire of the Visiting Commissioners) of all the associated dormitories, including (as practically forming one) a portion of a corridor on the female side containing 12 beds, it was ascertained that, in order to allow the requisite minimum cubic space, in each room, of 500 feet per patient, it would be necessary to reduce the numbers of beds by 18 in the male, and 11 in the female division.

It followed that, without taking into account a further considerable reduction of the numbers of beds, to be rendered necessary by the appropriation in the main building of single sleeping-rooms to the purposes of lavatories and store-rooms now wanting (an arrangement which would on all accounts be the most feasible and convenient), the numbers of patients at present on the books are actually in excess of the proper accommodation.

Even were the whole of the patients belonging to Plymouth and

and other non-contributory boroughs, &c., altogether 71 in number, removed, the vacancies thereby created would, within a very few years, be filled by patients from unions and parishes in the county of Devon. The Plymouth pauper lunatics in Asylums, about half being in the Devon Asylum and the remainder nearly all at Fisherton House, increased in number from 31 to 65 during the 10 years ending the 31st December 1867. BOROUGHS UNPROVIDED WITH ASYLUMS. (11.)Plymouth.

It is further material to state that the land, the property of the Asylum, to which the Committee of Visitors have no early prospect of obtaining an addition, does not exceed 84 acres in extent, of which 66 only are available for cultivation. Thus, the total quantity of land is in the proportion of about one acre to eight patients, whilst, in Asylums where the patients come from an agricultural district, such as Devonshire, it is desirable that the extent should, if practicable, be in the ratio of one acre to four patients.

The present chapel also will accommodate only 150 persons, or less than a third of the number who might be expected to attend the services.

In the circumstances disclosed by the correspondence and inquiries, we continue to be decidedly of opinion, that the proposed contract, for the reasons given, ought not to be sanctioned.

It is important to bear in mind that at least two or three years must elapse before any Asylum to be erected for the borough of Plymouth would be ready for occupation; that during that period the number of patients to be provided for would gradually increase; and that any vacant accommodation might be made a source of profit by the reception of pauper lunatics from other boroughs or counties, in many of which there is now a great pressure.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 75, the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum was on the 14th October last visited and inspected by two members of this Board, who made all material inquiries into its management and the condition and treatment of the persons confined therein. A copy of their Report has been duly transmitted to the Secretary of State. *See* Appendix (F). STATE ASYLUM, BROADMOOR

In our Ninth and Fifteenth Reports we gave a summary of the nature, constitution, and existing state of the several lunatic hospitals; and subsequently, in our Seventeenth Report, we published the entries made upon our official visits to those institutions in 1862, together with some general observations upon their objects, and the importance of extending them. HOSPITALS.

HOSPITALS. In this Report, Appendix (G.) will be found the entries made during the past year, when 15 were so visited, exclusive of the entries made at Fort Pitt and the Naval Hospital at Yarmouth, which will be found in Appendix (H.)

With the view of showing how far these existing lunatic hospitals are really of a charitable character, we subjoin a Table indicating the number of patients in each who are supported gratuitously, as also the various rates at which the paying classes are received. From this it will be seen how very inadequate to the wants of the insane of the middle class is the assistance afforded by all the hospitals in England, and how few there are which fulfil to any great extent the objects of charitable institutions.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Total Number of Private Patients on 1 January 1869.	Number received gratuitously.	Number received upon Weekly Payments of					Maximum Weekly Charge.	Average Weekly Cost per Head for the Year 1868.
			10*s.* or less.	from 10*s.* to 15*s.*	from 15*s.* to 20*s.*	from 20*s.* to 30*s.*	from 30*s.* and upwards.		
								£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
St. Thomas' Hospital, Exeter - - -	70	2	3	16	4	29	16	3 3 –	1 – 1½
Barnwood House, Gloucester - - - - -	73	–	–	–	–	37	36	4 14 6	1 6 6
Liverpool Lunatic Hospital	41	–	–	11	6	18	6	2 2 –	1 1 5
Manchester Lunatic Hospital - - - -	123	1	2	12	12	47	49	10 – –	1 16 9½
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	73	–	–	24	31	15	3	2 17 8	– 17 7
St. Lukes' Hospital -	138	59	31	–	–	48	–	1 1 –	1 3 4
Bethel Hospital, Norwich	78	26	31	18	3	–	–	1 – –	– 11 3
Northampton Lunatic Hospital - - -	92	–	3	15	7	31	36	3 3 –	(*a*) 12 6¾
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital - - - -	46	–	5	9	10	9	13	2 – –	1 8 9
Warneford Asylum, near Oxford - - -	57	–	24	28	1	1	3	2 10 –	1 – 2¼
Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill - -	132	–	8	18	14	55	37	6 6 –	1 5 4¾
Bethlehem Hospital -	246	246	–	–	–	–	–	– –	1 6 1
Earlswood (*b*) - -	497	333	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– 17 –½
York Lunatic Hospital -	133	–	32	29	19	33	20	5 5 –	– 18 5¼
The Retreat, York -	139	–	61	11	10	12	45	7 5 6	1 – 10½
TOTAL - - -	1,938	667	200	191	117	335	264	—	—

(*a*) The pauper patients are included in estimating this average.

(*b*) Of the 164 patients received into Earlswood Asylum upon Annual or Life payments, there were on 1 January 1869: 4 at 25 guineas or less, 106 at from 25 to 50 guineas, 27 at from 50 to 100 guineas, 12 at from 100 to 150 guineas, and 2 at upwards of 200 guineas; and 13 upon life payments, 2 at 1,000 guineas, and 11 at from 300 to 500 guineas.

Since

Since the first formation of the older lunatic hospitals, such as Bethlehem, St. Luke's, the Bethel of Norwich, the Retreat at York, and the York Hospital, a very material change has taken place in the provision made for the insane in this country, and the general erection of asylums in each county for paupers has, to a great extent, changed the character of the hospitals. While at one period the inmates were, with few exceptions, of the pauper class, and, in the absence of other provision for them, proper objects for gratuitous treatment, they are now chiefly of a higher social position, many of whom, though unable to meet the lowest charge at which patients are received into licensed houses, are still in a position to contribute something towards their maintenance. The great want at the present time we believe to be hospitals in which the insane of the middle class, who, though poor, are not reduced to pauperism, may be received at small sums, varying from 5*s.* to 10*s.*, or 15*s.* a week, according to circumstances. So inadequate is the charitable aid afforded to this class by all the hospitals at present erected, that the pauper asylum is the only resort for them; and daily increasing numbers are sent there as ordinary paupers, the parishes being partly, or in some instances wholly, reimbursed for their maintenance. Hospitals.

To such an extent is this practised in county asylums, as to be frequently matter of formal complaint by the Visitors, imposing, as it is argued, a burden upon the ratepayers which they are not legally called upon to bear. To the patients themselves, also, it is no less a hardship and injustice; and painful cases are constantly coming under our observation in which persons of education and social position, clergymen, barristers, medical men, and others, who, from reduced circumstances, are unable to meet the lowest charge at which admission can be obtained into licensed houses, are, as a last resource, driven to associate with paupers.

Of the 1,938 patients in lunatic hospitals on the 1st January last, 667 were supported gratuitously, of whom 333 were in Earlswood, 246 in Bethlehem, and 59 in St. Luke's; and the question of extending the benefits of such institutions, by limiting the number of these free patients, and by receiving others at such small payments as, after investigation in each case, the friends may be able to make, is one, as we think, well deserving the consideration of the Governors. In the various hospitals, exclusive of Earlswood, 391 patients were received at various sums under 15*s.* a week; and, of those paying from

HOSPITALS. 15 *s.* a week to as much as 10 *l.*, it will be seen that the remainder, nearly one-half, is composed. Although in certain cases patients received at from 15 *s.* to 20 *s.* a week may be regarded as participating in advantages which they could not obtain for the same sum in licensed houses, we are of opinion that, to render effective assistance to the class of the community we refer to, the payments should never exceed 15 *s.* a week, and that in many cases they should be considerably below that sum.

After the Earlswood Idiot Asylum, Bethlehem, and St. Luke's, the Bethel Hospital of Norwich, the Warneford Hospital at Oxford, and the York Retreat, are the most prominent as charitable institutions. Of the 78 patients in the Bethel Hospital on the 1st January, only three paid more than 15 *s.* a week, while 26 were supported gratuitously, and 31 at various small sums not exceeding 10 *s.* a week. Of the 57 patients in the Warneford Hospital, 24 were received for sums under 10 *s.*, and 28 from 10 *s.* to 15 *s.* per week. In the York Hospital 32 patients, and in the Retreat 61, were paying various sums under 10 *s.* a week; and in the former 29, and in the latter 11, from 10 *s.* to 15 *s.*

Although in several hospitals the average cost of each patient is high, it must be borne in mind that this is mainly occasioned by extra charges in connection with the remunerative class of patients, in furnishing their apartments, in providing them with carriages and often with special attendants, and in their diet, matters in which the lower class of patients do not equally participate. The average cost, therefore, must not be regarded as indicating the amount necessary for the maintenance of the ordinary inmates of these institutions. We believe that in hospitals of a certain size patients might be maintained, and have every proper accommodation and treatment, at a much less cost than the present average in them.

The weekly cost of patients in lunatic hospitals will be seen to vary from 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* in the Cheadle, to 11 *s.* 3 *d.* in the Bethel Hospital, the average of the 15 hospitals being 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* per head per week. In the case of the Bethel Hospital, the establishment charges are very low, and all the patients are treated alike; while in the Cheadle Hospital, with a large proportion of patients paying highly for their accommodation, the weekly cost is proportionately high. The cost in the Lincoln Hospital of 17 *s.* 7 *d.*, and in the Retreat at York, the Warneford Hospital, and that of St. Thomas's of Exeter, of little over 1 *l.* per week, represents, probably with sufficient accuracy, the amount at which patients may be maintained in lunatic hospitals not receiving to any great extent those of a high

high or remunerative class, and yet obtain every care and suitable accommodation. HOSPITALS.

As respects several of these institutions, it is to be regretted that the first cost of building has been so large as not only to involve the originators in considerable pecuniary liabilities, and thus paralyse for a length of time their charitable efforts, but to have had also the effect of deterring others from promoting their further extension. When the separation took place between the county of Gloucester and the subscribers to the asylum, the latter, instead of incurring a large outlay in building, very wisely determined upon purchasing Barnwood House, a substantial gentleman's residence near Gloucester, with 48 acres of land, and adding to it the necessary accommodation for 35 patients of each sex. Alterations and additions have been made since it was opened in 1859, and the accommodation provided for the patients is in every way quite satisfactory.

We think it important here to state, as a general rule established by much experience, and the adoption of which would greatly facilitate every effort to promote the formation of charitable institutions for the insane, that the erection of large and expensive buildings is neither desirable nor expedient. At first the accommodation afforded by a good-sized mansion, with a sufficient quantity of land attached to it, is all that is required, and the domestic character of the building, which is thus secured, is perhaps its greatest recommendation.

We now proceed to give a short statement of the condition of each hospital as shown by the entries made on the occasion of our official visits during the past five years, together with such observations as appear in particular instances to be called for.

St. Thomas's Hospital, Exeter.

St. Thomas's Hospital was opened in 1801 on the self-supporting principle, a sum of upwards of 2,000*l.* having been subscribed for the purchase of a house and grounds near Exeter, the site of the present hospital. Commenced upon a very small scale, and at first not having accommodation for more than 16 patients, the building was from time to time enlarged, so that in 1823 it contained 70 patients, about the number it will at present accommodate. But a considerable sum having been received and invested in that interval, by means of donations and legacies, we have now the satisfaction of stating that the Governors, upon our repeated recommendations, determined some years since to build a new hospital

HOSPITALS. St. Thomas's Hospital, Exeter.

upon 20 acres of land which they purchased near the city, and there is every prospect of its being completed during the present year. When the site was originally inspected by us some objections were raised on the ground of its proximity to the artillery barracks, of the small amount of land, and especially of the probability of the city extending in its direction, so that before many years the asylum would be surrounded by houses, which led us to suggest that the Committee should make further inquiries and examine other sites in the neighbourhood of Exeter before deciding upon building on the land referred to, which it was stated could be again disposed of upon advantageous terms. These objections, however, were not looked upon by the Committee as of so serious a character as to induce them to dispose of the land and seek another site, especially as in many respects it presented advantages. An additional piece of land of about 1 ½ acres in extent was subsequently purchased, which enabled the architect to place the building in a better position than he would otherwise have been able to do.

As to the condition in which the old hospital has been found during the last six years, the reports, apart from structural defects, are favourable, and the state of the patients, with the exception that the clothing of some few of the poorer class was old and worn, is described as satisfactory. In the case of one lady, who passed nearly half her time in voluntary seclusion, efforts were recommended to be made to induce her to give this up; and at the visit in 1867 a gentleman was referred to who rarely went out of doors, passing most of his time in his own room, which he objected that any one should interfere with. At the subsequent visit, this gentleman's room was found in an improved state, and he had since been induced to walk daily in the airing court. Restraint appears to have been used with three patients during the last five years, and seclusion is also occasionally employed.

In consequence of a lady, in the end of 1867, having been found suffocated in her bed-room during the night, apparently by opening the straw mattress upon which she slept and igniting the straw by passing it through the guard which protected the remains of a fire that had been left in the grate, we felt compelled to animadvert upon the defective night supervision in the hospital, and the fact of this patient, although troublesome and excited, not having been visited between the hours of 10.30 p.m. and 5.30 the following morning. Upon this the Committee very properly appointed a night attendant in each division.

When

When Barnwood House was noticed in our Seventeenth Report it contained 23 patients, viz. 12 gentlemen and 11 ladies. On the 1st January last there were 73 on the books, viz., 38 gentlemen and 35 ladies. HOSPITALS. Barnwood House.

With the increased number of patients the finances of the hospital became more encouraging, and have enabled the Committee to carry out liberally many important additions and improvements suggested upon our visits. Detached ranges of single rooms have been constructed for the least favourable classes of patients; a large room with glass roof in the male division has been decorated and fitted up as a billiard and concert-room; the general accommodation has been extended, the airing-courts made more cheerful, and the grounds ornamentally laid out and made available for the exercise and recreation of the patients. Much has also been done by painting, papering, and additional furniture and decorations, to add to the comfort and cheerfulness of the interior. The condition of the house and patients has always been satisfactory. Proper efforts have been made to amuse and occupy the inmates, and to relieve the monotony of asylum life by walks and drives, and excursions in the summer to the sea. Restraint is not employed, and seclusion is only rarely resorted to. At the visit made in 1867 the fact of the hospital being nearly full was adverted to, and its further extension suggested. The desirability also of providing a detached chapel was referred to.

From entries in our Fifteenth and Seventeenth Reports it will be seen that the condition of the Liverpool Hospital was not at that time by any means satisfactory; and we are sorry to have to state that reports of subsequent visits have not been of a more favourable character. Upon every visit during the past six years defects and shortcomings of a more or less serious character have been commented upon, applicable chiefly to the lower wards, and to the male patients, the worn, shabby, and untidy state of whose clothes was constantly noticed. The dreary aspect of these wards, and the condition of the rooms, bedding, and furniture were also remarked upon. Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.

In 1863 the attendants were noticed as being of an inferior description, not suited for their difficult and responsible duties, and the wages as being inadequate; but in the following year the medical superintendent had appointed an entirely new staff of better qualified and more efficient men at higher wages, and also a head attendant, and the increase of the wages

Hospitals
Liverpool
Lunatic
Hospital.

of the nurses was then suggested. Various recommendations were also made for improving the accommodation, and the Commissioners ended their Report by saying, "Although "much, with a moderate outlay, might be done to improve "the aspect of the hospital internally and externally, we "have no doubt that the best policy on all accounts would be "to dispose of the present land and premises, and remove the "institution to a healthy and suitable locality in a rural dis-"trict."

On the visit in 1866, in speaking of the state of the lower wards, the Visiting Commissioners state: "We are sorry to "learn that the funds of this hospital have lately fallen off, and "the want of pecuniary resources was given as an excuse for "the state of things which we observed. We allude to the "broken furniture, the torn sheets and bedding, and the "ragged bits of carpet and floor-cloth. We think that the "sheets should be changed more frequently, and the attend-"ants should be required to keep the persons of the patients "in the lower wards in a cleaner state."

Upon the visit made in 1867 little progress appears to have been made in remedying the defects alluded to in previous years. Patients were found locked in their rooms without the fact being noticed in the Medical Journal; the clothing of some of the lower-class patients was very poor; and the old and ragged state of the sheets was again remarked upon, several being far from clean, and one bed being found made up in a wet state and very offensive. The practice of taking parties of patients out for drives had been discontinued, and no patient seemed to have been out for a walk beyond the premises for a considerable time except to church. The state of the upper rooms and galleries, on the other hand, was always found satisfactory, and the patients here were well supplied with books and means of amusement.

From the Report, which will be found in the Appendix, of the visit made in 1868, it will be seen that little real improvement has taken place in the condition of this hospital. Adverting to a change in the office of superintendent, the Commissioners remark: "Much as might fairly be expected "from more efficient management and superintendence, how-"ever, such as we trust the institution has now the chance of "receiving, we cannot but recur to a suggestion thrown out "by our colleagues, who visited four years ago, that the funds "of the hospital, and the numbers, as well as comfort of its in-"mates, would ultimately be increased to a very large extent "by the determination, taken promptly, to dispose of the present

"present premises and land, and to erect a suitable building "in some healthful rural place near Liverpool." HOSPITALS. Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.

We trust that an institution so much needed in such a city as Liverpool, and, if properly constituted and conducted, calculated to confer such great benefits upon the poor of the middle class, will no longer be allowed to languish and drag on in the inefficient and unsatisfactory state it has for so long been in, but that the suggestion for its removal may receive the favourable consideration of its Governors.

When the Cheadle Hospital was last noticed in our Seventeenth Report, Dr. Maudsley had resigned his appointment of medical superintendent, and was succeeded by Mr. Mould. Upon the visit in 1863 great improvements were noticed as having taken place, both in the grounds and in the furnishing and condition of the hospital. A new laundry and washhouse had been built, and a proposition which was under consideration to increase the accommodation by the erection of detached villas, was strongly advocated by the Visiting Commissioners, who suggested that the scheme should include a new chapel, and the conversion of the present chapel into a dining and recreation-room. In 1864 less progress than was expected was found to have been made towards the completion of the furnishing of the various single rooms and dormitories; the fittings for the laundry and washhouse had not been supplied; and these offices were no further advanced than at the previous visit. The staff of domestic servants did not appear to be sufficient, and it was suggested that the nurses and attendants should be relieved from duties which interfered with the time that should be given to the patients. Three villas were found to be in process of construction; but no steps had been taken with a view to the erection of a chapel in the grounds as had been suggested. Manchester Lunatic Hospital. Cheadle.

At this visit a gentleman was found in the hospital who was labouring under many delusions and obviously insane, but who had been detained for a period of four months upon an invalid order and certificate, copies of which had not, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, been forwarded to us. This grave irregularity was brought under the notice of the Board, when the superintendent was severely censured, and warned against any repetition of the offence.

At the visit in 1865, much was stated to have been done to improve the general accommodation. Most of the wards had been papered, and additional furniture and carpets placed in many of the rooms. The laundry was finished, and the

HOSPITALS. Manchester Lunatic Hospital. Cheadle.

three new cottages were in occupation, these being described as most cheerful and comfortable, and having in every respect the appearance of ordinary villas, the ground around them being unenclosed. A subscription had also been commenced towards the erection of a new chapel. The state of the general inmates was found to be quite satisfactory; but increased efforts were recommended to be made to interest and amuse the worst class of patients of each sex, and to distribute more books, games, &c. in their rooms. The appointment of a night attendant in each division was suggested, and also that the attendants should be relieved entirely from bed-making and household work.

In 1866 the hospital was found to be full, and there were only two or three vacant beds in the cottages. These were stated to have proved so advantageous, that their extension was strongly urged. The condition of the hospital and patients was satisfactory; more chairs and presses had been supplied in the bed-rooms; the attendants had been relieved from bed-making and household work, and a night attendant had been appointed to the male division. The employment of some of the male patients in gardening or other out-door work was recommended, also a change of water for each patient when bathing, and the placing rules in all the bath-rooms for the guidance of the attendants. The necessity for the appointment of an assistant medical officer was also suggested.

The hospital was found in a satisfactory state at the visit made in 1867. The patients of both sexes were stated to enjoy a large amount of personal liberty, several of the gentlemen walking out unattended, two going out hunting, and parties occasionally attending coursing meetings. Three carriages were kept for the use of the patients. Since the previous visit a night nurse had been appointed in the female division, and the staff of attendants was stated to be ample. The entries in the case books (one of which was missing) were found to be greatly in arrear; and as Mr. Mould was responsible for all the correspondence, as well as keeping the statutory books, medical registers, &c., the Committee were urged to appoint a properly qualified assistant at once. At this visit the irregular admission of a gentleman was noticed, and it was found necessary to have him re-certified.

We regret to have to add that, notwithstanding the censure conveyed to Mr. Mould in 1864, these irregularities in the admission of patients still continue. At the visit made in the early

early part of this year a female patient was found in the hospital who had been detained there for 12 days illegally, one of the certificates being out of date. Not only had Mr. Mould omitted to have her re-certified until the day of the visit, but in this, as in the case previously noticed, the copy of the order and certificates upon which she had been received, and which would at once have made apparent the irregularity, was not forwarded to us in accordance with the requirements of the Statute, nor was there any entry of her admission in the register. Such repeated violations of the law induced us to request the Committee to hold a special meeting to inquire fully into the subject. This was done accordingly, and an explanation was tendered by Mr. Mould; but we are unable to state that this was at all satisfactory, and we cannot admit any excuse for deviating from the strict requirements of the law where questions are involved of the greatest importance affecting the liberty of the subject. There can be little doubt that, if the Commissioners had not visited Cheadle Hospital at the time they did, the irregular circumstances attending the reception of this patient would not have come to the knowledge of our Board.

Hospitals. Manchester Lunatic Hospital. Cheadle.

Such improvements as the funds of the Lincoln Hospital would warrant, have been carried out during the last six years, and its creditable condition, and the kindness and consideration shown to the patients, have constantly been commented upon. The state of the lower wards, and the condition of the patients in them, have, on several occasions, however been referred to as contrasting unfavourably with the upper wards, in which the furniture is good, and where more of the walls have been papered, while some of the small windows have been lowered and enlarged, thus adding materially to the cheerfulness of the dormitories.

Lincoln Hospital.

Restraint is never employed here, and only in one instance is seclusion stated to have been resorted to during the last 20 years. This was in 1867, when a lady, who was noisy and abusive, and greatly disturbed a dying patient, was placed in seclusion for two hours. So successful has Mr. Walsh been in treating cases of violence and excitement without resorting to seclusion, that we have not unfrequently recommended patients who, in our opinion, had been subjected to this treatment to an injurious extent in other asylums, to be removed to the Lincoln Hospital; and usually with the best results.

The condition of St. Luke's Hospital has been frequent matter of comment in our Reports to your Lordship during the

St. Luke's Hospital.

HOSPITALS. St. Luke's Hospital.

the last 20 years. In 1850, in our Fifth Report, we stated that we considered it an important error in the management of this hospital, that the resident medical officer, who, according to the Lunacy Act, and the uniform practice in similar cases, ought to be the superintendent, is not so in fact, but is substantially deprived of that paramount influence which it is most important should be vested in such an officer. This opinion we continu estrongly to entertain. In our Sixth Report a plan of the building and airing-courts was published in order to show their close proximity to the parochial burial-ground, in which about 200 paupers dying in St. Luke's workhouse were annually interred. This burial-ground was little more than 1,600 square yards, or about a third of an acre in extent; and the practice then followed was to dig trenches about 10 feet deep, and pile up the coffins in them until they were filled. At our intervention the Bishop of London took prompt measures to close it, and it has not been used since July 1849. In the same report certain improvements were then noticed as being in contemplation, but we repeated the opinion, which had before been strongly expressed, "That the present site of the hospital is most objec-"tionable, and the construction of the building unsuited to the "most approved system of treatment for lunatic patients." The hospital was described as contiguous to a great thoroughfare, four stories high, with corridors facing the north, and with the basement storey, which was then partially occupied by patients, sunk below the level of the ground. The airing-courts were stated to be very confined on the north side of the building, and for some patients inconvenient of access; while the remaining ground was so completely overlooked by houses as to be very rarely used by the patients.

In illustration of the difficulty experienced in carrying out necessary changes in long established public institutions, we published in our Fourteenth Report an abstract of the entries made by us for several years upon visits to St. Luke's Hospital, commencing with 1849 and terminating with 1855.

In 1852 considerable improvements are noticed as having been effected in the hospital, but regret is expressed that such large sums should have been expended in addition to a building the site of which is so objectionable, and which the Visiting Commissioners "still hope may be abandoned."

In 1854 mechanical restraint, which at one time had been extensively employed, but for several years had been gradually diminished, was no longer resorted to. In 1855 the Chairman

Chairman and two of the Commissioners went over this hospital, and made the subjoined entry in the visitor's book : HOSPITALS. St. Luke's Hospital.

"Having regard to the irremediable defects in the present "building, and the many serious objections to the continued "use of it for the reception of insane patients, we deem it our "duty, instead of suggesting particular improvements which "could not render the present premises suitable to their object, "again to urge on all who are in any way responsible for the "condition of this charitable institution, to take into their con-"sideration, without loss of time, the best means of obtaining "suitable accommodation for the objects of their charge in a "properly-constructed building, occupying an eligible situ-"ation."

No consideration appears to have been given by the Governors to these repeated suggestions, nor did others, made on several subsequent occasions, urging them to establish a branch hospital in the country, receive more favourable notice. They contented themselves with endeavouring to remodel and improve a building whose structural defects had been always considered to be irremediable, and thus, during many years, have sacrificed a large amount of their funded property. An extension of the arrangements for reception of paying patients subsequently took place, and for some time patients have been received at the rate of a guinea a week (the average cost per patient during the past year having been 1 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*) Of this class there were, on the 1st January last, 79.

Notwithstanding the pressure there has for some time been on all the metropolitan asylums, both public and private, there has for many years always been a large amount of vacant accommodation in this hospital.

At the visit made in 1863, when it contained 155 patients, much was noticed as having been done, especially in the female wards, "to lessen the disadvantages, and alleviate the "incurable defects" of the building. All the wards, excepting the two male wings, had been papered, and the whole building whitewashed; new linen and blankets had been supplied, and new hair mattresses to all the iron bedsteads. But no further substitution of iron for the old trough bedsteads had taken place, nor had there been any addition to the means of personal washing in the bed-rooms, or to the furniture, with the exception of small lockers for clothes being placed in two of the single rooms on the male side. Occasionally out-door excursions were afforded during the summer to many of the patients, who went out twice a week in small parties. Negotiations

Hospitals. St. Luke's Hospital.

tiations were stated to be in progress to rent the adjacent burial-ground for the purpose of enlarging the male airing-court, but it was suggested that, as its extent would even then be inadequate to its purpose, it would be better to provide an omnibus and horses for the regular use of the patients in country drives.

Again expressing their opinion "that no amount of ex-"penditure will cure the radical defects of this structure as a "building for the proper treatment and accommodation of "insane patients," the Visiting Commissioners doubted the expediency of the proposed alteration of some additional windows in each division, the result of which, they stated, would be to render the bulk of them, by contrast, more objectionable.

In 1864 the condition of the male patients, and also of their wards, was stated to be less satisfactory than that of the females, and a better furnishing and fitting up of the male division was recommended. The fact that the patients, as a general rule, were not allowed supper, the females getting no food after five o'clock, was again alluded to, and the more frequent association of the patients in the board-room, or elsewhere, was suggested. The want of means of occupation for the male patients was referred to; and although a limited number were stated to go out beyond the premises, at least 120 appeared never to go outside the walls. Various structural alterations in the building were noticed as being in contemplation, especially a lowering and enlarging of the bed-room windows, but the Visiting Commissioners "dis-"courage the expenditure of money upon a building which "no alteration can render suitable for its purpose."

At the visit in 1865 much was found to have been done to make the male wards more cheerful and comfortable. The greater part of the woodwork had been painted and grained, and a large number of valuable prints liberally supplied by Mr. Colnaghi and Mr. Graves, and of parian statuettes given by Alderman Copeland, had been placed upon the walls. Washstands had been fixed in the bed-rooms, and kamptulicon laid down in the wings. But the latter wards were noticed as being bare and uninteresting, and were recommended to be fitted up so as more nearly to resemble the galleries occupied by the better class of patients. A larger proportion of the inmates were stated to walk beyond the premises, and the enlargement of the airing courts, by renting the burial-ground, was again referred to. The Visiting Commissioners remarked, however, that it was doubtful how far this would be of use to the patients,

as,

as, owing to the disorderly character of the houses surrounding the property, it was not found practicable to send patients into the central division of the ground at present belonging to the hospital. HOSPITALS. St. Luke's Hospital.

Further improvements in the furniture and condition of the hospital were noticed at the visit in 1866. Papering and painting had been extensively carried out, and the supply of objects of ornament and interest increased. The wings, however, were again alluded to as requiring more attention in these respects. The arrangements for out-door amusement and recreation were found still to be very limited. Occasional carriage exercise was given to such patients as could pay something towards it; and small parties were taken during the summer to the Crystal Palace, Kew, Kensington, and other museums; but a rule of the hospital (which was recommended to be revised) excluded patients from participating in any evening entertainments *out of doors*, extending apparently even to the billiard-room, which was only open during the day. Sixteen of the old windows were found to have been replaced by new ones since the last visit; but though they were said greatly to increase the cheerfulness of the hospital, the Visiting Commissioners grudged so much outlay on a building which they still hoped, and at no distant day, might be applied (or at any rate its site) to other more appropriate use. At this visit also, printed instructions for bathing the patients were recommended to be placed in all the bath-rooms, a doubt being entertained by the Commissioners whether the rule laid down by Dr. Ellis, as to changing the water for each patient, was strictly carried out; and the changes in the attendants were stated to be so frequent, particularly on the male side, that the advisability of increasing the wages was suggested. A special night attendant was also recommended to be appointed on the male side, such as already existed for the females.

In 1867 the various recommendations made at the previous visit were stated to have been attended to, and the condition of the patients was found to be satisfactory. The Report ends as follows :—"As upon previous visits, and for the reasons then stated, we abstain from suggesting any improvements of a structural character, or involving much outlay. "Under other circumstances we should recommend various "alterations essential with a view to remedy the dark and "gloomy aspect of the galleries from the want of light, natural "or artificial, at the extremities, and to improve the sleeping "rooms and other parts, wherein the windows are of the old "prison-like character."

HOSPITALS. St. Luke's Hospital.

At the visit made in 1868 it will be seen, from the copy of the entry printed in our Appendix, that although the condition of the patients was found to be quite satisfactory, and the state of the wards generally as to means of amusement and employment was reported upon favourably, the gravest deficiency was found to exist in these respects in the wings, the wards appropriated to the worst class of patients. The male patients in those wards have no occupation, and no association at entertainments such as usually takes place in asylums is found practicable. The disadvantages of the site and structure of this hospital were again alluded to, the difficulty of getting walks beyond the walls, and the gloomy nature of the rooms occupied by sick or bedridden patients. While systematically avoiding all suggestions for structural changes in what could never be made structurally right, the Visiting Commissioners remarked upon the deficient arrangements as to cleaning the windows, and whitewashing or colouring the bedrooms. In the latter they recommended that seats should be provided; that the fixed crib or trough bedsteads, so often condemned, should be wholly abolished; that presses for clothes should be supplied, so that the reprehensible practice of driving nails into the bedroom doors for hanging clothes on may be prevented; and that the present baths should be replaced by smaller ones of a more convenient construction. The supply of hot water in the wards, at a sufficiently early hour for the proper bathing and washing of the patients, was also found to be so defective as to cause the gravest inconvenience; and the immediate attention of the committee was directed to this subject. It was added that the burial-ground before alluded to had come into possession of the hospital, and was being laid out and planted; that the wages of the male attendants had been increased; and that a special night attendant had been appointed in the male division.

The circumstances attending the escape of Benjamin Heaseman from St. Luke's Hospital on the night of the 1st of February 1868 were made the subject of a special inquiry by two members of the Board. In the following April a great sensation was caused by the discovery, in a cupboard of an uninhabited house in Elgin-place, Hackney Wick, of the body of a man in an advanced state of decomposition. Upon the inquest the body was claimed by Mrs. Heaseman, and also by a Mrs. Banks, as that of their husband, each speaking positively as to identity, and especially as to a mark of an injury on one of the fingers of the right hand. The evidence, however,

however, of Dr. Ellis, and the identification by him, and also by Mrs. Heaseman, of various articles of clothing on the body, left no doubt on this point. The inquest was adjourned for the purpose of having the contents of the stomach analysed; and ultimately the jury found that the body was that of Benjamin Heaseman, and that his death was caused by poison taken by himself when of unsound mind. Opium was found in the stomach of the deceased, and also in a bottle which was discovered lying by him in the cupboard.

Heaseman had been received into St. Luke's Hospital on the 28th September 1866, labouring under mania with suicidal tendency. The house committee made an investigation into the circumstances under which he made his escape, when they came to the conclusion that there had been negligence on the part of Wm. Fox, one of the attendants, and he was permitted to resign upon giving a month's notice.

The inquiry instituted by us showed that Heaseman had walked out of his bed-room early on the morning of Sunday, the 2nd February; and that he had gone through two doors in the building (which were found open) into the airing-court, over the wall of which he had passed into the burial-ground by means of steps, which he must have taken with him out of the ward. The most lax and reprehensible system was disclosed as respects the proper care and security of the patients during the night, and the steps taken to guard against the absence of the attendants from the hospital. That, through some oversight or negligence, the door of Heaseman's room was not locked on the night of his escape, there seems to be no doubt. He then appears to have obtained, by some means, possession of the ward key belonging to Wm. Bolam, head attendant of C. Ward, and thus opened all the doors leading to the airing-court, no master lock being upon any of them. Up to the time of this occurrence the attendants had been able to leave the hospital at any time during the night, and it is impossible to say what peculation and abuses may have been the result of such a system. Within a week after Heaseman's escape, Bolam, the attendant above referred to, having so left the hospital during the night clandestinely, was taken into custody by the police while endeavouring to force his way back through the almshouses in an adjoining street, and was thus reconveyed to the hospital. He was at once dismissed by the steward, who not only found two doors unlocked, one at the foot of the staircase, and the other leading to the airing-court, but a ladder placed against the wall. By a most culpable omission no notice, as required

HOSPITALS. St. Luke's Hospital.

by the Act, was transmitted to this office of Bolam's dismissal. The three attendants on duty the night Heaseman escaped were Fox, Bolam, and Nicholas. The latter resigned his situation soon afterwards, so that there was no opportunity of examining three material witnesses. From the evidence, however, of one of the attendants now in the hospital, it is clear that Heaseman obtained possession of Bolam's key, which could not be found, and that Bolam afterwards made use of another key which had been left by an attendant named Tow who resigned his situation some months before, and which had been seen in Bolam's room. No means of identifying the keys were found to exist, nor was any register kept of the keys in circulation, nor were they ever called in or inspected in order to see whether they had at any time been tampered with.

Nicholas, who was examined shortly after the occurrence by Dr. Ellis, stated that he had locked Heaseman's door at eight o'clock, and that his clothes were folded up outside the door. Upon examining the spring locks on the bed-room doors it seemed to be possible for the key to be turned in the lock and withdrawn, leaving the door apparently locked, and the bolt to sprink back, if prevented by a piece of cork or other substance from shooting completely.

The want of a special night attendant on the men's side of the hospital was commented upon by the Commissioners in 1862 and 1866, and there can be no doubt that, had the Governors thought fit to adopt the suggestion then made, there would have been little opportunity for Heaseman to have effected his escape. A special night attendant has since been appointed.

In August last, and at various subsequent periods, letters were received by us complaining of the treatment of the attendants and nurses by the matron and steward, and charging the latter with improper conduct towards the female servants of the hospital. These letters were referred either to the treasurer or the committee, who were requested to inquire into the matters complained of, and who satisfied themselves that they were unfounded. Another letter was received at the end of December from a discharged patient reiterating these accusations, and this also was referred to the Governors; upon which a sub-committee was appointed to investigate them, and the patient above referred to was requested to be present with any evidence he might have in support of his statements. The sub-committee met on the 19th January, and reported that, after full consideration of the whole subject, and taking

taking into account also the unreliable nature of the evidence brought before them, as well as the manifestly hostile animus shown in the matter, they were unanimously of opinion that "the charges were altogether unsubstantiated." HOSPITALS. St. Luke's Hospital.

Again, however, in the middle of February, the attention of the public was drawn to the condition and management of St. Luke's Hospital by letters which appeared in the "Times" and medical journals, and especially by one with the signature of Dr. Ellis, the then resident medical officer, in consequence of which it was thought desirable that four members of the Board, including the chairman, should make a special visit to the hospital.*

The Bethel Hospital is one of the oldest lunatic hospitals in the country, having been founded in the year 1713 by Mrs. Mary Chapman, the widow of the Rector of Thorpe, she herself living in it up to her death, which took place in 1724. Bethel Hospital, Norwich.

A reference to our Fifteenth Report will show the many and grave defects from time to time noticed in the condition and management of this hospital, and the futility of the efforts we repeatedly made to induce the Governors to amend them, or to remove the hospital to a more desirable locality in the country.

Upon the visit made in 1863, and also in subsequent years, many of the defects noticed on previous occasions were found to be unaltered. The body linen of the patients continued to be changed only once a week; the men's wards were very deficient in furniture and ordinary domestic comforts; and the records of restraint were not kept in such a way as to be easily intelligible, neither its duration nor the means of restraint employed being accurately stated. Suggestions were made that the men's day-rooms should be papered, the floors covered with carpet or matting, and blinds or curtains put up; that the means for washing in the bed-rooms should be greatly increased; and that the number of straw beds should be diminished.

At the following visit these recommendations were found not to have been carried out to any extent. They were then strongly repeated, and the appointment of night attendants was

* This visit took place subsequently to the date of our present Report; but it is thought advisable that the entry made upon that occasion, and the reply thereto since received from the Governors, should be rendered immediately accessible to all who take an interest in the proper management of this important institution. They will be found at the end of this Report.

HOSPITALS. Bethel Hospital, Norwich.

was again urged. At the same time the condition of the female division was highly spoken of. Boarded floors had been substituted for stone, a comfortable room had been provided for the sick, and various other additions and improvements had been made, rendering more unfavourable the contrast between this and the male division. In 1865 the state of the hospital was found to be altogether more satisfactory, and steps had been commenced to assimilate the condition of the male to the female accommodation. The principal dining and reading room had been papered, the stone floor replaced with boards, and new furniture introduced. One of the dormitories and one or two single rooms had also been papered and newly furnished, and the windows of the upper gallery had been enlarged and lowered. The condition of the male patients of the 2nd class was not found satisfactory as regards their day-room, the want of games, books, and other means of indoor amusement, and their dull and confined airing-court. An additional attendant for the male patients was suggested, in order to enable the worst class to be sent out for more frequent walks beyond the premises. The insufficiency of the laundry and washhouse for the wants of the institution was also pointed out.

At the visit made in 1866, the entries in the medical visitation book both as to restraint and medical treatment were again noticed as being irregular, and not in accordance with the form in the schedule. Further structural improvements were mentioned as in progress, and especially the removal of the flags in one of the female galleries, and the substitution of boarded flooring. The progressive improvement in the male wards was noticed at the subsequent visit, and the unfavourable contrast between the two divisions was less marked. More frequent opportunities for walking out beyond the premises were found to be afforded to the majority of the patients, several of whom were allowed this favour unattended; and the garden communicating with the male airing court was stated to be open to the majority of the patients. The small dull court in connection with the lower class day-room, and to which several of the patients are restricted, was again commented upon, and the introduction of flower beds into it was recommended. The entries as to restraint in the medical journal were again found to be irregular; and books were requested to be kept by Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, in which every instance of restraint or seclusion should be entered daily, with the precise period for which either was employed: these books to be submitted to Mr. Gibson, the medical officer, for

for entry in the medical journal. Regulations to be observed in bathing the patients were recommended to be drawn up and hung in the bath-rooms, and also that the water in the bath should be changed for each patient. HOSPITALS. Bethel Hospital, Norwich.

So far as the medical records show, no patient has been secluded at this hospital for several years, but restraint is rather freely employed, and might, we think, be entirely dispensed with by increasing the staff of attendants. Mr. Gibson, the medical officer, lives in a house adjacent to the hospital, and the immediate charge of the patients has for many years been entrusted to Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, whose consideration and kindness to them, and anxiety for their welfare, have been repeatedly noticed by us.

From the preceding table it will be seen that the weekly cost for patients is less than in any similar institution, being only 11 *s.* 3 *d.* per head. Of the 78 patients in the hospital on 1st January last, as many as 26 were supported gratuitously, and 31 at or under 10 *s.* a week; the highest rate at which any were received being 1 *l.* a week. Of the provincial hospitals this is pre-eminently a charity.

On the 1st January last, the Northampton hospital contained 92 private and 361 pauper patients; total 453. Northampton Hospital.

It stands in the anomalous position of being a registered hospital, as well as practically the county asylum. The result of this is, that matters affecting the accommodation to be provided for the pauper inmates are in no way under the control of this Board, and the plans for structural alterations, or additional buildings, are not submitted to us, as is required to be done in the case of county asylums, for the approval of the Secretary of State. Neither have we the least control as to the amount of land connected with the institution, a matter of the greatest importance in county asylums.

We are glad to be able to state that for some years there has been no recurrence of charges of abuse or ill-treatment, which at one time were not unfrequent in this hospital. The improvements introduced by the late Dr. Wing have been still further carried out by Mr. Bayley, who succeeded him in 1865.

Previous to this period, great changes had been effected in the building itself, which had been in many parts rendered more cheerful by additional decorations, painting and papering; more means for personal washing had been introduced into the dormitories; a new chapel had been built in the grounds capable of containing 280 patients; 74 of the small

HOSPITALS. Northampton Hospital.

high windows in the single rooms had been lowered and enlarged; a new airing-court for ladies had been formed; boards had been substituted for flags in some of the rooms; and three rooms had been added to No. 3 female pauper ward, one being used as a school-room, and the other two as dormitories. During the same period also much greater efforts to interest and amuse the patients had been made by means of lectures, readings, theatricals, dances, and concerts in-doors; and croquet, bowls, cricket, and football in the grounds. Parties were also sent out for pic-nics, and as many as 35 patients were usually sent to Llandudno in the summer.

In 1864 the male side of the hospital was noticed as being full, and the Visiting Commissioners alluded to a plan which the committee had in contemplation of erecting a one-story building for 52 patients on the north side of the men's airing-court. They suggested, however, that a much more comprehensive scheme would be desirable, and that it would be better to erect a separate building for private patients, and give up the wards now occupied by them to paupers.

If the plans for this building had been submitted to us for the approval of the Secretary of State, there is little doubt that they would not have been sanctioned, unless greatly modified. At the visit in 1866, the new building was found to be completed, and nearly ready for occupation. The rooms were stated to be large, airy, and well lighted, but from their situation and arrangement not suitable for permanent occupation by patients. The Commissioners add, "We hope "that shortly a more comprehensive scheme of enlargement "will be adopted, and that the present additions will be con- "verted into workshops for the men, for which they are very "well adapted." It will be seen that this suggestion is repeated at the last visit, the report of which will be found in the Appendix. In that report also it is stated that a plan had been submitted to the committee for providing additional room for 10 private and 70 pauper patients of each sex, or altogether 160 beds, by raising certain portions of the galleries another story, converting part of the centre building formerly occupied by the superintendent into dormitories and day-rooms, and constructing new hospital wards. There is no allusion, however, to any addition being made to the quantity of land (now 64 acres), which is quite insufficient for so large an establishment; and were this the case of a county asylum, we should feel it our duty to recommend the

Secretary

Secretary of State not to sanction any extension, unless the land could be considerably increased. HOSPITALS.

Northampton Hospital.

The contracts for the reception of pauper patients belonging to the county and borough of Northampton into the Lunatic Hospital, were renewed in June 1866, for a period of three years, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Act.

We think that the whole question as to the legal provision made by the justices of the county of Northampton for their pauper lunatics, should now be reconsidered. When the arrangement for their reception into the hospital was originally made in 1856, the Secretary of State was recommended to sanction it as one of a temporary nature only; and the justices were informed that at the expiration of the five years for which the contract was made, we should feel it our duty to object to the renewal of any such arrangement, unless in the meantime the justices "shall have taken steps to ensure "for their pauper patients all the advantages and protection of "the existing Lunacy Acts." The original contract was for the reception of 160 paupers; and at that period there were about 90 private patients in the hospital. While these have but slightly increased, the pauper inmates on the 1st January were 361, and the accommodation, as has been before stated, is now proposed to be extended, so as to enable the Governors to receive 500 paupers.

We believe it would be to the interest of the county, as well as of the charity, that an equitable arrangement should be entered into for the sale of the property to the county for the purposes of a pauper asylum; and that, with the proceeds thereby obtained, the hospital should be removed elsewhere, and its sphere of usefulness as a charitable institution greatly extended.

Nottingham Hospital.

The reports upon the condition of the Nottingham Hospital have been uniformly of a satisfactory character, and since the notice of it in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Reports much has been done in the way of decorating and furnishing the rooms and corridors, and planting and laying out the grounds. In 1863 the hospital was so nearly full that the Commissioners suggested additional accommodation to be provided by building for the lower class of patients, and retaining the best rooms in the main building for patients who could pay more liberally than the class then received, none of whom at that time exceeded 30*s.* per week.

Additional rooms for four patients in each division were

HOSPITALS. Nottingham House.

subsequently provided, by building new lavatories and water-closets, and converting the old ones into single rooms; and at present these have sufficed.

Although as many as 24 patients are received at various rates under 1 *l.* per week, they have the same accommodation and treatment as those paying higher sums, the maximum being 2 *l.* per week.

Restraint has never been employed, and seclusion has only been used on one occasion.

We trust that ere long the Committee may be enabled to increase the accommodation in this hospital, and extend its sphere of usefulness. With the distribution of the establishment charges over a larger number of patients the institution would, no doubt, be worked more economically than is at present possible.

Warneford Hospital.

At the visit to the Warneford Hospital in 1863 the importance of lighting it with gas was urged upon the Committee, and the enlargement of the small day-rooms at the ends of the cross galleries was again recommended. The Commissioners also suggested that the dinners should be cut up at the tables, instead of being served in rations; that the water in the baths should be changed for every patient; and that the more intelligent patients should be encouraged to sit up to a later hour than eight o'clock.

In 1865 the kitchen and offices were noticed as having been enlarged, and some papering and painting had been done; but much more was stated to be required in this way, especially in the lower galleries, and generally in respect to the renovation of the furniture. At this and the subsequent visit the clothing of some of the patients was remarked upon as being worn and shabby, chiefly in consequence of the difficulty in procuring a proper supply from their friends. The introduction of gas, and cutting up the dinners in the wards, was again pressed. At the visit in 1866 the upper male gallery was noticed as having been improved by a cheerful paper; and, in accordance with a suggestion previously made, the screen in the chapel had been removed, and the seats re-arranged. A plan was under the consideration of the Committee for effectually remedying the state of the drainage, which had long been unsatisfactory. At the next visit also, the worn-out state of the apparatus for raising water, and the defective arrangements for storing it, were adverted to.

The purchase of eight or ten acres of additional land has for

for some years been under the consideration of the Committee, but is still in abeyance, in consequence of a pending suit in Chancery. HOSPITALS. Warneford Hospital.

Mechanical restraint has not been employed since 1864, when a lady on one occasion had her hands fastened, for surgical reasons. Seclusion is very rarely resorted to.

When giving, in our Ninth Report, a short history of the various lunatic hospitals, we stated that in erecting that at Coton-hill, near Stafford, the Committee had incurred a debt of 9,000 *l.*, and that, until this was discharged, they would not be in a position to exercise all the liberality they might think desirable in administering its funds, and carrying out its benevolent objects. We regret to state that this is still the case; and although, as far as we can learn (for there has never been any printed annual report, as it is usual and most essential that all such institutions should supply), the financial position of the hospital is by no means discouraging and a portion of the debt has been paid off, a considerable sum is still owing. At the same time various additions and alterations have been carried out in the main building, which, on the 1st January, contained 132 patients; and during the past year two detached cottages have been built and furnished for the accommodation of patients of a higher class. Coton Hill Institution, Stafford.

The reports of the visits to this institution during the past six years have been of a very favourable character. Suggestions have from time to time been made as to the occupation of the male patients, the appointment of a companion to the ladies, the association of the patients of both sexes in the large central room at evening entertainments, and for improving the accommodation in various ways; all of which have received attention.

The great opportunity which was presented to the Governors of Bethlehem Hospital, a few years since, of disposing of their property as a site for St. Thomas's Hospital, and which at one time we hoped might have been effected, was, as we think, most unwisely neglected. At present we fear there is little prospect of this great charity being removed to a more favourable locality, where, with a building of modern construction, and the large funds at the disposal of the Governors, it might take its proper position as one of the most important English institutions for the insane. Bethlehem Hospital.

The removal of the criminal patients in 1864 to the State Asylum at Broadmoor, materially added to the comfort of the ordinary inmates of the hospital, and no doubt greatly

Hospitals. Bethlehem Hospital.

facilitated its proper management. During late years much had also been done independently by structural alterations and liberality in furnishing and decoration, to enliven the building and increase the comforts of the patients; but no expenditure can ever make the existing hospital what it ought to be.

At the visit in 1863 the patients were found in a very quiet state, and the wards were very comfortable in appearance, and well supplied with means for occupation and amusement. Upwards of 80 patients were allowed to take exercise beyond the precincts of the hospital, and in the summer 10 were sent for a fortnight to Brighton. The detached wing for criminals was found in a most unsatisfactory condition, and the patients in it morose and discontented, but the prospect of their early removal prevented suggestions being made for the improvement of this part of the hospital. In the following year all the criminals, with two exceptions, were found to have been removed to Broadmoor, and the proposed early demolition of the buildings they occupied was noticed; the lower galleries also were proposed soon to be partially or wholly disused. The Committee were stated also to have it in contemplation to take premises at the sea-side capable of enlargement, as a permanent place for the occasional residence of patients. The hope was expressed by the Commissioners that the hospital itself might be removed to a suitable and healthy locality in the country, and that, by a relaxation of the rules then in force as to the cases admitted, the benevolent intention of its founders and benefactors might be thus more fully carried out.

In 1865 this relaxation was noticed with satisfaction as having been sanctioned; cases of all kinds, excluding only idiots and epileptics, being more freely admitted than heretofore.

The condition of the patients in the lower wards was found to contrast unfavourably with that of the general inmates, more especially in the female division. This was attributed to the depressing influence of the wards themselves, and to the fact that the inmates most requiring exercise beyond the airing-courts are necessarily those who, because of the locality, are never taken beyond them. Repeating the hope expressed at the previous visit that the hospital would ultimately be removed elsewhere, no recommendation for structural change was made, but only that so long as the lower wards were used, they should be assimilated more in point of ornament and comfort to the upper wards. Liberal arrangements

arrangements for the amusement of the patients were noticed, but the advantage of employing more of the males was pointed out. HOSPITALS. Bethleham Hospital.

In consequence of the death of Dr. Helps in 1865, Dr. W. R. Williams, previously assistant medical officer, was appointed as superintendent.

At the visit in 1866 the old criminal blocks were found to have been removed, and the ground to the south was being laid out as airing-courts and gardens. As many as 60 patients had been sent in small parties to the sea, and plans had been prepared for a branch establishment for 20 patients, to be erected at Witley, in Surrey, upon 25 acres of land purchased for the Bridewell Schools.

By recent regulations medical students were received to reside, for a limited period, in the hospital, for the purpose of studying mental diseases; and two were taking advantage of this valuable privilege.

The condition of the hospital and patients at the visit in 1867 was found quite satisfactory. The means of occupation and amusement were stated to be liberally furnished, and, besides the monthly balls, a limited number of patients of both sexes met once a week for dancing and recreation.

During the autumn about 44 patients were taken to Brighton and Ramsgate, where three houses were rented for them. About two-thirds were in the habit of walking out beyond the premises, and excursions were made to the Crystal Palace and other places of amusement. It was suggested at this visit that the number of pianos should be increased, and also that an omnibus should be provided for the use of the patients.

An important improvement had been effected in No. 1 Ward on each side, by the formation of a good-sized day-room looking upon the grounds at the back of the hospital; new baths had also been placed in these wards; and the ground formerly occupied by the criminal wing was being laid out and planted for exercise and recreation. The appointment of a gardener attendant was recommended, who might induce more of the male patients to employ themselves in out-door work. Plans were stated to have been approved, and the contracts entered into, for the erection of the branch hospital in the country for the reception of 40 patients.

The suicide of H. C., in April last, by hanging, unfortunately showed, in our opinion, a want of care and ordinary caution, which we felt called upon to notice. H. C. had been

Hospitals.

Bethlehem Hospital.

received about seven weeks previously, labouring under melancholia, and, according to the certificates, decidedly suicidal, although he did not appear to have made any actual attempt to destroy himself. At first he was treated as a suicidal patient, his clothes were removed from his bed-room at night, and he was visited every hour by the night attendant. At the end of eight days Dr. Williams seems to have come to the conclusion that he was not a person of suicidal tendency; and he believed him to be so far improved that he removed him to another gallery, where, at his own request, he was not visited by the night attendant, and was allowed to have his clothes in the single room he occupied. In this he hung himself by means of his necktie, having attached it to the leg of the bedstead, which he had turned up on its end. The case shows the importance of not hastily coming to the conclusion that insane patients are not likely to commit suicide because they have made no positive attempt, and have only talked of destroying themselves; and it shows also the necessity, in such cases, of not relaxing any precautions so long as they remain under care, for it not unfrequently happens that the apparent mental improvement serves only to enable suicidal patients the more surely to devise and carry out plans for effecting their purpose.

Earlswood Idiot Asylum.

Since the last notice of the Earlswood Asylum in our Seventeenth Report, the result of the annual visits has been quite satisfactory. The health, however, of the inmates has, on several occasions, been a subject of great anxiety. In our Fifteenth Report we noticed that there had been 16 cases of typhoid fever in the hospital, five of which terminated fatally. Whether this had been brought in by a servant, or arose from a badly ventilated water-closet, was a matter of doubt. In the winter of 1862-63 measles were introduced by a child of one of the officers, and became epidemic, 120 cases being under treatment at the same time. The disorder proved fatal in 16 cases, and no doubt, in other instances, indirectly contributed to the high rate of mortality.

In the autumn of 1863 scarlet fever broke out in the institution, and was prevalent until the following January. Including 45 of the nurses and attendants, there were as many as 192 cases at the same time. The disorder was epidemic in the neighbourhood, the first cases broke out in nine different parts of the house, and its origin did not appear to be attributed to any preventible cause. Nine deaths were immediately caused by the epidemic, and six others were consequent upon it.

In

In April 1866 measles again became epidemic, though in a more mitigated form than on the previous occasion; 52 children were attacked, of whom five boys and one girl died.

Upon the occurrence of the second epidemic in 1864 the Visiting Commissioners, referring to the bodily weakness which these attacks implied, and the constitutional defects incident to large numbers of the idiot class, recommended that beer should be more generally given as an ordinary article of diet, and the erection of a detached infirmary was pressed for immediate consideration by the committee.

In 1866, upon the occurrence of the third epidemic in this institution, both these recommendations were again urged, and the erection of an infirmary was stated, in the opinion of the Commissioners, to be essential.

At the visit in 1863 attention was directed to the defective ventilation of some of the rooms; and the want of a covered play-ground or gymnasium for use in wet weather, and for children in feeble health, was brought under the notice of the committee. The water supply, which has always been a source of anxiety, was still inadequate, and the artesian well which had been sunk to a depth of 920 feet, at a cost of 1,800 *l.*, yielded only 1,200 gallons of water a day, and the further sinking had been stopped. This water was stated to be sufficient for drinking and culinary purposes, and arrangements had been made to procure an increased supply from the brook for the ordinary service of the asylum.

In 1864 much was found to have been done to improve the grounds and offices, as well as to add to the comforts indoors, by placing venetian blinds to all the front windows, removing the deadened glass from the windows in the various rooms and passages, and providing wash-stands adapted for the use of children in some of the dormitories. A new laundry and wash-houses had been built, together with workshops for tailors and shoemakers, in which 42 patients were at work; and 14 acres of meadow land had been added to the estate, which was thus increased to 150 acres, 94 of which were farmed, and to a considerable extent planted, as well as intersected with roads and walks which had been increased to the extent of a mile and a half. In 1865 various structural improvements and additions were found to have been carried out, and at the same time the committee had been able to pay off a debt of nearly 10,000 *l.* Some doubt was expressed, by the Visiting Commissioners, as to whether the time the children are engaged in the workshops and schools enabled them to take sufficient out-door exercise; and at the visit in the following

HOSPITALS. Earlswood Idiot Asylum.

year more frequent intermissions both in the schools and shops were found to have been allowed, and with benefit, both to the children and teachers. The necessity for enlarging the dining-hall was noticed at this visit, and also the want of more out-door games for the boys, as well as for more toys, pictures, and means of amusement in the lower class boys' rooms.

At the visit made in 1867, the water obtained from the well was stated to be so impregnated with alkaline and earthy salts, that arrangements were about to be entered into with the Caterham Company to supply the asylum with water. A further purchase of five acres of meadow land in the direction of the Earlswood station was noticed, as also the completion of the new workshop block.

Dr. Down, who had for so many years held the office of resident medical officer, resigned his appointment in June 1868, and was succeeded by Dr. Grabham. From the report in the Appendix of the visit made to this institution in November 1858, when it contained 470 patients, its general condition will be seen to be most satisfactory.

Death by scalding.

In June last, one of the boys, T. R. J., was unfortunately scalded in a bath, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. It appears that he was sent out of the grounds in charge of another patient named M., for the purpose of being washed by his attendant; but as M. could not find the attendant, he himself took J. to the bath-room, turned on the hot-water tap, and placed him in the bath, where he was found standing by the nurse. The key of the hot-water tap, which was under the care of the night attendant, who had verbal directions to keep it locked up in a cupboard, had been missing for a fortnight, but he had not reported this, and it did not appear how it had come into M.'s possession. No printed rules for bathing were in the bath-rooms. These, however, were subsequently prepared by Dr. Grabham, who had only just entered upon his duties when this event occurred.

York Hospital.

The condition of the York Hospital in 1862, when it was noticed in our 17th Report, was in many respects unsatisfactory, but the subsequent entries made upon our visits have been of a more favourable character. The additional buildings then referred to as having been erected for the pauper patients belonging to the city of York were shortly afterwards occupied. At the visit made in 1863, various improvements were noticed as having taken place, more especially the substitution of boarded floors for flags in the lower galleries on the female side, and in two of the male day-rooms; painting and papering

papering some of the galleries and rooms; and providing new carpets and additional furniture. The necessity for further efforts in this direction, in order to remove the prevailing dulness and discomfort, was strongly urged. The better ventilation of the single rooms on the female side, the appointment of a companion to the ladies, the erection of a detached chapel on the land in front of the hospital, and the making this land available for the use of patients by laying it out and planting it, were matters also urged upon the consideration of the governors. In 1864 a case of homicide unfortunately occurred; one patient, P. W., striking another on the head with a brush, and causing death by effusion of blood on the brain. For this, W. was tried, acquitted, on the ground of insanity, and subsequently sent to Fisherton House. At the visit in 1864 much progress had been made in the supply of furniture; and a sum of 1,500*l.* had been voted for the erection of a new chapel, but this, we regret to say, the committee had decided upon placing on some land at the side of the hospital, and not, as suggested, upon that in front. The latter, about nine acres in extent, is in turf, and easily admits of being laid out and planted for the use of the patients, who at present, with few exceptions, derive little benefit from it. The chief objection on the part of the committee to making it available as suggested, appears to have been the circumstance of their being able to let the land for a sum of about 60*l.* for the annual agricultural and flower shows; a consideration which we think should not be allowed to have any weight in a matter so obviously affecting the interests of the patients. Subsequent entries have been of a still more favourable character. Considerable additions have been made to the furniture; and in various ways the cheerfulness and comfort of the galleries, sitting and bedrooms, have been increased. What is termed the "far female building" is, however, structurally so unfit for use, that pulling it down and rebuilding it has been suggested as the only remedy. New baths have been introduced throughout the hospital, the old chapel has been converted into a billiard-room, and more of the flagged floors have been removed.

Hospitals. York Hospital.

It will be seen that the defects noticed as existing in this hospital have chiefly had reference to the building itself or the furnishing, and such as are inseparable from old institutions. As respects the management and the utility of the hospital as a charity much has always been said in its favour. The kindness with which the patients are treated, and the attention paid by Dr. Needham to their recreation and amusements,

Hospitals. York Hospital.

by means of an ample supply of books and games, dances, concerts, lectures, and other weekly entertainments, and by affording them frequent opportunities of driving and walking out beyond the grounds (as many as 30 patients being noticed at the last visit as being permitted to walk out unattended on their parole) have frequently been noticed.

In 1865 a male patient committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, which he obtained possession of through the culpable negligence of the attendant, who was dismissed in consequence. In 1866 a male private patient, who was labouring under suicidal melancholia, also destroyed himself by throwing himself from the roof of the cross gallery into the airing-court below; having got on to the roof by means of a ladder used for cleaning windows, which had been most improperly left in the airing-court. Whether or not the fall was accidental or done with a suicidal intention the jury could not determine. At our request a full inquiry into the case, and conduct of the attendants, was made by the governors, who came to the conclusion that the negligence of two of the attendants, in leaving the ladder in the airing-court, contributed materially to the unfortunate occurrence; and for this the attendants referred to were reprimanded and cautioned.

Mechanical restraint has not been employed for many years, and seclusion is rarely resorted to. According to the entries in the medical journal only 15 patients had been secluded during the last six years, and many of them only on one occasion.

It will be seen that while the average rate of maintenance is low, in consequence of the number of paupers belonging to the city of York who are received, 32 patients were, on the 1st January, maintained at sums under 10 *s.*, and 29 under 15 *s.* a week.

The Retreat, York.

The York Retreat which was originally built for about 30 patients, has been gradually extended, and on the 1st January last it contained 139 patients; from time to time, also, the land attached to it has been increased. The state of the hospital has been invariably found to be most creditable, and the treatment of the patients kind and judicious. Much is done to occupy and amuse them, ample means are afforded for walking and driving out, and about 40 are usually taken for a few weeks to the sea in the summer.

During the past six years the only instances of restraint which appear to have been employed, were in the case of a lady

lady who wore the "sleeves" one night; and in 1868, a patient of each sex was found occasionally to have "muffle gloves," which do not confine the arms, placed on the hands. Seclusion is rarely employed, and only for short periods. Hospitals. The Retreat, York.

A large amount of charitable assistance is dispensed by this institution, as many as 61 patients in the hospital on the 1st January paying sums under 10*s.* per week, and 11 others from 10*s.* to 15*s.*

In our Twenty-first Report we described the steps which had been taken to provide temporary accommodation for the insane poor of the Isle of Man pending the erection of the new asylum. The building was completed early in the past year, and we publish in the Appendix (I.) a report addressed by Mr. Hingston, the medical superintendent, to the committee of management, which has been forwarded to us by the courtesy of Mr. Loch, the Lieutenant Governor. It will be seen that, considering the short time the institution has been opened, and the unfavourable character of many of its inmates, its condition is very satisfactory; and it is gratifying to be assured that proper provision has thus at length been made for the pauper lunatics of the island, who have so long suffered from much neglect and mismanagement. Isle of Man.

In our last report we gave a statement of the condition of the various metropolitan and provincial licensed houses in England and Wales, and we now propose only to advert to those in which any special occurrences have taken place during the past year, or in relation to which any matters of importance have been under the notice of the Board. Metropolitan and Provincial Licensed Houses.

We regret to state that the efforts which Dr. Wood assures us he has made to obtain a suitable house in the country for the patients now in Kensington House, have hitherto failed, and the inmates continue to be in the same unfavourable circumstances previously noticed. The license for Kensington House has for some time been renewed only for short periods. Kensington House.

Occurrences which took place in Brooke House in June last, and which made it necessary to provide for the better classification of the patients, and a more effectual separation of the sexes, have resulted in important alterations carried out by Dr. Monro in the structural arrangements of the house, which will add materially to the comfort of the patients and the proper working of the establishment. Brooke House.

In consequence of charges, brought under our notice upon Hoxton House.

Metropolitan and Provincial Licensed Houses. Hoxton House.

two occasions, of assaults and acts of violence committed by S. A. G., a nurse in Hoxton House, upon patients under her care, we instituted a special inquiry into the subject in December last. One of the patients alleged to have been assaulted was at the time in a convalescent state, and had subsequently been discharged. From the inquiries we made into this case, we came to the conclusion that the patient herself was the aggressor, and that, to a great extent, the violence said to have been inflicted upon her by S. A. G. was done in self-defence. At the same time, it showed a want of temper and self-control on her part which made her ill-suited for the office she held. In the second case we examined various patients who were capable of giving correct statements of what occurred, and also the woman alleged to have been ill-treated, and we came to the conclusion that the charges were well founded. S. A. G. had in the meantime given Dr. Hunt notice of her intention to leave, and looking to the little chance there would be of obtaining her conviction upon the unsupported evidence of insane patients, the Board did not think fit to institute legal proceedings against her.

Suicides.

The suicides which have taken place in the licensed houses, both metropolitan and provincial, during the past year have fortunately been few in number, viz., two in the metropolitan houses and one in the provincial. The only case in which any degree of blame was to be attributed was in that of a gentleman in Brislington House, who committed suicide by hanging. This patient was so violent and dangerous when admitted, that it was not considered safe to place an attendant to sleep in his bed-room. This adjoined his sitting-room, and was lighted by a window in the partition wall, 7 feet 2 inches from the ground, which he had the power of opening. Having tied two sheets to the bed he climbed up and passed through the window, and suspended himself on the opposite side in the sitting-room. Although this patient had not been thought to be suicidal upon admission, he had, on the day before the occurrence, said to his attendant that he should become a pauper and a tramp, and commit suicide. The Board could not therefore avoid coming to the conclusion, which was conveyed to the proprietors, that the arrangements for the security of this patient had been insufficient, and that provision should have been made for the constant supervision of him during the night as well as by day.

In

In Appendix J. will be found the number of pauper lunatics not in asylums, registered hospitals, or licensed houses, chargeable to the several unions and parishes in England and Wales on 1st January 1869, being an abstract from the annual returns made under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64. Pauper lunatics not in asylums, &c.

The usual return is given in Appendix K. of the workhouses visited during the past year by members of this Board. The Insane in Workhouses.

It will be seen that 7,842 patients were seen and examined at the 244 houses which were visited.

The reports to the Poor Law Board, which are made by the various Commissioners after all such visits, have not differed materially from those of previous years.

The result of the inspections year by year has been unquestionably to produce a gradual and general improvement in the condition of the insane inmates, and, in some exceptional instances, to obtain for them judicious and even liberal provision by the Guardians.

As a general rule, however, workhouse arrangements for the care of the insane are still very unsatisfactory, and we have as usual to make continual complaints of the want of suitable furniture, of better beds for the feeble and infirm, of warmer clothing in winter, of deficiencies in the means of occupation and out-door exercise, and especially of the insufficiency of the dietary, and the want of responsible paid supervision.

As has been stated in former reports, we have no direct power or authority over workhouse arrangements, and our recommendations for remedying defects, and for the improvement of the condition of the patients, are very often resisted by the Guardians, rendering necessary much correspondence.

On the other hand, our efforts are in many cases ultimately successful, being usually strongly supported by the Poor Law Board, from whom we continue to receive all necessary assistance.

We regret, however, to say that, notwithstanding frequently-repeated recommendations and remonstrances, the dietary of the insane inmates in a large majority of the workhouses of the country is still upon a low and inadequate scale. This is notably so in the following workhouses in Lancashire, wherein large numbers of insane patients are retained, namely, Wigan, having at the last visit 97 patients; Ashton-under-Lyne, with 115 patients; Bolton, with 124 patients; and Bury, with 165 patients.

THE INSANE IN WORK-HOUSES.

There can be no doubt that the insane, as well in workhouses as in asylums, require, on account of the diseased and enfeebled state of their nervous system, more food and of a more nutritious kind, in order to sustain their strength, than such as may be deemed sufficient for sane, able-bodied persons.

We have, however, the greatest difficulty in inducing boards of guardians, and not a few even of the union medical officers, to recognise the truth of these views, and give effect to them.

Our anticipations, expressed in last year's Report, of the "continuance and probable aggravation of the evils conse-"quent upon the detention of recent troublesome and dan-"gerous patients in the Middlesex workhouses," have been fully realised, and are referred to elsewhere in connection with the want of public asylum accommodation for that county.

The practice of retaining in the workhouse cases requiring asylum treatment is nevertheless, irrespective of any such deficiency of asylum accommodation, very general; and in some districts in the provinces, especially in Lancashire, it appears to be on the increase. As stated in our last Report, we have almost invariably, in the course of our inspection of workhouses having special lunatic wards, to urge the removal to asylums of patients unfit for detention. Among these the most common are cases of melancholia, where the malady is frequently of recent origin and a curable form; but where, because the patients are not troublesome and are not deemed to be dangerous, they are allowed to drift into a chronic and incurable state, and their chances of recovery by early removal and appropriate treatment, only possible in an asylum, are entirely sacrificed.

We are sorry to say that this important consideration is very frequently overlooked, or disregarded, even by workhouse medical officers, as long as the patients are found to be "manageable" in the workhouse wards.

The most fertile source of the evil complained of, however, and an indirect cause of much chronic insanity, is neglect of the duty imposed upon relieving officers by the 67th section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, which requires that they shall, within three days of every case of insanity coming to their knowledge, give notice to a justice, in order that due consideration, as contemplated by the Act, should be given to the propriety of the removal of the patient to an asylum.

The objectionable practice by which relieving officers take all

all insane persons, when first attacked, to the workhouse, and do not take further action unless called upon to do so by the workhouse authorities, still prevails in many districts and unions. THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

It may be urged that in numerous instances of late, especially in the metropolitan districts and in Lancashire, where asylum accommodation has for some time been wholly inadequate, relieving officers have been unable to avoid this improper practice. But it is by no means limited to such emergencies. When there is ample room in the county asylum, we have yet incessantly to protest against the practice. In some unions it is expressly authorised by the Guardians in the form of a resolution of the Board, and instructions are given to the relieving officers that all insane persons shall be brought in the first instance to the workhouse. Such a resolution, when carried into effect, is a direct contravention of the lunacy laws, and has most mischievous results.

In the Report of the Commissioner who last visited the Nottingham Workhouse, mention was made of a resolution of this kind having been passed by the Guardians. The proceeding was severely commented upon, and brought under the notice of the Poor Law Board. The fact however that at the same workhouse our interference has, very lately, been necessary to procure the removal to the asylum of a recent case of melancholia, improperly admitted and detained there, shows that the practice is continued.

The following cases show the further evil results which not unfrequently occur, as a consequence of the admission into workhouses of patients who can only be properly taken care of in asylums.

On the 31st December 1867 a patient, G. W., died in the Reading Workhouse from extensive burns sustained two days after his admission into the house; when the verdict of the coroner's jury was, that "the deceased committed suicide by setting fire to himself while in an unsound "state of mind." But the circumstances were also specially investigated by a Commissioner, and his report thereon was transmitted to the Poor Law Board. Death by burning of a patient at the Reading Union Workhouse.

The following are the material facts:—W. was a single man, residing in lodgings in Reading, and it appears that, after having shown symptoms of insanity for about three weeks, his case was, for the first time, brought under the notice of the relieving officer on the 28th December. At his request the

THE INSANE IN WORK-HOUSES.

Death by burning of a patient at the Reading Union Workhouse.

patient was the same day visited by the district medical officer, who gave a certificate to the effect that he was labouring under melancholia, and unfit to be at large, whereupon the patient was conveyed to the workhouse.

The order of the relieving officer upon which he was received, was in the form used for ordinary destitute persons, and did not state that the patient was insane; but the relieving officer informed the hospital nurse verbally that W. was "melancholy and should be watched." He was placed in an associated dormitory under the special care of two sane pauper inmates, who were instructed not to leave him.

The only protection to the fire-place in this room was an ordinary fender a few inches high. On the afternoon of the 30th (the second day after his admission), the two men placed in charge had absented themselves for a short time, when the patient suddenly jumped out of bed, rushed to the fire-place, and apparently attempted to get up the chimney. He was immediately afterwards discovered on the fire with his shirt in flames, and he died of the injuries on the following day.

It was a grave error to send to the workhouse a patient in whom a disposition to self-injury might, from his mental state, be naturally expected. Such a case could only be effectually taken care of in an asylum.

The Visiting Commissioner, in his special Report, a copy of which was sent to the Reading Guardians, drew attention to the fact that "the irregular practice of sending all insane "persons, in the first instance, to the workhouse, was general "in the district;" and that "the relieving officer did not "comply with the provisions of the 67th section of the Lunatic "Asylums Act," by giving the requisite notice to a justice, with regard to lunatics coming under his observation.

The Guardians were urged to require, in future, in all cases where practicable, the removal of insane patients direct to the asylum from their own homes, without passing through the workhouse; and, in a reply since received, they have promised to give effect to the recommendation.

Suicide of a patient in the Salford Workhouse.

On the 18th of August last a patient, S. K., committed suicide in the Salford Union Workhouse.

According to the particulars furnished by the Guardians to the Poor Law Board, and the depositions taken at the inquest, it appears that K., who was a warehouseman, and 56 years of age, was admitted into the workhouse on the 31st of July

July last, and being found to be labouring under melancholia, he was placed in the lunatic ward. He had been, on more than one occasion previously, an inmate of the house; and he is described by one of the pauper nurses, in his evidence before the coroner, as a person of known suicidal tendency, who had some years previously tried to cut his throat. He was, in consequence, "closely watched." From the 14th of August, owing to an attack of diarrhœa, he was obliged to keep his bed. On the 16th his suicidal feelings became more active, and he told the nurse that "the devil had got hold of him; "that he was tired of his life, and should do something "desperate to himself or some one else."

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

Suicide of a patient in the Salford Workhouse.

On the morning of the 18th, the pauper nurse in charge left him, as he stated, for only five minutes, and on his return into the room found him struggling under the bed-clothes with a strip of the ticking (torn off from his bed) tied tightly around his throat, his face being livid from strangulation. The ligature was immediately cut, but too late to save life, the efforts of the resident surgeon to restore animation being of no avail. The verdict of the jury was that the patient destroyed himself by strangulation while in an unsound state of mind.

The inquiry made, and the correspondence in this case which took place between our office, the Poor Law Board, and the Guardians, disclosed in our opinion great want of judgment and forethought on the part of the resident medical officer in failing to recognise the urgent and dangerous features of the patient's mental malady, and the imperative necessity for his prompt removal to the asylum.

Pending this proceeding the patient should, for his due security, have had constant and unremitting supervision in the workhouse, by *a special paid attendant*, who could be held responsible for his safety.

Serious injuries to a patient in the North Bierley Union Workhouse.

On the 21st of December last a patient, J. B., was admitted from the North Bierley Union Workhouse into the West Riding Asylum, having at the time a fracture of the collar-bone, and severe and extensive bruises on various parts of his body.

The patient was examined immediately on his admission into the asylum by Dr. Browne, the medical superintendent, and the assistant medical officer, and the attention of the relieving officer who conveyed the patient from the workhouse was, in accordance with the excellent rule in force at this asylum, at once directed to the injuries.

Dr. Browne, in reporting the facts to our office, stated that

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Serious injuries to a patient in the North Bierley Union Workhouse.

the bruises and the fracture were of recent origin, and that the former had the appearance of having been "inflicted by "blows with a stout stick." The relieving officer could not account in any way for the injuries, and the patient, who was labouring under dementia, with excitement and general paralysis, was unable to give any reliable information respecting himself.

An explanation was sought by us, in the first instance, from the medical officer of the workhouse; this being found unsatisfactory, we communicated with the Poor Law Board, who directed the Guardians to inquire into the matter. They reported, as the result of their investigation, that the patient, who was admitted into the workhouse on the 1st of December, continued, during the whole three weeks of his residence there, very troublesome; that shortly before his removal he became "extremely violent and uncontrollable, and that the "bruises observed on his person when taken to the asylum "were caused by his own violent conduct in the workhouse." They also reported that, according to the statement of the patient's wife, the fracture of the collar bone had taken place three month before his admission into the workhouse*. The guardians, however, stated that there was great neglect on the part of the medical officer, who admitted that he had never, during the patient's stay in the workhouse, properly examined his person.

The circumstances of this case were further investigated by a member of our Board at the annual visit to this workhouse, on the 20th of February last. He examined the master, the paid attendant, and several of the more intelligent patients; but failed to obtain positive evidence as to the manner in which the injuries were produced. The men had been noisy and troublesome in the dormitory at night, getting out of bed, disturbing other patients, calling out for guns, and threatening to stab the paid attendant, who for several nights had not had his clothes off. But the most important fact elicited was a statement by the master, that upon one occasion B. had complained to him that he had been beaten with a stick by the paid attendant. No examination of his person was, however, made at the time.

The case amounted to one of the gravest suspicion against the

* The patient died at the asylum on the 26th of January, and Dr. Browne, the superintendent, has since informed us that the post-mortem examination confirmed the opinion he had previously given as to the recent date of the fracture.

the paid attendant, and the Visiting Commissioner, in his report to the Poor Law Board, recommended that if he should be retained in his office, a very strict watch ought to be kept over him by the master. It was urged that the medical officer should be required to examine the person of every insane person on admission into the workhouse, and also immediately before removal to the asylum, entering in a book to be kept for the purpose a description of any bruises or injuries observed by him. Above all, the Guardians were strongly advised to put a stop, as far as possible, to the practice by which insane patients were as a rule brought in the first instance to the workhouse, instead of being sent direct from their own homes to the asylum.

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

Serious injuries to a patient in the North Bierley Union Workhouse.

A patient, J. H., was admitted into the Wakefield Asylum on the 27th of November last, having at the time severe bruises on the back, left side, and arms. He was brought from the Bradford Workhouse, where, for a fortnight previously, he had been an inmate of the lunatic ward. He was not examined by the medical officer before his removal from the workhouse, but the relieving officer, who conveyed him to the asylum, saw and testified to the existence of the bruises at the time of the patient's reception into the last-named institution. The medical superintendent, Dr. Browne, was informed by the patient that he had been severely flogged with a twisted rope two days previously, at the workhouse, by the pauper attendant in charge of the lunatic ward.

Ill-treatment of a patient in the Bradford Workhouse.

The facts of the case were brought before our notice by Dr. Browne, and by the patient's son; and the circumstances were fully investigated by two members of the Board at their visit to the workhouse in question on the 17th of February.

They proceeded, in the first instance, to the house of the patient, who had by that time been removed from the asylum to his own home. They found him in a very precarious state from heart disease, but he was perfectly calm and coherent, and repeated the statement he originally made as to his having been flogged by the pauper attendant. They afterwards examined, at the workhouse, all who could throw any light on the matter. The result was to satisfy them that the patient had been cruelly beaten whilst an inmate of the lunatic ward. The pauper attendant (who had then been removed from the charge of the ward) admitted having, on one occasion, when he was troublesome, beaten him with a leather strap; but

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Ill-treatment to a patient in the Bradford Workhouse.

this man denied ever having used a twisted rope, and there was no positive evidence by whose hand the injuries, noticed on the patient's admission into the asylum, were inflicted. The paid attendant of the infirmary, who was supposed to exercise a general supervision over the lunatic ward, had only been appointed three days previously to the patient's removal; and the inmates of the ward itself were all so imbecile or demented, as to render their evidence unreliable and useless for the purpose of a prosecution of the pauper attendant, against whom criminal proceedings could not therefore be taken with a chance of success.

This case is another instance of the great injustice done to the insane poor by placing them under the charge of pauper and irresponsible attendants. The Visiting Commissioners, in their report to the Poor Law Board on this workhouse, strongly urged that properly qualified attendants should be forthwith appointed; that in all instances the persons of insane patients should be examined by the medical officer on their admission into the workhouse, and before removal to the asylum; and that he should be required to record in a book, kept for this purpose, the condition in which he finds them.

Proposal for the removal of chronic lunatics from the Prestwich Asylum to the Bolton Workhouse.

In our 21st report we stated, in reference to the attempts made to bring into operation the 8th section of the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 3, that an application had been received in the Autumn of 1865 from the Visitors of the Prestwich Asylum, and the Guardians of the Bolton Union in Lancashire, for the consent of this Board to the removal, under the section referred to, of 60 chronic lunatics from the county asylum to the workhouse in question.

This workhouse was specially inspected and reported upon by two Commissioners, and the various arrangements and regulations were specified which it would be necessary for the Guardians to adopt in the event of the proposal being carried out. The negotiation, however, was suspended in 1867, owing to difficulties which arose of a practical nature, especially with regard to the question whether or not the orders of maintenance applicable to patients when in the asylum could be held to remain in force after their removal, as proposed, to the workhouse.

So much doubt seemed to exist as to the precise nature and extent of the powers given by the 8th section referred to, that, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, to whom a case had been submitted, "further legislation was needed, in 'order to define more clearly the true position of chronic "lunatics

"lunatics removed to workhouses, and of the Visitors, Guardians, and others, with regard to their lunatics."

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In the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1868, a clause was accordingly inserted to get rid of the difficulty. The 43rd section of that Act provides that, "the Guardians of any union or parish may, with the consent of the Poor Law Board and the Commissioners in Lunacy, and subject to such regulations as they shall respectively prescribe, receive into the workhouse any chronic lunatic not being dangerous, who may have been removed to a lunatic asylum, and selected by the superintendent of its asylum, and certified by him to be a fit and proper person so to be removed, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the said Guardians and the Committee of Visitors of any such asylum, and thereupon every such lunatic, so long as he shall remain in such workhouse, shall continue a patient on the books of the asylum for and in respect of all the provisions in the Lunacy Acts, so far as they relate to lunatics removed to asylums."

Proposal for the removal of chronic lunatics from the Prestwich Asylum to the Bolton Workhouse.

This led to a reopening, in October last, of the negotiation, by a renewed application from the Prestwich Visitors and the Bolton Guardians for the removal, under the powers and provisions of the above sections, of 60 patients from the county asylum to the workhouse.

A correspondence followed between the Poor Law Board, this Board, and the Guardians, in which we desired to satisfy ourselves that the stipulations for the proper care and treatment of the patients, contained in the report of the two Commissioners who specially inspected the Bolton workhouse in October 1866, and which were afterwards assented to by the Guardians, would be strictly adhered to. In this event the requisite consent of our Board would have been given. In December last, however, the Guardians finally abandoned the proposal.

This is the only proposition under the 43rd section of the Poor Law Amendment Act of last year which has as yet come before us.

PROPERTY OF LUNATICS.

Some questions affecting the property of lunatic patients, which have arisen during the past year, appear to call for some remark from us. Our experience more and more convinces us that the cost of an inquisition, even where the property to be administered is above the amount specified by sect. 12 of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 86, remains still excessive; and it would be a very great advantage, we think, if in cases where a lunatic's property

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does not exceed 2,000 *l.*, and its annual income is below 100 *l.*, no formal inquisition were required. We are perfectly satisfied that not a few persons are altogether deterred from applying for an inquisition by the consideration of its present cost. Such legal provision as does not now exist is also, we think, necessary for the custody of property within the amount specified by the Lunacy Regulation Act of 1862. Upon the persons of lunatics sent to asylums as "wanderers," or as "not being under proper care and con-"trol," or indeed as "paupers," are not seldom found moneys, securities or valuable articles, which there is at present no means of safely reserving for ultimate restoration to the patient.

A few months since a woman sent as a pauper to the West Riding Asylum had in her pocket, upon admission there, a deposit note for 400 *l.*; on the person of another, taken to Peckham House, was discovered 170 *l.* in bank notes and gold; in the possession of a lady, whom intemperate habits had reduced to insanity, the Brighton police found 30 *l.* in cash.

Your Lordship will perhaps also consider whether the cost of proceeding under the Lunacy Regulation Act of 1862 cannot be lessened. While preparing this Report we have had our attention called to the case of two ladies, previously schoolmistresses, living in their own cottage, who have just been sent to a county asylum as insane and destitute. The clergyman of their parish tells us that they own two or three small tenements and about 2½ acres of land, but the houses are without tenants, the land is uncultivated, and both alike call for outlay, while the lunatics are in debt to tradesmen in their neighbourhood, and the guardians have taken possession of the property, together with its title-deeds. The clergyman asks us what is to be done? Who can order the requisite repairs and sell or let the property, pay the debts, and generally look after the lunatics' pecuniary interests in their compulsory absence? Our answer must of necessity be, that no person is legally authorised to deal with this property, and that its value does not, in the present state of the law, justify the cost of any legal proceedings for its protection. The inconvenience is felt alike where the property is undisputed and where questions of disputed ownership are raised. Not many days ago accident informed us of jewels held by a person whose title thereto as against the lunatic owner (now in Hanwell Asylum) is most questionable, and yet it is difficult for anyone to enforce the lunatic's legal right therein.

In

In such circumstances as these we have described, and of which we give only a few illustrations from our latest experience, there can be no doubt but that valuable effects are often made away with. Even when Guardians get possession of a lunatic's property no little hardship sometimes arises. A female lunatic was sent to Hanwell as a pauper patient; in her passage through a London workhouse 86 *l.* was found upon her, and taken by the Guardians. She was ultimately discharged, still however insane, but the Guardians retain the money because she can give no legal receipt. Her father might indeed obtain its application for her maintenance under the Lunacy Regulation Acts; but as we were obliged to tell him, upon his complaining to us, that such a proceeding on his part, if successful, would in all probability absorb a fourth of the fund, he naturally shrinks from a proceeding involving the certainty of loss and a very small probability of gain. PROPERTY OF LUNATICS.

What, on the whole, appears to us essential is that some intermediate and easily applied protection should be found, limited in its character, and procurable as well as terminable without undue difficulty or expense, for the property of persons who have been placed under certificates of insanity, whether in private or public asylums, which would secure them analogous advantages to those enjoyed by Chancery patients.

Reflecting how often insanity annihilates the income of a family; how often it levies a sudden and extraordinary tax upon the pecuniary resources of its victim for his mental recovery, diminishing the means of his family and simultaneously closing his own purse; and yet how commonly there is an early stage of the malady when application for an inquisition would be clearly unwise,—it would seem to be most desirable that, as soon as insanity is actually established, and the patient is by order and certificates deprived of his personal liberty, some *ad interim* and official, however limited, protection of his property should be accorded upon terms easy of compliance by his friends. In a recent case, the family of a lunatic was in this dilemma. He was in business; he was suffering from incipient insanity; a heavy bill for his acceptance was nearly due; and the choice of the family, in the present state of the law, lay between a premature and speculative application for an inquisition, and the ruinous consequences of non-acceptance of the bill. Such protection would be useful also in another way. During the past year, in the necessary interval required for formal proceedings towards an inquisition, and while these were further de-

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layed because of the failing bodily health of the person for whom the commission was sought, the greatest part of the entire property at stake, and which was employed in trade, was lost altogether through want of the intermediate supervision and protection of which we have pointed out the necessity.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

The number of "single patients" as defined by the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, on the 1st January 1869, was 324, and the changes which have taken place in this class during the past year are shown in the following Table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number 1st January 1868 -	113	161	274
Registered during the year -	77	96	173
	190	257	447
	Male.	Female.	
Discharged - -	43	63	52 / 71 / 123
Died - - -	9	8	
Remaining 1st January 1869 -	138	186	324

Of the patients registered during the past year as under single care, a large number were disclosed to us in consequence of the alarm excited by prosecutions instituted by our Board for the offence of receiving without certificates persons who are insane. All these had been insane for a long time previous, several of them from 10 to 20 years, and had thus been living, under illegal charge, with the individuals who brought to our knowledge their existence, and the circumstances which had led to their being so placed. The pleas urged in extenuation of these violations of the law were such that we did not feel called upon to take legal proceedings against any of the offenders. In the case of three medical men, however, we required that they should insert apologies for their violation of the Act in the public papers.

The Commissioners during the past year found at their visits the arrangements made for the treatment of some single patients so unsatisfactory that they had to recommend their removal to public or private asylums, and generally their suggestions were adopted. In other instances their visits led to inquiries being made regarding property to which patients

patients whom they had visited were entitled, and the result was either to place it under legal protection, or, when it was duly protected, to obtain for those to whom it belonged an increased scale of expenditure and greater amount of comforts. SINGLE PATIENTS.

Of the registered single patients, only the following two call for special notice:

(1.) Mr. —— had been previously a patient in Moorcroft House, but, at the request of his friends, was transferred on the 26th June of last year to the care of a medical man residing at Southgate. On the 29th of the following month, on the occasion of the visit of a member of our Board, this patient was found locked in his room on the second floor, and without any companion. He expressed satisfaction at seeing one of the Commissioners, and claimed his protection, stating as his reason for it, that he had been ill-treated, by being "strapped down" for two days by sheets and towels, and he showed marks on the ankles which were the remains of injuries inflicted by leather straps used to restrain his legs. The marks formed a ring of discoloured skin of an inch in width round the ankles. On being questioned, he confessed that he had conducted himself with violence, but added, "I was never treated in that manner in Moorcroft "House." Considering the nature of his malady, and the feeling of dislike to those who had the charge of him, the Board suggested that he should be replaced in a private Asylum, and on this recommendation being made known to the friends, he was taken back to Moorcroft House, where he was subsequently seen by the Commissioners in a satisfactory state, and contented with the treatment he received.

(2.) The case of Mrs. P., a lady who had been removed from her own home to a house taken for her sole use at Brighton, where she was placed under the charge and control of a person known to us as a professed attendant upon insane ladies, was a source of considerable trouble and difficulty to the Board.

Upon the representation made to us by the medical man who was consulted in her case, and who had some doubt as to the legality of her position, we were of opinion that it came within the provisions of the 90th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, and that the course which had been adopted could only be legalised by placing her under certificates.

With the concurrence of her husband, this step was taken, and the certificates were signed by two gentlemen of con-

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siderable experience in mental affections. Shortly afterwards the question of the insanity of this lady, and the propriety of the course adopted, were brought under the notice of the Board, and two of its members were deputed to visit her, and inquire more fully into all the circumstances of the case.

Without entering more into details, it may be sufficient to state that the Commissioners after three visits, made at considerable intervals, came to the conclusion that, not questioning the condition the patient was in when the medical certificates were signed, her state had so far improved as not to justify her further detention and treatment as an insane person. This opinion was conveyed to the husband of the lady, with a suggestion that she should be discharged from her certificates, to which course, however, he positively declined to accede; and it became necessary to report the case to the Lord Chancellor.

Upon further inquiry, and after counsel had been heard in the Lord Chancellor's private room, on behalf as well of the husband as of the relatives of the patient, her immediate discharge was ordered.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF UNCERTIFIED LUNATICS.

We think it right also to place on record the following case of a woman who had been insane for many years, and who was reported to this Board to be the subject of ill-treatment by her relatives, with whom she was residing without certificates.

A. H., the alleged lunatic, living at a small farm, in the parish of E., in the county of Durham, was, pursuant to an order of the Lord Chancellor, visited and examined on the 3rd February of last year by two members of this Board, when the following facts (as stated in a special Report) were elicited in the course of their inquiries:—"A. H., who is about 40 years of age, and unmarried, is one of a family of six, four brothers and two sisters; her sister is the wife of a neighbouring farmer; she is the youngest of the family, and has always resided at ———. Her father died insane, and by his own hand, when she was a child, and was succeeded in the property by his brother, who, by his will, divided the farm, which is about 70 acres in extent, in equal shares to his six nephews and neices.

"A. H. has been insane for 10 years and upwards, during which time, as previously, she has resided with her brothers, William and Thomas, the latter of whom is married, and has a child. She has, during the whole or greater part of that period, occupied

occupied the room in which she was found, and which, excepting for meals, and an hour or two daily for exercise at the back part of the farm, she has never left. This room is of fair size, and once constituted what was termed the parlour. For some years past, however, it has been entirely denuded of furniture, and rendered pitch dark by boarding up the windows, in consequence, as stated, of her violent and destructive propensities. At the time of the visit the floor was covered with loose straw. In this room, which is flagged, and the fireplace of which also was boarded up, the lunatic was found lying on the loose straw, covered by a woollen rug, and clad in a chequed flannel shirt and fustian trousers. She did not exhibit any violence, but was talkative, and quite incoherent. She was not emaciated or feeble, and the Visiting Commissioners were disposed to believe, judging from her appearance, that the statement made to them that she fared with the family as respects diet was true. ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF UNCERTIFIED LUNATICS.

"She performs all necessary acts on the floor in a corner of the room, of which there was evidence, and the room is cleaned daily by the elder brother, William. The Commissioners who visited A. H. reported that the result of their examination, inspection, and inquiries to be, that 'A. H. was in a state of chronic mania, and that she ought to be removed forthwith to an Asylum.' She was accordingly sent to the County Asylum at Sedgwick, where she was subsequently seen in a satisfactory state."

In our Seventeenth Report, we observed that nothing tended more to the comfort and benefit of patients in Asylums than occasional visits to their friends, and that it was very desirable that Superintendents should be invested with discretionary authority to permit their temporary absence without requiring, in every case, a special order by two Visitors under the 79th section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853." TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF PATIENTS FROM ASYLUMS.

We, at the same time, noticed with satisfaction, that the Visitors of the Gloucester Asylum had adopted a suggestion contained in the last previous Report of the Visiting Commissioners, that the practice of allowing patients to visit their friends, which had been attended with the best results, should be placed on a more regular and satisfactory footing by a "Regulation of the Committee of Visitors, under the provisions of the 124th section of the Act."

In accordance with this suggestion, the Committee had

TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF PATIENTS FROM ASYLUMS.

passed a resolution empowering the Medical Superintendent "to give leave of absence from the Asylum to such patients as "he shall think suitable, for such limited period, not exceeding "four days at one time, when and as often as he shall deem "desirable."

We recorded these particulars in our Report, in the hope that the power of Visitors in this respect might be generally made known, and that the example set at Gloucester might be followed in all other Asylums.

The only quarter from which any objection has come, and that upon the ground of legal construction only, has been the Kent Asylum; with the Visitors of which we have had, during the past year, much correspondence on the subject. We entertained no doubt whatever upon the point, but, in consideration of the question having been raised, we thought it best to obtain the highest legal opinion.

A case was accordingly submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown in these terms: "A question having arisen as to the extent of the operation of the saving clause in the 124th section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, your opinion is requested upon the construction of that clause, and especially you are desired to advise whether a Committee of Visitors of a County Asylum can or cannot, under that clause, legally authorise, by their regulations, the Superintendent of the Asylum to give temporary leave of absence to any patient, and, if so, for how long a period?"

And the following opinion thereon was communicated at once to the Visitors of the Kent Asylum:

"We think that section 124 of the statute contemplates that a lunatic patient may be temporarily absent under regulations of the Committee of Visitors, and that such temporary absence under regulations is not the same thing as absence 'on trial' under an order granted in pursuance of section 79 of the Act.

"We incline to think, too, that a lunatic who stayed away after the period for which he was let out might be retaken under the order, but this is certainly open to considerable doubt.

"If temporary absence be permitted, there are no particular number of days for which it may be given. Three or four days would, we think, be a not unreasonable limit."

We have only to add that, in the case of the Gloucester Asylum, upwards of 400 of such visits to friends had been made during the year, and in no instance had the written undertaking

undertaking to bring back the patient within the appointed time been violated.

Removals for Health (from Metropolitan Licensed Houses).

During the past year of patients belonging to the Metropolitan District, and therefore within our immediate jurisdiction, 383 have been removed for the benefit of their health, for short periods, to the seaside or on visits to their friends, and we have noticed with much pleasure the benefit derived from such change of scene.

Prosecution for Illegal Reception of a Lunatic without Certificates.

Reg. *v.* Godfrey.

In March last our attention was drawn, in consequence of a murder by A. H., an insane young gentleman, to the fact of his having been at the time, and for nearly three years previous, under the charge, without certificates, of a person named Edward Godfrey, at Edington, in the county of Somerset; and, after full consideration, A. H. having been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, we preferred an indictment against Edward Godfrey under the 90th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, for a misdemeanour.

The circumstances were shortly as follows: A. H.'s father, who had resided for some years near Edington, upon leaving England for Ireland, in 1865, placed him under the charge of Godfrey at 7*s.* per week, with instructions to keep him as much as possible employed in agricultural work, in order to help to maintain him, and to prevent him from over-study of the Bible and other religious books.

When the charge of murder was under investigation by the Committing Magistrates, and again at the trial, Edward Godfrey, upon his examination, gave evidence to the effect that A. H. was often in a melancholy way, always studying, and at times appeared very stupid. He stated that he had seen him "stand up in a study, thinking deeply," and that he always knew there was a something which was not right. A. H. wanted to be a Scripture Reader, but Godfrey would not give his consent, and told him he did not think he was fit for it, as he seemed at times very stupid.

It is obvious from what has been stated, that Godfrey believed A. H. to be of weak intellect, and treated and controlled him as such. Upon this subject, which had an important bearing upon the question of Godfrey's culpability, it is material to observe that, in 1866, after A. H. had run away from Godfrey's house, from which he was absent for four months, his father, in a letter to Godfrey, informed him that his son was "a harmless lunatic." In his letter written to Godfrey, upon receiving notice of A. H.'s escape, the father

PROSECUTION FOR ILLEGAL RECEPTION OF A LUNATIC WITHOUT CERTIFICATES.

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said, "You must be well aware that he suffers from weak intellect. Knowing him to be perfectly harmless, I did not like having him placed under restraint, and was truly glad to find a respectable home for him. Should any reference be made to me by the Authorities, I shall at once take steps to have my son placed under restraint as a harmless lunatic. Read this to him, and make him clearly understand that he subjects himself to be treated as a lunatic, and will be so if he persists in his folly."

The murder referred to, and with which A. H. immediately charged himself, was committed upon a young man engaged in gardening, by means of a stick and pocket-knife, and A. H. said that he felt impelled to the act, that it had been on his mind for a week, and that he had had a fit and was crazy.

In these circumstances the indictment was, by our direction, preferred against Edward Godfrey, who was, on the 11th April, committed for trial and held to bail.

At the ensuing assizes for the county of Somerset the bill was preferred; and, although all the material facts, with abundant evidence of A. H.'s insanity, were laid by our Solicitor before the Grand Jury, they ignored the bill.

In so doing, they would appear to have been in great measure influenced by the charge of Mr. Justice Mellor, wherein he left more especially for their consideration the question whether A. H. was placed with the defendant for the care of his mind, and not for the care of his body. We have only to add that, in our opinion, the Grand Jury took a most erroneous view of the case.

SPECIAL INQUIRY, *re* J. G. C., A NEGLECTED LUNATIC AT RYE.

Our attention was, in December last, drawn to a case of alleged neglect and ill-treatment of J. G. C., a lunatic, residing with his brother and sister at Rye, and represented to have been for some years confined naked, and in a most miserable state.

We lost no time in requesting the assistance of the Chief Superintendent of Police at Rye, and his private inquiry into the facts alleged.

In reply, the Town Clerk, by direction of the Mayor, informed us that the latter had caused inquiries to be made, and that the lunatic was found to be in a comfortable room and bed, and apparently treated with kindness and attention; that he had never been shaved, and that having been where he then was for the last 30 years, the Mayor thought it probable that

that the Commissioners might deem it necessary to make a visit to the house.

SPECIAL INQUIRY *re* J. G. C., A NEGLECTED LUNATIC AT RYE.

Pursuant to the instructions of the Board, two of the Commissioners, on the 18th December, visited the house and examined the lunatic.

The following was, in substance, their report :—" The room " occupied by the lunatic was a small one on the first floor. " Upon the door being opened the smell was most offensive. " Upon an old four-post bedstead crouched the lunatic, his " knees bent up to his chin, and his legs on his thighs. He " was covered over with the bedclothes, but otherwise naked, " and for 20 years he had not worn any article of clothing, " or been out of doors. He took no notice of the Commis- " sioners' entrance, and, when spoken to, showed no intelli- " gence, and sat immovable. At first they doubted whether " his limbs were not permanently contracted, but his brother, " bringing some bread and cheese, took him by the arm and " asked him to get up. He did so without resistance, and " walked to the corner of the room, and resumed his crouching " posture on a piece of board, and commenced eating the " bread and cheese. The bed, which was of straw, was wet, " and the case much soiled and black from having been con- " stantly wetted. Some pieces of sacking which were placed " on the bed were also dirty and offensive. He got up and " walked to the bed without apparent difficulty, and got into " it, and resumed his former position. Although able to " stand and walk, his body was bent, and he seemed unable " to straighten himself. The upper part of his person was " clean, as were his legs and feet, but his buttocks and thighs " were covered with excrement. He appeared to be free " from any positive disease, but he was pale and almost " anæmic in appearance, and very thin, and the Commis- " sioners had no hesitation in attributing this state to his " having insufficient food, and to the mode of life he has " led for so many years. Until within the last six years, as " they were informed by his brother, he occupied the adjoining " and much larger room, from whence he was removed be- " cause of his violent and destructive propensities, breaking " the furniture and tearing his bedclothes. He had never, " since 1849, worn clothing of any kind. He had not, for " six years past, been visited by any medical man. He was " 51 years of age. His first attack of insanity, which was " sudden, was in 1835, when he was sent to Bethlem Hospital,

SPECIAL INQUIRY, *re* J. G. C., A NEGLECTED LUNATIC AT RYE.

" from whence, after 18 months, he was removed to Peckham " House for a year. He has ever since been confined in the " present house, first under the charge of his father, who " died in 1852, and from that time of his brother. After his " removal from Peckham House he was, no doubt, violent and " destructive, and quite unfit to be at home. At that time " he was under his father's care, and at one time he was so " dangerous, that the window of his bed-room was boarded " up; it was, as stated to us, unsafe to go near him, and his " food was placed on a chair near the door. For several years " he had been tractable and harmless. He was, as the Com- " missioners were told, under a settlement, owner of two free- " hold houses, yielding a net rent of 30*l.* per annum, received " by his brother, who owned the house in which the family " resided."

The Visiting Commissioners stated, as the general result of their visit, that, although the treatment of the lunatic for so many years had been highly reprehensible, they did not think that any proceedings against his brother for ill-treatment or neglect were called for. At the same time they reported that, in their opinion, the lunatic was not, and could not, in existing circumstances, be properly cared for, and that proceedings ought forthwith to be taken, under the 68th section of "The Lunatic Asylum Act, 1853," for his removal to the County Asylum.

Adopting these views, the Board communicated with the Relieving Officer, calling upon him to take the necessary proceedings under the provisions of the section referred to.

In reply, the Relieving Officer stated that he had visited and made inquiries respecting the lunatic, and that his brother, who appeared to be in circumstances to keep him, would be very reluctant to part with him, and did all he could to keep him well fed, comfortable, and cleanly. He enclosed a certificate by the Medical Officer of the Workhouse, dated the 8th January, to the effect that he had that day examined J. G. C., that he considered him an imbecile, that he appeared in good health, and that " his habits were " filthy, and required great care in cleanliness."

We continued to press for proceedings; and, in a letter of the 9th January, pointed out to the Relieving Officer the penalty he had already incurred by omitting to discharge his duty.

In reply, the Relieving Officer stated that he had, on the 10th,

10th, laid the case before two Magistrates at Rye, whose clerk would write to the County Asylum for the proper form of admission, and that the case would at once be seen and inquired into.

SPECIAL INQUIRY *re* J. G. C., A NEGLECTED LUNATIC AT RYE.

On the 27th January, by direction of the Board, a letter, signed by the Chairman, was addressed to the Mayor, expressing great surprise at the delay in removing the lunatic to the County Asylum, and inquiring what difficulty had arisen in carrying out the recommendations of the Board.

The Town Clerk, by direction of the Mayor, forwarded to the Board a copy of Reports by Dr. A. and his brother, a surgeon, and stated that the Mayor thought those reports fully justified the Magistrates in refusing their consent to the lunatic's removal, and adding, as a further reason, that "no "evidence whatever could be obtained of want of proper care."

Dr. A.'s Report, as respects the personal condition of the lunatic was of a comparatively favourable character, and appeared to show that improved arrangements had been made for his care. In reference to his health, Dr. A. reported that, "though it had been extraordinarily good he showed symp- "toms of general debility and prostration of vital power "coming on."

In confirmation of this view of the case, Dr. A. and his brother on the 26th January, certified that, "taking into "consideration J. G. C.'s impaired health, and the debility in- "creasing every week, they were of opinion that his life would "be jeoparded and imperilled, and in all probability his death "accelerated, by his being transferred to Hayward's Heath, or "any other Asylum."

All this, in our judgment, only tended to prove the injurious effect of his long and close confinement, and want of proper comforts and sustentation.

Having regard to the special circumstances of the case, we thought it desirable that the lunatic should be further examined by Dr. Robertson, the experienced Medical Superintendent of the Sussex County Asylum, who accordingly, under the authority of your Lordship's Order, visited him on the 4th of February, and made the following Report:

Hayward's Heath, 4 February 1869.

I VISITED this patient to-day at his house in Watchhill-street, Rye. I found him lying in bed in a larger room than he had previously occupied, and which was fairly furnished. The sheets and bedding were clean, and had been recently changed. He lay on his back, apparently unconscious of external objects. His face was pale and eyes sunken, and the whole body much emaciated. There was a

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threatened appearance of bed sore on the right hip, evidently from the effects of the urine and fœces that he usually passed in bed. He had on a flannel under-vest. The heart's action was rapid and feeble. The pulse was quite 120 in the minute, and intermitted two or three times. The lungs and heart gave under the stethoscope no evidence of disease. I attribute the emaciated condition of the patient, and the feeble irregular action of heart, solely to want of sufficient food and stimulants. I believe a change to the County Asylum would materially improve his condition, and I think that with care this removal may still be accomplished; but no great delay should occur, as he is evidently gradually losing ground.

(signed) *C. L. Robertson*, M.D.

Dr. Robertson, after his visit to the lunatic, had an interview with the Mayor and another Magistrate, who refused to accept his views of the chances of his improvement at the Asylum, and adhered to their opinion, and their determination not to sign an order of removal.

J. G. C. died on the 20th of March, the immediate cause being, as stated, exhaustion after diarrhœa. We subsequently, however, casually ascertained that, a short time before his death, he one night accidentally fractured his thigh.

We entertain no doubt that, if this poor lunatic had been duly sent to the County Asylum, he would have derived great benefit from the care and treatment which he could there alone have received, and that it was plainly the duty of the Authorities of Rye to take the necessary steps for that purpose. So satisfied was Dr. Robertson as to the good which, even in the enfeebled state in which he found the lunatic, he would derive from Asylum care and comfort, that he offered personally to superintend his removal to Hayward's Heath.

In reference to this case we have only to add that, in our opinion, it strongly illustrates the expediency of making further provision for the protection and care of lunatics, not paupers, by vesting in us, as Commissioners in Lunacy, the power (which we possess in the case of paupers) of ordering the removal to Asylums of lunatics not under proper care and control, or cruelly treated or neglected by their relatives or others.

Statistics.

In Appendix L. will be found a continuation of the statistical tables published in our Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Reports.

We desire, in conclusion, very briefly to illustrate the operation

tion of the Lunacy Acts since the enactment of the statute by which this Commission was constituted. The first complete returns of private and pauper lunatics brought under supervision by them were made in January 1847. The numbers detained under private care at that date were, in licensed houses, hospitals, and county asylums 3,574, and as single patients 130, forming a total of 3,704; which number, in 1869, have risen, under the former head, to 5,900, and under the latter, to 324, or a total of 6,224. Of lunatics belonging to the pauper class there were, in January 1847, 9,652 in asylums, and 5,987 in workhouses, being a total of 15,639; whereas, in January of the present year, these numbers are, under the former head, 28,785, and in the latter not less than 11,000, or a total altogether of nearly 40,000. The great increase began to be felt when this Commission, having then existed eight years, first came to its present offices in Whitehall. Since that date at least 20,000 persons have been added to the number of lunatics who are placed under control and constant supervision by the Commissioners. And the many public asylums constructed or greatly enlarged in that interval; the many workhouse wards, hardly inferior in extent to asylums, that have since been filled to excess with lunatics or imbeciles; and the extraordinary number of the insane living singly under private care who have for the first time received, during the last five or six years more especially, the protection intended for them by the Legislature; have necessarily added, with rapid increase, to the business of this department. To our permanent staff of clerks, strengthened on four several occasions between 1845 and 1857, considerably enlarged in 1862, and now again found to be insufficient, it became necessary once more to make addition during the present year. Statistics.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury*,
Chairman.

(signed) *Charles Palmer Phillips*,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Appendix (A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of Insane Persons confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1868.							Admissions during the Year 1868.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1868.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Number Recovered.					
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlesey, Baldock	W. Denne (Surgeon)	–	–	–	(a)244	285	529	529	65	73	138	43	65	108	25	34	59
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesbury	John Humphry (Surgeon)	1	2	3	135	188	323	326	36	61	97	14	22	36	10	19	29
Cambridge & Isle of Ely	Fulbourn	Dr. G. M. Bacon	1	–	1	127	145	272	273	40	48	88	19	27	46	14	19	33
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	Carmarthen	Dr. G. J. Hearder	–	–	–	100	89	189	189	26	30	56	6	7	13	4	5	9
Chester	Chester	Dr. J. H. Davidson	–	–	–	250	274	524	524	77	66	143	29	45	74	25	40	65
Cornwall	Bodmin	Dr. Richard Adams	21	17	38	176	(b)213	389	427	47	63	110	18	32	50	16	25	41
Cumberland and Westmoreland.	Near Carlisle	Dr. T. S. Clouston	–	–	–	179	135	314	314	49	47	96	19	23	42	18	18	36
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	G. T. Jones (Surgeon)	10	9	19	186	173	359	378	68	71	139	44	40	84	33	36	69
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby	Dr. John Hitchman	3	–	3	170	186	356	359	60	39	99	28	25	53	27	22	49
Devon	Exminster	Dr. G. J. S. Saunders	–	–	–	267	420	687	687	104	81	185	52	61	113	37	48	85
Dorset	Near Dorchester	J. G. Symes (Surgeon)	10	6	16	230	207	437	453	27	57	84	19	18	37	14	15	29
Durham	Sedgefield nr. Ferry Hill	Dr. R. Smith	–	–	–	238	214	452	452	73	88	161	24	39	63	19	36	55
Essex	Brentwood	Dr. Donald Campbell	–	–	–	253	334	587	587	76	79	155	37	58	95	36	54	90
Glamorgan	Bridgend	Dr. D. Yellowlees	–	–	–	180	143	323	323	68	48	116	26	19	45	22	16	38
Gloucester	Gloucester	E. Toller (Surgeon)	1	2	3	271	304	575	578	88	97	185	38	52	90	30	40	70
Hants	Knowle, near Fareham	Dr. J. Manley	2	1	3	272	335	607	610	73	84	157	30	36	66	16	28	44
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	Dr. W. P. Kirkman	–	–	–	336	484	820	820	157	154	311	81	100	181	51	63	114
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	J. Broadhurst (Surgeon)	–	–	–	517	458	975	975	151	135	286	78	56	134	57	40	97
,,	Rainhill, near Prescot	Dr. T. L. Rogers	–	–	–	308	358	666	666	77	63	140	37	40	77	29	28	57
,,	Prestwich, near Manchester.	Joseph Holland (Surgeon)	–	–	–	461	521	982	982	157	151	308	84	103	187	48	65	113
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	J. Buck (Surgeon)	21	25	46	173	192	365	411	78	85	163	25	24	49	23	19	42
Lincoln	Bracebridge, nr Lincoln	Dr. E. Palmer	–	–	–	257	293	550	550	77	66	143	29	27	56	23	23	46
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	Dr. E. Sheppard W. G. Marshall (Surgeon).	–	–	–	820	1,215	2,035	2,035	213	168	381	111	70	181	73	53	126
,,	Hanwell	Dr. W. C. Begley Dr. J. M. Lindsay.	–	–	–	645	1,078	1,723	1,723	92	173	265	97	98	195	21	74	95
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon and Radnor.	Abergavenny	Dr. D. M. McCullough	–	–	–	207	276	483	483	82	91	173	40	64	104	25	35	60
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	Dr. W. C. Hills	–	–	–	173	218	391	391	63	72	135	24	48	72	24	39	63
Northumberland	Cottingwood, nr. Morpeth	R. Wilson (Surgeon)	–	–	–	141	152	293	293	62	45	107	23	27	50	21	24	45
Notts	Nottingham	Dr. W. P. Stiff	–	–	–	167	171	338	338	38	55	93	18	17	35	13	13	26
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	R. H. H. Sankey (Surgeon)	–	–	–	232	278	510	510	57	91	148	59	60	119	20	35	55
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, nr Shrewsbury	H. R. Ley (Surgeon)	–	–	–	213	257	470	470	60	58	118	25	41	66	20	31	51
Somerset	Wells	Dr. C. W. C. Madden-Medlicott	–	–	–	223	290	513	513	103	127	230	54	81	135	47	69	116
Stafford	Stafford	Dr. M. N. Bower	–	–	–	247	288	535	535	133	133	266	81	140	221	56	58	114
,,	Burntwood nr. Lichfield	Dr. R. A. Davis	–	–	–	158	65	223	223	63	148	211	6	14	20	3	11	14
Suffolk	Melton, nr. Woodbridge	Dr. J. Kirkman	–	–	–	163	217	380	380	59	75	134	25	34	59	19	21	40
Surrey	Near Tooting	Dr. J. S. Biggs	–	–	–	411	499	910	910	69	76	145	30	53	83	24	21	45
,,	Brookwood, nr. Woking	Dr. T. N. Brushfield	–	–	–	152	155	307	307	146	196	342	36	44	80	24	38	62
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	Dr. C. L. Robertson	3	3	6	249	312	561	567	119	73	192	21	39	60	14	34	48
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	Dr. W. H. Parsey	3	4	7	198	223	421	428	44	51	95	22	21	43	21	20	41
Wilts	Near Devizes	Dr. J. Thurnam	–	–	–	164	252	416	416	52	60	112	10	29	39	7	29	36
Worcester	Powick, nr. Worcester	Dr. J. Sherlock	6	4	10	238	347	585	595	87	69	156	26	39	65	21	28	49
York, N. Riding	Clifton, near York	Dr. T. B. Christie	5	7	12	246	237	483	495	86	104	190	38	76	114	32	53	85

(a) Excluding two male patients discharged in 1867, but not so returned last year.

(b) Including two female patients admitted in 1867, but omitted from last year's return.

Appendix (A.)

on the 1st January 1869, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the preceding Year.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1868.													PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1869.													
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Average Number Resident during 1868.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
24	30	54	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	242	263	505	505	19	37	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	246	279	525	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
15	17	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	143	209	352	355	6	9	15	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	5	141	201	342	Bucks.
15	10	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	134	156	290	290	7	13	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	135	149	284	Cambridge & Isle of Ely.
11	4	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	109	108	217	217	5	7	12	–	–	–	3	–	3	6	2	8	105	94	199	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.
43	38	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	255	257	512	512	25	17	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	10	24	264	265	529	Chester.
22	23	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	18	40	182	220	402	442	14	18	32	2	1	3	2	–	2	3	2	5	208	231	439	Cornwall.
14	11	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	195	148	343	343	32	24	56	–	–	–	3	–	3	7	4	11	187	143	330	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
26	29	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	13	20	187	171	358	378	10	8	18	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	1	5	208	184	392	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
24	19	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	178	181	359	362	8	7	15	1	–	1	1	–	1	27	16	43	180	187	367	Derby.
44	22	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	275	418	693	693	14	25	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	275	421	696	Devon.
14	12	26	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	7	16	225	233	458	474	7	8	15	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	3	7	241	231	472	Dorset.
34	24	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	253	238	491	492	10	19	29	–	–	–	1	1	2	28	14	42	245	235	480	Durham.
32	16	48	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	260	339	599	599	41	60	101	–	–	–	1	–	1	10	4	14	257	337	594	Essex.
28	7	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	194	165	359	359	19	14	33	–	–	–	1	–	1	12	1	13	190	154	344	Glamorgan.
41	29	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	280	320	600	603	9	25	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	17	279	309	588	Gloucester.
28	50	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	288	332	620	623	20	41	61	–	–	–	6	3	9	12	4	16	282	338	620	Hants.
53	46	99	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	359	492	851	851	16	26	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	11	23	490	355	845	Kent.
67	49	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	523	488	1,011	1,011	78	67	145	–	–	–	2	1	3	72	63	135	521	470	991	Lancaster: Lancr. Moor.
35	23	58	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	313	358	671	671	17	28	45	–	–	–	3	1	4	88	93	181	313	357	670	Lancaster: Rainhill.
69	50	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	465	519	984	984	55	97	152	–	–	–	2	2	4	55	84	139	467	519	986	Lancaster: Prestwich.
18	20	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	29	50	208	229	437	487	12	13	25	–	–	–	7	1	8	3	–	3	220	238	458	Leicester and Rutland.
32	44	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	273	288	561	561	7	11	18	–	–	–	5	1	6	13	1	14	269	293	562	Lincoln.
104	86	190	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	818	1,227	2,045	2,045	31	30	61	1	1	2	2	2	4	84	166	250	818	1,232	2,050	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).
41	64	105	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	599	1,089	1,688	1,688	16	59	75	–	–	–	–	1	1	76	137	213	632	1,078	1,710	Middlesex (Hanwell).
28	17	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221	286	507	507	29	44	73	–	–	–	4	–	4	10	7	17	212	285	497	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
21	15	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	191	227	418	418	33	38	71	–	–	–	2	1	3	15	4	19	185	227	412	Norfolk.
20	14	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	160	156	316	316	53	70	123	–	–	–	1	–	1	19	7	26	156	155	311	Northumberland.
19	23	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	168	186	354	354	16	40	56	–	–	–	2	1	3	7	8	15	163	180	343	Notts.
17	30	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	279	492	492	5	28	33	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	2	6	220	271	491	Oxford and Berks.
33	22	55	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	215	252	467	467	35	38	73	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	5	9	223	257	480	Salop and Montgomery.
40	32	72	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	232	304	536	536	37	71	108	–	–	–	2	1	3	25	25	50	233	301	534	Somerset.
60	28	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	239	251	490	492	11	22	33	–	–	–	1	2	3	9	3	12	249	251	500	Stafford.
11	8	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	203	191	394	395	5	19	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	11	24	175	133	308	Stafford, Burntwood.
19	22	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	178	236	414	414	19	26	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	165	212	377	Suffolk.
35	23	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	415	499	914	914	10	14	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	45	48	412	500	912	Surrey.
28	23	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	234	284	518	518	11	29	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	34	88	203	239	442	Surrey: Brookwood.
28	24	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	320	324	644	647	12	20	32	–	–	–	9	2	11	11	7	18	290	326	616	Sussex.
18	24	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	202	229	431	438	11	18	29	1	–	1	5	2	7	8	15	23	205	231	436	Warwick.
18	28	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	188	255	443	443	7	14	21	–	1	1	1	–	1	15	28	43	176	259	435	Wilts.
44	27	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	256	347	603	615	24	36	60	1	1	2	–	2	2	8	3	11	254	349	603	Worcester
21	23	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	273	242	515	527	24	13	37	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	2	11	266	247	513	York, N. Riding.

Included in Total Lunatics.

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	Superintendents and Medical Officers.	Number of Patients, 1st January 1868.							Admissions during the Year 1868.			Discharges during the Year 1868.					
			Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
York, W. Riding	Wakefield	Dr. J. C. Browne	-	-	-	593	609	1,202	1,202	234	231	465	106	117	223	98	113	211
Birmingham	-	T. Green (Surgeon)	27	23	50	243	297	540	590	105	111	216	58	63	121	37	51	88
Bristol	Stapleton, nr. Bristol	Dr. H. O. Stephens	-	2	2	114	110	224	226	43	37	80	33	26	59	21	21	42
Hull	-	F. W. Casson (Surgeon)	-	-	-	71	66	137	137	31	23	54	14	15	29	11	8	19
London City of	Stone, near Dartford	Dr. O. Jepson	-	-	-	130	140	270	270	61	46	107	50	40	90	4	7	11
Norwich	St. Augustine's Gate	F. Sutton (Surgeon)	-	-	-	45	51	96	96	18	20	38	9	10	19	6	8	14
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Bensham, nr. Gateshead	Dr. H. G. Stewart	-	-	-	71	63	134	134	31	26	57	6	15	21	4	11	15
		Total	114	105	219	11,644	13,817	25,461	25,680	3,825	4,045	7,870	1,802	2,200	4,002	1,243	1,598	2,841

Registered Hospitals.

County.	Hospital.	Medical Superintendent.	Number of Patients, 1st January 1868.							Admissions during the Year 1868.			Discharges during the Year 1868.					
			Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Devon	St. Thomas's Hospital, Exeter.	Dr. T. Lyle	35	31	66	-	-	-	66	9	11	20	6	7	13	2	3	5
Gloucester	Barnwood House, Gloucester	Dr. A. J. Wood	34	33	67	-	-	-	67	18	7	25	9	3	12	1	2	3
Lancaster	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital	E. Manley (Surgeon)	20	24	44	-	-	-	44	9	12	21	7	14	21	3	4	7
,,	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	G. W. Mould (Surgeon)	55	59	114	-	-	-	114	30	19	49	16	14	30	11	11	22
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	F. D. Walsh (Surgeon)	32	43	75	-	-	-	75	9	17	26	5	14	19	3	7	10
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-str.	Dr. J. T. Dickson	51	87	138	-	-	-	138	54	98	152	50	91	141	26	43	69
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	C. M. Gibson (Surgeon)	26	51	77	-	-	-	77	7	-	7	5	-	5	3	-	3
Northampton	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	J. Bayley (Surgeon)	38	50	88	187	177	364	452	57	53	110	30	31	61	21	25	46
Notts	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	Dr. W. B. Tate	25	25	50	-	-	-	50	7	6	13	7	5	12	3	2	5
Oxford	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, nr. Oxford	Thomas Allen (Surgeon)	29	30	59	-	-	-	59	3	2	5	2	3	5	1	2	3
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	Dr. J. D. Hewson	71	62	133	-	-	-	133	10	11	21	7	10	17	2	6	8
Surrey	Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Road.	Dr. W. R. Williams	106	132	238	-	-	-	238	83	135	218	75	108	183	34	64	98
,,	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate.	Dr. G. W. Grabham	320	140	460	-	-	-	460	53	40	93	22	5	27	-	-	-
York	York Lunatic Hospital	Dr. F. Needham	69	57	126	23	25	48	174	24	16	40	6	14	20	6	10	16
,,	The Retreat, York	Dr. J. Kitching	50	84	134	-	-	-	134	7	10	17	1	5	6	1	4	5
		Total	961	908	1,869	210	202	412	2,281	380	437	817	248	324	572	117	183	300
	Fort Pitt, Chatham	Dr. T. Blatherwick, Staff Surgeon Major.	13	-	13	-	-	-	13	187	-	187	172	-	172	24	-	24
	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	Dr. W. Macleod, Deputy Inspector General.	169	-	169	-	-	-	169	42	-	42	11	-	11	11	-	11
	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.	Dr. J. Meyer	332	94	426	-	-	-	426	174	16	190	125	23	148	4	4	8
		Total	514	94	608	-	-	-	608	403	16	419	308	23	331	39	4	43

* The female patients admitted in 1867 were 5 in number, not 6, as stated in last year's Return.

Appendix (A.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1868.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1869.																					Average Number Resident during 1868.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.							
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																										
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
74	51	125	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	647	672	1,319	1,319	107	159	266	–	1	1	2	1	3	17	15	32	618	623	1,241	York, W. Riding.
31	39	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	21	48	259	308	567	615	33	47	80	–	–	–	1	3	4	7	7	14	277	327	604	Birmingham.
19	11	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	105	111	216	217	6	7	13	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	10	16	110	118	228	Bristol.
5	6	11	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	83	68	151	151	3	5	8	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	1	6	77	67	144	Hull.
7	9	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	134	137	271	271	12	16	28	–	–	–	–	1	1	22	19	41	132	139	271	London (City of).
5	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	54	103	103	9	15	24	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	46	53	99	Norwich.
12	5	17	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	69	153	153	17	20	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	68	142	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,447	1,234	2,681	9	1	10	–	2	2	107	118	225	12,227	14,415	26,642	26,867	1,007	1,472	2,479	6	6	12	79	33	112	831	889	1,720	12,294	14,118	26,412	

Included in Total Lunatics.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1868.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1869.																					Average Number Resident during 1868.			HOSPITAL.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.							
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																										
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	33	70	–	–	–	70	1	4	5	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	34	70	St. Thomas's Hospital, Exeter.
5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	35	73	–	–	–	73	5	3	8	7	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	33	68	Barnwood House.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	22	41	–	–	–	41	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	24	43	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.
6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	60	123	–	–	–	123	10	7	17	3	3	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	60	60	120	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	42	73	–	–	–	73	4	5	9	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	41	73	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
2	9	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	85	138	–	–	–	138	19	39	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	90	147	St. Luke's Hospital.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	51	78	–	–	–	78	5	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	51	79	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
26	22	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	45	92	179	182	361	453	9	15	24	4	3	7	2	1	3	1	–	1	222	225	447	Northampton Hospital.
4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	25	46	–	–	–	46	2	3	5	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	25	46	Nottingham Hospital.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	28	57	–	–	–	57	1	1	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	28	57	Warneford Lunatic Asylum.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	60	132	–	–	–	132	10	12	22	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	63	137	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
15	11	26	1	–	1	–	–	–	99	148	247	–	–	–	247	72	112	184	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	108	135	243	Bethlehem Hospital.
22	7	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	329	168	497	–	–	–	497	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	317	150	467	Asylum for Idiots.
6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	57	133	28	24	52	185	10	6	16	5	4	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	96	83	179	York Lunatic Hospital.
2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	85	139	–	–	–	139	3	6	9	3	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	84	137	Retreat, York.
191	73	171	1	–	1	–	–	–	995	944	1,939	207	206	413	2,352	154	225	379	47	31	78	3	3	6	1	–	1	1,187	1,126	2,313	
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	25	–	–	–	25	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	26	Fort Pitt.
16	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	–	184	–	–	–	184	19	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	179	–	179	Royal Naval Hospital.
6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	330	74	404	45	12	57	461	71	34	105	–	–	–	375	86	461	22	2	24	355	86	441	State Criminal Asylum.
25	1	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	539	74	613	45	12	57	670	96	34	130	–	–	–	375	86	461	22	2	24	560	86	646	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1868.						Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1868.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1868.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.							Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Acton	Derwentwater House	Miss Benfield	1	5	6	–	–	–	6	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Bethnal Green	*Bethnal House	Dr. John Millar (*a*)	65	75	140	77	139	216	356	38	100	138	18	66	84	9	32	41
Bow	*Grove Hall	E. H. Byas (Surgeon) and Dr. Stocker.	256	70	326	8	66	74	400	107	62	169	41	34	75	11	11	22
Brixton	Effra Hall	C. A. Elliott; Dr. W. H. Diamond	–	25	25	–	–	–	25	–	7	7	–	11	11	–	2	2
Brompton	Clarence Villa	G. F. Bloxsome (Surgeon)	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Earl's Court House	Miss Burney and Dr. R. G. Hill	–	29	29	–	–	–	29	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2
Brook Green	Montague House	Mrs. Roy	12	–	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Camberwell	*Camberwell House	Dr. J. H. Paul	66	96	162	96	139	235	397	75	66	141	44	49	93	19	20	39
Chelsea	Blacklands House	A. C. Sutherland & E. Hall (Surg.)	25	–	25	–	–	–	25	7	–	7	4	–	4	1	–	1
,,	Elm House, 149, Church-st.	F. A. B. Bonney (Surgeon)	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	1	1
Chiswick	Manor House	Dr. Tuke	14	12	26	–	–	–	26	8	7	15	5	5	10	3	1	4
Clapham	The Retreat, Union-rd.	John Bush (Surgeon)	10	7	17	–	–	–	17	1	4	5	–	1	1	–	–	–
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	Dr. H. Monro and J. O. Adams (Surgeon).	38	32	70	–	–	–	70	26	16	42	21	11	32	9	5	14
Fulham	Munster House	C. A. Elliott	24	–	24	–	–	–	24	12	–	12	6	–	6	4	–	4
,,	Normand House	Miss Talfourd	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Otto House, North End	A. C. Sutherland & Miss E. Dixon	–	30	30	–	–	–	30	–	4	4	–	3	3	–	1	1
Hackney	London House	Mrs. Ayre	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Pembroke House	Dr. Williams and Dr. Harrison	119	14	133	–	–	–	133	13	1	14	5	–	5	3	–	3
Hammersmith	Upper Mall House	Mrs. Cotes	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.	Dr. Winslow	36	12	48	–	–	–	48	19	12	31	18	9	27	4	1	5
Hampton Wick	Normansfield	Mrs. Down	Licensed 6 May 1868			–	–	–	11	9	20	1	–	1	–	–	–	
Hanwell	Lawn House	Dr. H. Maudsley	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Kent Lodge	F. Waite	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green	Dr. Horsbrugh and W. O. Chalk	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hayes	Hayes Park	Mr. and Mrs. Benbow	–	16	16	–	–	–	16	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	2	2
,,	Wood End Grove	Dr. H. Stilwell, J. Stilwell, & Mrs. Spence	–	18	18	–	–	–	18	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	2	2
Hendon	Hendon House	Miss Dence	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	Dr. H. Stilwell, J. Stilwell, and H. Elliot (Surgeons)	45	–	45	–	–	–	45	8	–	8	8	–	8	1	–	1
[illegible]	*Hoxton House	Dr. W. J. Hunt	35	38	73	55	155	210	283	26	68	94	9	29	38	4	11	15
[illegible]rth	Wyke House	Dr. E. S. Willett	18	19	37	–	–	–	37	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2
[illegible]gton	Kensington House	Dr. Wood and T. Bigland (Surg.)	17	18	35	–	–	–	35	13	6	19	8	2	10	5	1	6
[illegible]rn	51, Priory Road	G. Moseley (Surgeon)	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]on	Great House	Mrs. Woods	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	–	–
Peckham	*Peckham House	Dr. Armstrong	28	34	62	71	185	256	318	63	98	161	43	73	116	22	29	51
Peckham Rye	Silverton Ho. Linden Grove	Mrs. Fruin	Licensed, 5th February 1868			–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	–	–
Southall	Southall Park	Dr. Steward and Mrs. Vickers	15	7	22	–	–	–	22	–	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
,,	The Shrubbery	Dr. and Mrs. Steward	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	South Lodge	Mr. E. Harvey	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stoke Newington	Grove House	Miss Burrows	5	2	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Northumberland House	Dr. and Mrs. Sabben	33	29	62	–	–	–	62	30	13	43	20	8	28	7	4	11
Sunbury	Halliford House	Dr. Seaton	3	14	17	–	–	–	17	4	2	6	2	2	4	2	–	2
Twickenham	Twickenham House	Dr. H. W. and Mrs. Diamond	1	10	11	–	–	–	11	–	5	5	–	2	2	–	–	–
			871	684	1,555	307	684	991	2,546	463	510	973	256	323	579	106	128	234

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

(*a*) The proportion of private and pauper patients on 1st January 1868, was erroneously stated in last year's Return; the numbers, also, of male patients discharged, and of female patients deceased, during 1867, should have been stated as 72 and 21 respectively.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1868.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1869.																				
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1868.			HOUSES.
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	11	1	5	6	Derwentwater House.
19	19	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	79	145	77	150	227	372	30	51	81	8	10	18	–	–	–	13	23	36	152	248	400	140	228	368	*Bethnal House.
33	17	50	2	–	2	–	–	–	293	76	369	4	71	75	444	19	12	31	5	3	8	–	–	–	1	2	3	302	150	452	278	147	425	*Grove Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	21	–	–	–	21	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26	–	24	24	Effra Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	Clarence Villa.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26	–	–	–	26	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	–	28	28	Earl's Court House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	–	12	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	12	–	12	Montague House.
29	15	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	106	175	95	131	226	401	7	10	17	7	11	18	1	–	1	15	20	35	164	239	403	162	238	400	*Camberwell House.
4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	–	–	–	24	1	–	1	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	35	26	–	26	Blacklands House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	9	9	Elm House.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	14	29	–	–	–	29	5	6	11	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	12	12	24	Manor House.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8	18	–	–	–	18	2	2	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	10	28	10	9	19	The Retreat.
7	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	36	72	–	–	–	72	10	8	18	9	7	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	39	80	37	35	72	Brooke House.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	28	–	–	–	28	6	–	6	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	35	26	–	26	Munster House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	8	8	Normand House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31	–	–	–	31	–	2	2	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	–	31	31	Otto House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	–	11	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	10	10	London House.
4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	123	14	137	–	–	–	137	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	130	16	146	123	14	137	Pembroke House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	7	7	Upper Mall House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	15	52	–	–	–	52	6	3	9	9	4	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	20	62	38	14	52	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	9	19	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	9	8	17	Normansfield.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	5	5	Lawn House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	1	4	Kent Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	8	8	Vine Cot., Norwood Gr.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	15	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	16	16	Hayes Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	17	17	Wood End Grove.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	10	10	Hendon House.
4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	41	–	–	–	41	7	–	7	17	–	17	1	–	1	–	–	–	46	–	46	44	–	44	Moorcroft House.
13	26	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	33	65	62	173	235	300	–	5	5	3	4	7	–	–	–	1	3	4	94	231	325	92	206	298	*Hoxton House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	36	–	–	–	36	1	3	4	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	23	48	18	18	36	Wyke House.
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	21	40	–	–	–	40	1	1	2	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	33	63	20	21	41	Kensington House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	51, Priory Road.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	11	11	Great House.
17	20	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	40	69	73	184	257	326	9	35	44	4	4	8	–	–	–	2	2	4	105	225	330	100	219	319	*Peckham House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	Silverton House.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	9	22	–	–	–	22	4	3	7	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	10	27	13	7	20	Southall Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	3	3	The Shrubbery.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	South Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	7	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	5	2	7	Grove House.
4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	30	69	–	–	–	69	7	5	12	7	6	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	40	80	38	30	68	Northumberland House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	13	18	–	–	–	18	5	4	9	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	16	24	5	14	19	Halliford House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13	14	–	–	–	14	–	2	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	15	1	13	14	Twickenham House.
143	115	258	2	–	2	–	–	–	931	731	1,662	311	709	1,020	2,682	123	173	296	109	91	200	2	–	2	32	50	82	—	—	—	1,215	1,436	2,651	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1868.							Admissions during the Year 1868.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1868.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds	Springfield House, near Bedford.	H. Harris (Surgeon)	10	8	18	-	-	-	18	3	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	-
Bucks	Winslow Hall, Winslow	Dr. T. Boisragon	2	4	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-
Cumberland	Leathes House, near Penrith	Dr. T. Head	Licensed 1 January 1868.			-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	Drs. T. and F. K. Dickson	12	13	25	-	-	-	25	17	11	23	16	7	23	11	2	13
Devon	Plympton House, Plympton	S. Langworthy (Surgeon)	12	12	24	-	-	-	24	5	7	12	4	4	8	1	2	3
Durham	Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.	Dr. J. W. Eastwood	24	20	44	-	-	-	44	4	8	12	3	5	8	1	3	4
,,	Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead.	W. Garbutt	26	22	48	-	-	-	48	9	8	17	8	9	17	5	2	7
Essex	Essex Hall, near Colchester	W. Millard	59	31	90	-	-	-	90	10	6	16	5	3	8	-	-	-
,,	Witham	T. M. Tomkin (Surgeon)	12	5	17	-	-	-	17	4	2	6	4	1	5	1	-	1
Glamorgan	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Chas. Pegge (Surgeon)	13	11	24	24	8	32	56	14	33	47	7	9	16	3	1	4
Gloucester	Northwoods, near Bristol	Dr. J. G. Davey	11	12	23	-	-	-	23	2	3	5	2	2	4	1	1	2
,,	Fairford House, Fairford	Daniel Iles	24	23	47	-	-	-	47	1	7	8	4	4	8	-	1	1
,,	The Croft House, Fairford	Mrs. Iles	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
,,	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.	Dr. W. H. O. Sankey	15	15	30	-	-	-	30	5	2	7	6	-	6	1	-	1
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	Mrs. E. Burnett	19	21	40	-	-	-	40	1	3	4	3	7	10	1	3	4
Herts	Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans.	A. G. Rumball	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
,,	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	Dr. F. M. Smith	6	3	9	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	W. Harmer and Dr. W. M. Harmer.	13	6	19	-	-	-	19	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	2	3
,,	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	S. W. Newington (Surgeon)	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,,	West Malling Place, near Maidstone.	Dr. T. H. Lowry	12	7	19	-	-	-	19	-	4	4	1	1	2	-	-	-
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	E. A. Bennett (Surgeon)	12	8	20			-	20	6	-	8	3	-	3	2	-	2
,,	Clifton Hall, near Manchester.	Mrs. Lomas and D. H. Lomas	9	11	20	-	-	-	20	4	1	5	3	1	4	1	-	1

* House in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1868.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1869.																								HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1868.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	10	21	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	9	10	19	Springfield House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Closed.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Winslow Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	1	1	Leathes House.
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	16	26	–	–	–	26	4	7	11	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	20	44	12	13	25	Wye House.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	26	–	–	–	26	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	34	12	13	25	Plympton House.
4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	19	40	–	–	–	40	4	10	14	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	22	50	22	19	41	Dinsdale Park.
1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	18	44	–	–	–	44	3	1	4	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	42	38	80	26	21	47	*Dunston Lodge.
2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	32	94	–	–	–	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	33	99	62	32	94	Essex Hall.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	16	–	–	–	16	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	10	25	12	5	17	Witham.
6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	10	23	25	31	56	79	3	5	8	2	–	2	–	1	1	2	–	2	60	60	120	41	33	74	*Vernon House.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	12	22	–	–	–	22	–	1	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	10	11	21	Northwoods.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	25	46	–	–	–	46	2	6	8	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	70	23	25	48	Fairford House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	3	3	The Croft House.
5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	17	26	–	–	–	26	1	3	4	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	34	12	15	27	Sandywell Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	34	–	–	–	34	4	2	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	24	24	48	18	20	38	Westbrook House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	4	1	5	Harpenden Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	8	20	6	3	9	Hadham Palace.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	5	18	–	–	–	18	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	6	21	14	5	19	North Grove House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	1	1	2	Tattlebury House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	9	20	–	–	–	20	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	14	32	11	8	19	West Malling Place.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	8	20	–	–	–	20	3	3	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13	28	13	8	21	Marsden Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	11	21	–	–	–	21	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	9	11	20	Clifton Hall.

Included in Total Lunatics.

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1868.							Admissions during the Year 1868.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1868.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster—*continued.*	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, near Newton-le-Willows.	Dr. E. Lister	45	27	72	36	114	150	222	90	77	167	66	75	141	47	38	85
,,	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.	H. Owen (Surgeon)	16	19	35	-	-	-	35	3	9	12	2	5	7	-	1	1
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, near Norwich.	W. P. Nichols, and J. F. Watson (Surgeons).	24	29	53	-	-	-	53	3	11	14	2	10	12	1	4	5
,,	The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.	T. J. C. Rackham	12	8	20	-	-	-	20	3	2	5	6	1	7	4	-	4
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.	Dr. Thomas Prichard	16	13	29	-	-	-	29	4	3	7	1	3	4	1	2	3
Shropshire	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	W. Hyslop	14	-	14	-	-	-	14	15	-	15	3	-	3	2	-	2
,,	Grove House, All Stretton.	Mrs. Bakewell	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	11	11	-	3	3	-	3	3
Somerset	Brislington House, near Bristol.	Drs. F. K. and C. H. Fox	48	42	90	-	-	-	90	17	11	28	14	9	23	4	4	8
,,	Longwood House, near Bristol.	Dr. G. Rogers, H. W. Lomas, and Mrs. Chandler.	26	16	42	-	-	-	42	10	5	15	9	2	11	7	1	8
,,	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	J. Terry (Surgeon)	18	12	30	-	-	-	30	1	1	2	4	-	4	3	-	3
,,	Upper House, Combe Down, Bath.	Miss B. Long	4	2	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
,,	Amberd House, near Taunton.	Dr. F. H. Woodforde	-	17	17	-	-	-	17	-	4	4	-	3	3	-	1	1
,,	Downside Lodge, Midsomer Norton.	Miss M. Short	1	5	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stafford	Moat House, Tamworth.	J. F. Woody (Surgeon) (*a*)	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
,,	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	Mrs. Moore	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	4	4	-	-	-
Suffolk	Aspall Hall, near Debenham.	Mrs. Chevallier	4	2	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,,	The Grove, Ipswich	Dr. B. Chevallier	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
,,	Belle Vue House, Ipswich.	Miss Walter	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

* House in which paupers are received.

(*a*) Including a female patient absent on probation, and erroneously returned in a former table as discharged in 1866.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1868.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1869.																								HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1868.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
27	13	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	29	68	39	101	140	208	22	39	61	3	–	3	–	–	–	7	6	13	105	145	250	88	140	228	Haydock Lodge.
2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	19	34	–	–	–	34	4	6	10	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26	52	15	19	34	Tue Brook Villa.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	30	52	–	–	–	52	4	7	11	3	4	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	25	35	60	21	30	51	Heigham Hall.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	8	17	–	–	–	17	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	22	10	7	17	The Grove, Catton.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	13	30	–	–	–	30	4	4	8	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	17	41	17	13	30	Abington Abbey Retreat.
4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	22	–	22	–	–	–	22	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	28	17	–	17	Stretton House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	21	–	–	–	21	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	25	–	18	18	Grove House.
3	3	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	48	41	89	–	–	–	89	8	9	17	11	5	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	55	105	48	42	90	Brislington House.
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	18	42	–	–	–	42	6	4	10	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	20	50	25	17	42	Longwood House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	12	27	–	–	–	27	1	2	3	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	16	12	28	Bailbrook House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	2	2	4	Upper House.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	15	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	16	16	Amberd House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	5	5	Downside Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	4	4	Moat House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	8	8	Barr House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	4	2	6	Aspall Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	6	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	10	5	1	6	The Grove.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	2	3	5	Belle Vue House.

(*continued*)

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1868.							Admissions during the Year 1868.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1868.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Surrey	Lea Pale House, near Guildford.	T. J. Sells (Surgeon), and Mrs. Hewitt.	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
„	Church-street, Epsom	G. Stilwell (Surgeon)	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	Dr. Samuel Newington	34	25	59	-	-	-	59	10	9	19	8	6	14	4	2	6
„	Church Hill House, Brighton.	Mrs. Foreman	5	2	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield.	Dr. G. F. Bodington	5	10	15	-	-	-	15	3	6	9	2	5	7	-	2	2
„	Burman House, Henley-in-Arden.	Dr. Wade and Dr. S. H. Agar	13	9	22	-	-	-	22	5	1	6	4	1	5	3	-	3
„	Arden House, Henley-in-Arden.	G. R. Dartnell (Surgeon)	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
„	Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	Mrs. Phillips	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1
„	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	Miss A. Darke	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	8	9	17	-	2	2	-	-	-
Wilts	Laverstock House, near Salisbury.	Dr. S. L. Haynes, and Josh. Haynes.	21	31	52	-	-	-	52	7	7	14	1	6	7	1	4	5
„	*Fisherton House, near Salisbury.	W. C. Finch, (Surgeon), and Dr. J. A. Lush.	181	42	223	149	167	316	539	219	145	364	211	73	284	32	42	74
„	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	Dr. C. Hitchcock	16	16	32	-	-	-	32	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	3
„	Kingsdown House, Box	Dr. Jos. Nash	15	21	36	-	-	-	36	3	3	6	1	1	2	-	-	-
Worcester	Droitwich Asylum	F. I. Bennett (Surgeon)	15	13	28	-	-	-	28	-	1	1	2	2	4	-	1	1
York, E. R.	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	Mrs. Revell	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„	Dunnington House, near York.	R. H. Hornby	22	15	37	-	-	-	37	4	3	7	2	3	5	1	-	1
York, N. R.	Terrace House, Osbaldwick	Mrs. Tose	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
York, W. R.	Mount Stead, near Leeds	S. Smith (Surgeon), and Dr. G. P. Smith.	10	12	22	-	-	-	22	7	5	12	11	5	16	3	1	4

* House in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1868.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1869.																				HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1868.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	6	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	6	–	6	Lea Pale House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	9	9	Church-street.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	28	62	–	–	–	62	6	9	15	8	7	15	1	–	1	–	–	–	41	31	72	34	27	61	Ticehurst Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	5	2	7	Church Hill House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	10	16	–	–	–	16	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	14	24	5	11	16	Driffold House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	9	23	–	–	–	23	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	13	30	14	9	23	Burman House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	2	–	2	Arden House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	5	5	Hurst House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	12	20	8	9	17	Dorridge Grove.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	29	56	–	–	–	56	8	6	14	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	40	70	25	29	54	Laverstock House.
46	32	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	38	85	245	211	456	541	18	16	34	6	4	10	2	–	2	37	9	46	350	203	553	286	237	523	Fisherton House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	15	32	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	17	16	33	Fiddington House.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	22	38	–	–	–	38	5	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	22	40	15	21	36	Kingsdown House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	12	25	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	16	38	14	13	27	Droitwich Asylum.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	7	7	Marfleet-lane Retreat
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	15	36	–	–	–	36	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	16	40	20	14	34	Dunnington House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	8	8	Terrace House
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	10	16	–	–	–	16	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	8	10	18	Mount Stead.

(*continued*)

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—Proivncial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1868.							Admissions during the Year 1868.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1868.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
York, W.R.—*cont^d.*	Greta Bank. Barnoldswick, near Bentham.	James Parker	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,,	*Grove House, Acomb, near York.	Robert Pearson	12	12	24	-	1	1	25	2	4	6	3	6	9	1	2	3
,,	Lime Tree House, Acomb, near York.	Samuel Nelson (Surgeon)	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2
,,	St. John's House, Wakefield	Dr. J. G. Atkinson	-	-	Licensed, 29 June 1868.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	2	2
York, City	Lawrence House, York	W. Pumphrey	4	5	9	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Totals	901	698	1,599	209	290	499	2,098	508	453	961	437	297	734	145	130	275

* House in which Paupers are received.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1868.							Admissions during the Year 1868.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1868.						DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1868.								
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			From Suicide.					
																				Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
County and Borough Asylums	114	105	219	11,644	13,817	25,461	25,680	3,825	4,045	7,870	1,802	2,200	4,002	1,243	1,598	2,841	1,447	1,234	2,681	9	1	10	-	2	2
Registered Hospitals	961	908	1,869	210	202	412	2,281	380	437	817	248	324	572	117	183	300	101	73	174	1	-	1	-	-	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	871	684	1,555	307	684	991	2,546	463	510	973	256	323	579	106	128	234	143	115	258	2	-	2	-	-	-
Provincial Licensed Houses	901	698	1,599	209	290	499	2,098	508	453	961	437	297	734	145	130	275	124	87	211	1	-	1	1	-	1
	2,847	2,395	5,242	12,370	14,993	27,363	32,605	5,176	5,445	10,621	2,743	3,144	5,887	1,611	2,039	3,650	1,815	1,509	3,324	13	1	14	1	2	3
Naval, Military, and State Criminal Asylums.	514	94	608	-	-	-	608	403	16	419	308	23	331	39	4	43	25	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3,361	2,489	5,850	12,370	14,993	27,363	33,213	5,579	5,461	11,040	3,051	3,167	6,218	1,650	2,043	3,693	1,840	1,510	3,350	13	1	14	1	2	3

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1868.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1869.																								
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1868.			HOUSES.
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	3	3	6	Greta Bank.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	10	21	–	1	1	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	16	28	12	13	25	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	18	5	–	5	Lime Tree House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	St. John's House
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	4	6	10	Lawrence House.
124	87	211	1	–	1	1	–	1	748	713	1,461	309	344	653	2,111	127	176	303	98	57	155	5	2	7	46	15	61	—	—	—	1,070	1,046	2,11	

Included in Total Lunatics.

SUMMARY.

PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1869.																			
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
107	118	225	12,227	14,415	26,642	26,867	1,007	1,472	2,479	6	6	12	79	33	112	831	889	1,720	County and Borough Asylums.
995	944	1,939	207	206	413	2,352	154	225	379	47	31	78	3	3	6	1	- -	1	Registered Hospitals.
931	731	1,662	311	709	1,020	2,682	123	173	296	109	91	200	2	–	2	32	50	82	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
748	713	1,461	309	344	653	2,114	127	176	303	98	57	155	5	2	7	46	15	61	Provincial Licensed Houses.
2,781	2,506	5,287	13,054	15,674	28,728	34,015	1,411	2,046	3,457	260	185	445	89	38	127	910	954	1,864	
539	74	613	45	12	57	670	96	34	130	- -	- -	- -	375	86	461	22	2	24	Naval, Military, and State Criminal Asylums.
3,320	2,580	5,900	13,099	15,686	28,785	34,685	1,507	2,080	3,587	260	185	445	464	124	588	932	956	1,888	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (B.)

Appendix (B.) NEW LICENSES GRANTED, LICENSES EXPIRED, and CHANGES of PROPRIETORSHIP, since the Date of the last Report.

METROPOLITAN.

1. New Licenses:

(1.) Normansfield, Hampton Wick. To Mrs. Down.

(2.) Clarence Villa, Brompton. To Mr. G. F. Bloxsome.

2. Changes in Proprietorship, &c.:

(1.) Vine Cottage, Norwood Green. Mr. W. O. Chalk has become co-licensee.

(2.) Upper Mall House. By the death of Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Cotes has become sole licensee.

(3.) Wood End Hayes. The name of Mrs. Spence has been added as a licensee, in place of Mrs. Fenton.

(4.) Grove House, Stoke Newington. The license has been transferred to Miss F. J. Burrow.

PROVINCIAL.

1. New Licenses:

(1.) St. John's House, Wakefield. To Dr. J. G. Atkinson.

(2.) Tusculum House, Mitcheldean. To Mrs. Elizabeth Powell.

2. License Expired:

Winslow Hall, Winslow. Dr. T. Boisragon.

3. Changes in Proprietorship, &c.:

(1.) Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden. Mrs. Phillips is now the sole licensee.

(2.) Lea Pale House, Guildford. Mrs. Hewitt has become co-licensee, vice Mr. Wilson.

(3.) Burman House, Henley-in-Arden. Licensed to Dr. S. H. Agar and Dr. W. F. Wade, vice Dr. Fayrer deceased.

(4.) Belle Vue House, Ipswich. On the death of Mrs. Shaw, the license was transferred to Miss S. A. F. Walter.

(5.) Marfleet Lane Retreat. We have to notice the death of Mrs. Campbell, the licensee.

f MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.		Charged to Maintenance	
		Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
		s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arles	– 3¾	1 8
Bucks	Ston	– 1¼	
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	Fulb	– 6⅞	1 2⅝
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	Carn	– –½	– 1¾
Chester	Ches	– 8	– 2
Cornwall	Bodi	– 9½	– 3
Cumberland and Westmoreland	Near	– 2	– 8⅛
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denb	– 2¾	– 6¼
Derby	Mick	– 5½	– 1½
Devon	Exm	– 7¼	– 4
Dorset	Near	– 4	
Durham	Sedg	– 5½	3 1¼
Essex	Bren	– 4¼	
Glamorgan	Brid	– 6	– 2¾
Gloucester	Glou	– 1⅞	– 1⅞
Hants	Knol	– 4	– 6¼
Kent	Barn	– 8	– 2¾
Lancaster	Lanc	– 6¼	– 1⅝
„	Rain	– 8⅝	Included with Provisions.
„	Prest	– 5½	– 4¼
Leicester and Rutland	Leice		
Lincoln	Brac	– 4½	– 3
Middlesex	Coln	– 4¼	– 2¼
„	Hanv	– 5½	– 5¾

- - -

- - - -

CLOTHING, and CARE

Account.		Less Mo received Articles, and Produce (exclusive consum in the As	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
Miscellaneous.				
s.	*d.*	*s.*		
1	1	3	- - - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
-	2¾	-	Maintenance, and Building and Repairs.	Bucks.
-	4¾	-	Maintenance - - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
-	6	-	- - - - -	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.
-	2¼	-	- - - - -	Chester.
-	2¾	-	Maintenance and Repairs -	Cornwall.
-	2½	-	Maintenance - - -	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
-	6½	-	Establishment - - -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
-	3½	-	Maintenance - - -	Derby.
-	3¾	-	- - - - -	Devon.
-	4¼	- -	Building and Furnishing.	Dorset.
-	2	-	- - - - -	Durham.
-	2	Deducted several h Expendit	- - - - -	Essex.
-	3¾	-	- - - - -	Glamorgan.
-	-7/8	-	Maintenance - - -	Gloucester.
-	3¼	- 1	Building - - -	Hants.
-	4¾	-	- - - - -	Kent.
-	1	-	- - - - -	Lancaster Moor.
-	2¼	Deducted several h Expendi	- - - - -	„ Rainhill.
-	1	- -	- - - - -	„ Prestwich.
-	3	-	Maintenance - -	Leicester and Rutland.
-	2½	-	- - - - -	Lincoln.
-	4½	-	- - - - -	Middlesex, Colney Hatch.
-	4½	-	- - - - -	„ Hanwell.

UMS—*continued.*

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

Necessaries: (*e. g.*) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
			Furniture and Bedding.	Garden nd Farm.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
– 7½	– 1¼	including wine, &c.	– 1½	– 6⅞
– 8¾	– –½	– 1	– 1¼	Included with Provisions.
– 10⅝	– 1⅛	– 1¼	– 7½	– 1⅛
– 9¾	– –½	– –½	– 7	– 3¾
1 2¼	– –⅝	– –¾	– 6⅛	– 3¾
– 11⅝	– 1¼	– –⅞	– 6⅞	– 2¼
– 9½	– –¾	– 2	– 6	– 4¾
– 9¼	– 1	– 1¼	– 4¾	– – –
– 8⅝	– 1¼	– 1⅛	– –⅞	– 10⅞
– 8	– 1	– 6½	– 7¼	– – –
1 3¼	– –¼	– 2½	– 5¼	– 10½
1 2	– 1¼	– 3½	– 7½	– 5¼
1 5⅛	– 1⅞	– 3¼	– 4⅝	1 9½
1 3¾	– –⅝	– –⅜	– 4¾	– 5⅝
1 –	– –¼	– 1½	– 4¼	– 5
– 11¼	– 1¾	– 2¾	– 3¼	– 4½
– 8¾	– –½	– 3½	– 7½	– 8½
– 10	– 1¼	– 1⅜	– 1⅞	Included with Provisions.
– 10¼	– –¾	Included with Provisions.	– 4½	Included with Provisions.
1 2¾	– 3	including wine, &c.	– 4¾	– 3½
– 10¾	– 1	– 3¼	– 3	– 1¼
2 11¾	– 1¼	– 3¼	– 4	– 3½

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIEN

Account. Miscellaneous.	Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total A... We... Cost pe...	† ...o which the Private Patients carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.*		
1 $1\frac{7}{8}$	– 1	9	- - -	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
– 4	– $2\frac{1}{4}$	8	- - -	Norfolk.
– 1	– $1\frac{3}{8}$	10	- - -	Northumberland.
– $-\frac{3}{4}$	– $-\frac{1}{2}$	8	- - -	Notts.
– 4	– $1\frac{1}{4}$	9	- - -	Oxford and Berks.
– 2	– $\frac{1}{4}$	9	- - -	Salop and Montgomery.
– 2	- - -	8	l Repairs -	Somerset.
– $1\frac{1}{4}$	Deducted under several heads of expenditure.	9	- - -	Stafford.
– $2\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	9	d - -	„ Burntwood, near Lichfield.
– $5\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	8	- - -	Suffolk.
– $1\frac{1}{2}$	– $5\frac{1}{4}$	9	- - -	Surrey, near Tooting.
– $4\frac{3}{4}$	– $-\frac{1}{4}$	10	- - -	„ Brookwood.
– $-\frac{7}{8}$	- - -	9	- - -	Sussex.
– 2	– $3\frac{3}{4}$	9	- - -	Warwick.
– $7\frac{1}{2}$	– 3	8	- - -	Wilts.
– $3\frac{3}{4}$	– 3	8	and Repairs -	Worcester.
– $3\frac{1}{4}$	– $7\frac{1}{4}$	9	- - -	York, N. Riding.
– $2\frac{3}{8}$	– $10\frac{3}{8}$	9	- - -	„ W. Riding.
– $2\frac{1}{4}$	– $3\frac{3}{4}$	8	; Improvements	Birmingham.
– $11\frac{3}{4}$	– $2\frac{1}{4}$	12	l - -	Bristol.
1 $7\frac{1}{4}$	– $-\frac{3}{4}$	10	- - -	Hull.
– 1	– $1\frac{3}{4}$	13	- - -	London (City of), Stone, near Dartford.

Appendix (D.) - - - - -

HOSPITALS. - - - - -

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and Average Weekly Cost - - -

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DEVON:						
St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter.	696 - -	450 1 10	1,505 13 8	274 15 -	20 16 7	216 15 5
GLOUCESTER:						
Barnwood House, near Gloucester.	484 17 -	771 13 2½	1,714 4 7½	527 12 6	30 7 4	253 4 2
LANCASTER:						
Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.	260 - -	365 16 1	1,085 2 4	229 3 -	6 - -	188 15 11
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	1,298 13 6	1,649 6 5	3,965 5 10	730 17 6	11 11 11	544 4 11

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

per Head during the Year ending 31st December 1868.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
247 13 1	248 4 5	3,660 – –	Stationery, books, and papers -	51 9 7	1 – 1½
			Livery - - - - -	22 1 6	
			Taxes and water - - -	53 17 5	
			Artizans - - - - -	90 8 7	
			Miscellaneous - - - -	30 7 4	
			Total - - £.	248 4 5	
276 5 5	692 19 7	4,751 3 10	Laundresses - - - -	282 12 5	1 6 6
			Books, printing, stationery, &c. -	65 5 8	
			Carriage, insurance, water, and miscellaneous.	151 6 9	
			Gardens and grounds, stables, &c. -	193 14 9	
			Total - - £.	692 19 7	
120 8 4	140 – 8	2,395 6 4	Stationery - - - - -	34 1 4	1 1 5
			Soap, soda - - - - -	30 – –	
			Incidentals - - - - -	75 19 4	
			Total - - £.	140 – 8	
701 15 2	3,078 8 4	11,980 3 7	Patients' clothing, expenses at sea-side, &c.	1,510 19 3	1 16 9½
			Repairs, painting, papering, &c. -	446 16 7	
			Stationery - - - - -	54 7 1	
			Carriage, postage, &c. - - -	172 4 5	
			Keep of horses, carriages, &c. -	319 4 1	
			Interest - - - - -	215 17 9	
			Rates, taxes, and insurance - -	164 7 9	
			Soap - - - - - -	76 9 2	
			Sundries - - - - -	118 2 3	
			Total - - £.	3,078 8 4	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
Lincoln:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	285 15 –	519 3 2	1,619 15 5	263 7 1	14 15 4	237 4 3
Middlesex:						
St. Luke's Lunatic Hospital.	1,120 – –	1,085 3 9	3,855 5 11	826 17 –	127 – 8	673 15 4
Norfolk:						
Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	314 – –	195 11 6	1,220 17 10	163 – 4½	(a)	108 14 1

(a) Included in medical officer's salary.

during the Year ending 31st December 1868—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
264 18 –	164 12 1	3,369 10 4	Brooms, brushes, &c. - - -	24 13 1	– 17 7
			Water - - - - -	25 12 3	
			Soap, starch, &c. - - -	38 12 3	
			Newspapers, periodicals, books -	11 7 3	
			Printing and advertising - -	12 10 10	
			Stationery and postage stamps -	26 9 3	
			Patients' amusements - - -	11 4 3	
			Sundries - - - - -	14 2 11	
			Total - - £.	164 12 1	
525 7 –	703 – 8	8,916 10 4	Pension to late Steward and Matron.	100 – –	1 3 4
			Printing, stationery, advertising -	165 19 8	
			Books, periodicals - - -	58 15 8	
			Soap, soda - - - -	227 12 –	
			Brooms, brushes - - -	63 – –	
			Patients' amusements - - -	27 6 8	
			Gardener - - - - -	21 9 –	
			Miscellaneous - - - -	38 17 8	
			Total - - £.	703 – 8	
50 1 6	255 7 10	2,307 13 1½	Gardener and workmen - -	44 12 –	– 11 3
			Laundresses - - - -	42 – –	
			Brushes, tins, &c. - - -	25 3 –	
			Books, printing, stationery, &c. -	13 16 11½	
			Baking, straw, &c. - - -	51 1 11½	
			Carpets, mats, table linen, &c.	36 – –	
			Miscellaneous - - - -	42 13 11	
			Total - - £.	255 7 10	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NORTHAMPTON:						
Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	1,719 17 6	1,613 11 8	6,059 13 9	884 8 –	78 9 4	1,020 13 –
NOTTINGHAM:						
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.	455 – –	450 8 7	1,309 17 9½	226 8 6	33 2 1	262 – 3
OXFORD:						
Warneford Lunatic Asylum, near Oxford.	420 – –	392 10 6	1,261 15 1	212 7 6	10 9 5½	23 19 9

during the Year ending 31st December 1868—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,239 3 7	1,987 7 11	14,603 4 9	Sick allowances - - - -	81 8 –	– 12 6
			Water - - - - -	30 11 8	
			Shrubs, flowers, and amusements -	77 14 10	
			Clothing - - - - -	1,108 2 7	
			Books, stationery, stamps, &c. -	213 12 6	
			Keep of carriage horses - -	50 – –	
			Expenses at the sea side - -	250 – –	
			Incidentals, removals, funerals, &c.	175 18 4	
			Total - - £.	1,987 7 11	
205 4 10	547 10 4	3,489 12 4½	Water - - - - - -	39 6 5	1 8 9
			Garden, &c, - - -	193 18 7	
			Stationery - - - - -	75 5 10	
			Pew rents - - - - -	21 6 8	
			Sundries - - - - -	62 13 –	
			Repairs, insurance, taxes, &c. -	154 19 10	
			Total - - £.	547 10 4	
197 7 1½	258 10 2½	2,991 19 7½	Books, stationery, and printing -	34 18 2	1 – 2
			Laundry stores - - - -	26 5 5	
			Farm-yard, garden, and labour -	72 7 2½	
			Insurance - - - - -	15 3 –	
			Postage and receipt stamps - -	8 – –	
			Annuity - - - - -	50 – –	
			Consulting fees - - - -	10 10 –	
			Miscellaneous and incidental - -	41 6 5	
			Total - - £.	258 10 2½	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
STAFFORD:						
Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill near Stafford.	810 – –	1,286 13 11	3,218 6 10	1,212 3 9	41 12 10	569 2 2
SURREY:						
Bethlehem Hospital	2,201 – –	1,604 – 9	5,048 – 9	1,449 19 2	189 17 –	1,468 11 8
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, near Reigate.	1,703 6 6	1,448 3 8	7,082 8 6	465 13 5	93 7 3	1,808 13 –

(*a*) Less miscellaneous receipts, 692*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

during the Year ending 31st December 1868—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
385 6 3	5,699 16 7	13,223 2 4 (*a*)	Farm and grounds, including rent -	1,714 8 3	1 5 4¾
			Stationery - - - - -	185 5 8	
			Rates and taxes - - - -	81 16 6	
			Patients' clothing (reimbursed) -	1,287 3 5	
			Attendants' clothing - - -	101 19 9	
			New cottages, building and repairs	1,322 15 9	
			Ditto, furniture - - - -	545 18 –	
			Insurance - - - - -	34 8 1	
			Brooms, &c. - - - -	17 14 –	
			Incidentals - - - - -	77 12 2	
			Interest - - - - -	326 12 6	
			Attendant's funeral expenses -	4 2 6	
			Total - - £.	5,699 16 7	
2,589 16 11	1,874 7 11	16,425 14 2	Washing - - - - -	950 15 –	1 6 1
			Printing and stationery - -	275 1 3	
			Books, &c. - - - - -	43 10 –	
			Incidentals - - - - -	605 1 8	
			Total - - £.	1,874 7 11	
1,216 14 6	7,109 3 6	20,927 10 4 (*b*)	Clothing - - - - -	3,160 19 9	– 17 –½
			Washing - - - - -	1,122 8 4	
			Office salaries and wages, &c., printing, advertising, postage, stationery, travelling expenses, &c. - - - - - -	2,825 15 5	
			Total - - £.	7,109 3 6	

(*b*) *See* Note on page 140.

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light
York:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
York Lunatic Hospital (*a*).	866 – –	831 13 9	4,067 6 6	635 – 6	27 10 11	420 16
The Retreat, York (*b*)	1,100 – –	1,170 – 6	3,687 7 6	289 3 6	34 2 7	492 – 1

(*a*) These accounts are for the year ending 31 May 1868.
(*b*) These accounts are for the year ending 31 March 1869.

during the Year ending 31st December 1868—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Co per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s.
450 6 11	1,042 12 3	8,341 7 –	Library and printing - - -	97 7 2	– 18
			Soap - - - - - -	76 7 11	
			Water - - - - - -	64 18 2	
			Carriage and horses - - -	70 – –	
			Clothing - - - - -	533 19 –	
			Incidentals - - - - -	200 – –	
			Total - - £.	1,042 12 3	
334 11 –	387 5 –	7,494 11 –	Library and printing - - -	81 6 6	1 – 1
			Use of carriage and horses - -	200 – –	
			Soap - - - - - -	69 – –	
			Incidentals - - - -	36 18 6	
			Total - - £.	387 5 –	

Appendix (D.)

Note. (Earlswood Asylum, p. 137.)

We are requested to state that it is important, in instituting a comparison between this Asylum and Hospitals for the Insane, to observe that its purposes and machinery are greatly different to them—a difference which necessarily entails increased cost. The inmates are for the most part children, who require a large proportion of attendants on account of their age and frequent helplessness, and who are unable to render the service which is obtained from adult lunatics. The arrangements include a large staff of teachers for the educational part, and artizans to instruct in various trades. Moreover, there is superadded to the Charity accommodation for patients of the higher classes, who require the increased attention which their payment justifies. The total expenses are necessarily increased by the dependence of the Asylum on charitable contributions, for the collection of which a special organisation is required. The half-yearly elections, and consequent correspondence with a vast constituency, together with printing, advertisements, &c., entail expenses which are peculiar to this class of Institution.

Appendix (E.)

Beds, Herts, and Hunts (Three Counties) Asylum.

12 and 13 November 1868.

We have officially visited this Asylum, and inspected all the wards and offices. We have also personally examined every patient and made the usual statutory inquiries.

There are now on the books the names of 238 men and 276 women; but of these 6 men and 4 women are away on trial. In addition to these numbers, there are at present belonging to the three counties 20 female patients at Fisherton House, near Salisbury, where they are maintained at a cost of 13 *s.* 6 *d.* per week; and 10 patients of each sex at the Burntwood Asylum, near Lichfield, for whom 14 *s.* per week is charged. The weekly charge here is now 8 *s.* 6 *d.*

Arrangements have been made for the removal of 20 more patients to Burntwood.

There are a few vacant beds in each division, calculating the accommodation upon the scale of crowding which has existed lately, but were they reduced to their proper number, the building would be quite full. We are informed that the contracts have not yet been let for the erection of the proposed additions, the plans for which have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. These new buildings will provide space for 180 patients of both sexes, including offices and a large room which will be available for purposes of recreation. The reason given for the delay which has taken place in commencing the works is, that the committee were anxious to satisfy themselves first that an ample supply of water could be obtained, and operations have been going on for some time past, the well having been deepened to 72 feet, and an additional bore hole made to the depth of 268 feet; the present yield is stated to be about 45,000 gallons per day.

Since the last visit, 56 males and 64 females have been admitted, and we regret to learn that in the majority of the cases the patients are brought here in a feeble and debilitated condition. The mortality within the same period comprises 24 men and 27 women. The principal causes of death have been general paralysis, of which there were 21 cases; epilepsy, 10 cases; and pulmonary consumption, 7 cases. An inquest upon the body of a woman, who died from injuries self-inflicted upon her throat previous to admission, was held in March last.

Of the 81 patients who have been discharged, 22 men and 31 women were reported as recovered.

Except in ward No. 6 in the female division, the conduct of the patients during our visit was very quiet and orderly. We attribute the less satisfactory condition of the inmates of the ward above alluded to, to the excessive congregation of patients of the excited

Appendix (E.)

class in one room; and also to the fact that, as a rule, the great majority of them are limited for exercise to their small, cheerless, and unattractive airing-court. Although we are glad to learn that it is proposed to enlarge this airing-court (and we trust that a similar improvement will be made on the male side), we would strongly recommend that arrangements should be made for giving extended exercise round the estate to the whole of this class in both divisions daily. To facilitate the carrying out of this most important means of treatment, we suggest that a walk be constructed round the boundary of the estate.

The clothing throughout was of suitable quality, and clean, in good condition. As yet no change has taken place in the bathing arrangements, as many as four or five patients being still placed in the same water. With the present increased water supply, no good reason seems to exist why in future each patient should not have clean water.

All the wards were quite clean and properly ventilated, and, with the exception of Nos. 5 and 6 in each division, were cheerful and comfortable in aspect. We again recommend that these wards be assimilated as regards furniture and decoration to those occupied by the best class of patients; our experience of the favourable influence which such a change has produced upon the habits and demeanour of patients of a similar class in other asylums, induces us to urge the adoption of this suggestion.

We desire to direct immediate attention to the state of the bedding throughout the establishment. It was in a very clean state, but there are still as many as 90 straw beds in both divisions, and the hair mattresses generally are much too thin and require to be re-stuffed. On the bedsteads having wooden laths, they must be especially uncomfortable, as the laths can be plainly felt through them. In a large proportion of the single rooms there are no bedsteads, and the patients, on account of alleged restless habits and their liability to epileptic fits, sleep on mattresses placed on the floor. For such patients low padded bedsteads should be provided; and, for the improvement of the bedding generally, we would suggest that a large room should be set apart as an upholsterer's shop, that an upholsterer attendant should be engaged, and that a considerable number of patients should be selected to work in this department. This would also afford useful occupation to a number of male patients who are now without employment.

With respect to the employment of the patients generally, we find that of the men 43 work on the land, 15 at various trades, and 59 in the wards and offices. In the laundry there are usually 55 of the women; 58 work at their needle, and 71 are engaged in cleaning and domestic work.

The average attendance at chapel appears to us to be small, notwithstanding the number of unfavourable cases now in the asylum; the total numbers attending not exceeding 163 at the morning, and 109 at the evening service.

We saw the patients at dinner, and have a very favourable report to make of the quality of the food and the mode of serving. Since the last visit, the dietary has been improved by considerable addition

to

to the amount of animal food, a solid meat dinner being now given in place of one of soup. Appendix (E.)

With regard to the "visitation and management," we have to report that the committee devote much time and attention to the welfare of the institution, and that Mr. and Mrs. Denne continue their active and kindly superintendence of the patients, and their zealous supervision of the establishment generally.

Bucks County Asylum.

25 March 1868.

Upon our visit this day, we have inspected the Asylum in its several departments, and, with the exception of one male private Chancery patient and one pauper of each sex, absent on leave, have seen all the patients.

The following table shows the changes in the patients since the 17th May 1867, the date of the last visit, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	35	39	74
Discharged and removed -	17	17	34
„ of whom recovered	13	14	27
Died (all from ordinary causes)	15	9	24
Present numbers on books -	139	195	334
„ of whom private -	1	2	3

The sanitary state of the Asylum is good; the numbers last registered as under medical treatment being 10 in the male, and 12 in the female division.

The ward returns relative to employment show the following results:—

Males.	—	Females.	—
Agriculture - -	33	Needlework - -	89
Trades - - -	8	Laundry - - -	23
Other - - -	45		
Total - -	86	Total - -	112

Appendix (E.)

All the clothes and shoes are made in the Asylum. The means of occupying the male patients as agricultural labourers are very limited, the total extent of land belonging to the Asylum not exceeding 27 acres, of which 17 only are under cultivation. It is most desirable that, if more land cannot be obtained by purchase, an adequate quantity adjoining or within a convenient distance from the asylum should be rented, and we urge this recommendation as one calling for special attention.

The arrangements for Divine service, exercise, and recreation, continue substantially as before reported.

We found the several wards and rooms, and beds and bedding, remarkably clean and in the best order; and we have, as on previous visits, to report most favourably of the demeanour and personal condition of the patients of both sexes, who, with one exception in the female division, were free from excitement. Their state and aspect generally were very creditable to the Institution, and the attendants immediately responsible for their supervision and care.

According to the medical journal, 4 men and 11 women have since the last visit been placed in seclusion, the majority for short periods and on few occasions.

The dinner to-day, which consisted generally of boiled mutton and parsnips, with bread and beer, was good, ample, and comfortably served.

The extensions of the male wing, and the erection of the detached block for female patients in proximity to the laundry and kitchen, are about immediately to be proceeded with, according to the plans duly approved, and whereby additional accommodation will be obtained for 50 patients of each sex.

A detached chapel also, for 240 patients, is about immediately to be built, and will probably be completed in about a year.

The new female block will materially encroach upon the present drying-ground, which is about to be extended towards the north.

In reference to the last report, we have to state that, with the exception of the suspension in the bath-rooms of printed regulations for the guidance of the attendants, the suggestions for improving the bathing arrangements, by the enlargement of the hot-water cisterns and otherwise, so as to allow of each patient being bathed in separate water, have not been carried out.

We desire again to draw the attention of the Committee of Visitors to the very inadequate size of the female infirmary day-room.

We further repeat the recommendation that apartments be provided on the male side for an assistant medical officer, whose appointment we consider is essential, and should no longer be delayed.

The state of the Asylum continues to be very satisfactory, and its management most creditable to Mr. Humphrey as, Superintendent, and the other Officers.

Cambridge County Asylum.

31 October 1868.

Since this Asylum was visited on the 23rd of February 1867, 135 patients have been admitted, only three of whom did not belong to the county; 86 have been discharged, of whom, 67 were recovered, and 14 relieved; and 34 have died, all from ordinary disease: the proportions of male and female being, under the first head, 61 and 74; under the second, 42 and 44; and under the third, 11 and 23. The only inquest held was in a case of sudden death from heart disease. The numbers in the asylum to-day are 290, 138 males, and 152 females; of whom 32, and the one who is still retained on the private list, belong to the non-contributing boroughs of Ipswich and Lynn; all the rest being county patients.

We thought the condition of these patients, all of whom we saw, very satisfactory on the whole. There was no case of excitement in either division; the clothing was good in both; and we were pleased to observe effect given to a suggestion of the last visit, by the supply on the women's side of linseys, woollen and flannels, to the old or infirm. Nor did we notice any patient, numerous as the infirm and epileptic are in this asylum, whose personal appearance gave indication of neglect or inattention on the part of those having charge of the wards. We must make favourable report also of the appearance of the wards themselves. They were altogether more cheerful; more pictures on the walls; better supplied with periodicals and light reading; and the new cleaning and painting, in various parts of the building, very judiciously done. The ventilation was excellent in the dormitories, which otherwise were in the best order; and since the last visit the introduction of urinals has added to the comfort of the male wards.

This leads us to speak of what remains a grave defect in the asylum. The baths and the waterclosets are both in number insufficient; number 1 and 2 wards being in the latter respect inadequately provided in both divisions; and, owing to the fact that two rooms on each side, marked in the original plans for bath-rooms, have been appropriated as attendants' rooms, there are only two baths for the use of 138 male patients, and three (one having been added by the new wing) for 152 females. The supply of water is excellent, but the means of heating it quite defective; the result being, that the practice remarked upon at the last visit as so objectionable of bathing as many as three and four in the same water, is still continued; and in connection with the whole subject, which we regard as of the greatest importance, we would impress upon the committee the extreme desirability of at once erecting additional offices, by which these various requirements might be supplied, and which would be, as it seems to us, most conveniently and economically constructed in communication with the wards on the ground-floor of each division.

Some structural changes effected since the last visit comprising the erection of a new cook-house and meat larder, by which, among other conveniences, the patients employed in the kitchen are brought

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under better supervision, we think a great improvement; and another is now in progress, by which the advantage of a hall suitable for recreation and dramatic performance, will be secured for the patients generally, as it will convert to this use the very spacious room formerly occupied by the carpenter and painters, sending the latter to an outside building, even more suitable for them, which heretofore has been used only for lumber.

The associated amusements continue to be fairly supplied and well attended; but we think the opportunities of walking out regularly, as well within as beyond the asylum grounds, are at present too much restricted to working patients only, from 50 to 60 in each division, and ought to be more extended. The workers in the garden and on the farm, and in the workshops, are about 57; at needlework and in the laundry about 65; the rest, including such as clean in the wards, can do little; but the majority of these perhaps have most need of occasional fresh air and exercise beyond the airing-courts. The chapel attendance averages 140 on Sundays, and 35 on week days; and we are glad to mention the school classes as still held in both divisions, under the superintendence respectively of the matron and head attendant, the former having just now about 20, and the latter 10, regularly present twice a week, and really deriving benefit from them. The dinner, which we saw served in the male wards to-day, consisted of meat-pie, ample and very good in quality.

Of other matters of statutory inquiry we have only to add, that the number entered as taking medicine is 30, the health generally being unusually good, that the seclusions since the last visit has been limited to 10 patients of each sex, the men on 27 occasions, and the women on 25; and that the average return of wet and dirty beds is not more than six on each side, which, considering the proportion of infirm and epileptic, is creditable to the vigilance of the night attendants. We are of opinion, indeed, that the present condition of this asylum generally is deserving of much praise, and that the new superintendent has been discharging his duties ably. We continue at the same time to entertain strongly the opinion expressed when the last visit was made, that, for the completely efficient discharge at all times of the various labours incident to the superintendence of such an asylum as this, an assistant medical officer is absolutely essential.

Joint Counties Asylum (Carmarthen).

28 October 1868.

In the course of yesterday and this day we have inspected the Asylum in its several departments, seen all the patients, and made the statutory inquiries as to its condition and management.

We have to report the following as the changes in the patients since the visit of our Colleagues, 21st June 1867, and their present numbers.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	36	33	69
Discharged - - - -	13	16	29
„ of whom recovered	11	11	22
Died in the asylum - - -	15	6	21
„ by suicide while absent on trial - - - - -	2	–	2
Present numbers - - -	108	102	210

With the exception of the two cases of suicide above referred to, which were both by hanging, and the particulars of which were duly reported to our Board, the deaths were from ordinary causes. There has not, since the last visit, been in the asylum any further case of choleraic diarrhœa, or any disorder of an epidemic character.

The sanitary state of the asylum is good, the patients last registered as under medical treatment being 21 in the male division and 24 in the female.

The weekly charge for maintenance has been reduced from 14 *s.* to 12 *s.* 3 *d.*, its present amount.

The Chapel attendance, according to the latest ward returns, is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sundays - - - -	78	76	154
Wednesdays - - - -	13	24	37

It appears by the medical journal that, since the last visit, 18 male and 17 female patients have been secluded, the former altogether on 48 and the latter on 234 occasions. It is, at the same time to be observed that, of the instances of seclusion in the female division, nearly 200 were in the cases of 5 patients only.

The records of employment show the following results:—

Males.		Females.	
Land and grounds -	32	Sewing and knitting -	42
Trades - - -	24	Laundry - - -	29
Other - - -	37	Other - - -	8
Total - - -	93	Total - - -	79

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We have satisfaction in reporting most favourably of the personal condition, as to clothing and otherwise, of the patients of both sexes. their dress, as to material and pattern, was neat and comfortable, more especially that of the women.

The attendants, 10 in each division, appear to be kind and efficient. The wages of the male attendants commence at 25 *l.* and rise, by 1 *l.* annually, to 32 *l.* Those of the female attendants commence at 10 *l.* and advance to 22 *l.*

We found the several corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories, and the beds and bedding throughout the Asylum, clean and in proper order. The ventilation appeared to be good, and there was an entire absence of offensive odours.

In reference to the structure, we have to report that, owing to culpable breaches of contract, to which we shall more specifically advert, the Committee of Visitors have had to contend with great difficulties, and to incur considerable expense. The cost of the repairs thereby rendered necessary to be done to the roofs and other parts of the building will, as we are informed, be very large, and the question of the responsibility of the architect, who certified the works to have been properly executed, is now under the consideration of counsel, to whom a case has been submitted by the visitors.

Upon the subject of repairs, we think it well to correct a misconception on the part of the Committee of Visitors, as appears by their last report to the Justices in quarter session, in reference to the construction of the 38th section of "Lunatic Asylum Act, 1853," and to the supposed limitation to 400 *l.* of the sum which they may, of their own authority, expend upon the same in any one year.

That limitation has no reference to "ordinary repairs," such as those under consideration, but only to "additions, alterations, or improvements" which may seem "necessary or proper for the further or better accommodation of the pauper lunatics." The power of the Visitors "of their own authority, from time to time," to order all such ordinary repairs as may be necessary, is unlimited.

In the present case, such repairs include the re-roofing the Asylum, in consequence of the improper and fraudulent use of iron, and other corrodible, instead of copper, nails, for the suspension of the slates; the rebuilding the chimneys, which were constructed slightly, and of the worst bricks, so as to be most dangerous; and the substitution of fire-clay bricks or slabs for bath stone, permeable to wet, in the string courses, window sills, and other parts. Such are among the defects calling for immediate remedy, and to which attention is now properly directed.

We proceed to advert to some of the matters noticed in the last Report, in reference to which we have to state as follows:—

(1.) When the bedsteads and beds, since provided, or ordered and in course of being made, shall have been supplied and brought into use, for which there is abundant space, sleeping accommodation will be afforded for 20 additional patients of each sex.

(2.) A bowling-green has been formed for the use of the male patients on the north side of the main building.

(3.) A good path is in progress of formation round the boundary of the estate; many men are daily employed on it. In the meantime,

time, the patients are frequently taken out in parties for country walks.

(4.) Much progress has been made on the male side (two of the three wards being finished), in painting and colouring the walls of the corridors, and papering the day-rooms; and similar improvements are being carried out in the female division; those in ward No. 1 being completed.

(5.) It is deemed desirable, on every account, to make as much furniture as possible in the asylum; and some good forms, with reversible backs, have already been constructed. Tables, comfortable seats, and other articles of a domestic kind, are much needed. The want of them causes the wards to present, in many cases, a bare and cheerless aspect.

(6.) All the waterclosets are now in proper repair. Any broken earthenware pans are, from time to time, replaced by pans of enamelled iron.

(7.) In the slop-rooms flags are being substituted for boards, and the sinks have been doubled in number; those added being of stone.

(8.) No more flock-beds have been introduced. All mattresses are intended to be henceforth of hair.

(9.) A drying-ground is still a desideratum.

(10.) No seats or sunshades have as yet been placed in the eastern and western airing-courts.

(11.) The formation of the southern courts will take place next spring.

(12.) There is now a fair stock of clothing.

(13.) Attention has been given to the case-books. The cases of all the existing patients have been entered up during the present year.

Amongst other improvements since the last visit, we have to add the following:—

(1.) In the laundry, the furnace for heating the drying closets, according to Haden's system, has been removed into the basement, and appears to act well. The temperature which we tested was abundantly high.

(2.) Shutters, with locks, have been provided for the windows of all the dormitories and single rooms in the basement story on the female side.

(3.) In the male division, urinals have been constructed in the lobbies to the waterclosets; two in each ward.

The following also are improvements in progress or ordered:—

(1.) Flags are ready to be substituted for the boards which are rotting in the lavatories.

(2.) £. 40 has been voted by the committee for shrubs and forest trees.

(3.) £. 20 has been granted for the purchase of musical instruments.

(4.) A bath has been ordered for the patients in the workshop block.

(5.) A new and good kitchen range is about to be introduced, which is much required.

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(6.) An organ is shortly to be placed in the chapel, the cost being defrayed by private contributions.

(7.) Galvanised pipes are in course of being substituted for the old pipes of iron, corroded and worn out, for conveying hot water to the baths in the main building.

(8.) Gasworks are in course of being erected.

(9.) Shower baths have been introduced.

The objectionable sewage tanks have been removed.

The ground in front of the Asylum has been levelled.

We submit for the consideration of the Committee of Visitors—

(1.) The introduction of a stove, or other means of effectually warming the large store-room, which, from its position and construction, is now very cold.

(2.) The enclosing the passage of communication between the main building and the laundry. The patients passing to and fro, and going to the dining-hall, are now exposed to wind and rain.

We took occasion, during our visit, to make inquiry as to the arrangements for Divine service, and the religious instruction of the patients, which appear to be very satisfactory, excepting that the duties of Chaplain are performed by several Clergymen in succession, which we think very undesirable. We think that it would be far better for the patients, on every account, that, as a rule, the same Clergyman should always visit them in their wards,

We, to-day, saw about 190 patients of both sexes assembled at dinner in the hall, where everything was conducted with great order and decorum. The dinner consisted of good meat and potato pie, bread, and beer.

Since the last visit considerable changes have taken place as respects the Chief Officers.

Dr. Hearder, formerly assistant medical officer at the Worcester County Asylum, on the 1st January last, succeeded, as superintendent, Mr. Wilton, who had been called upon to resign.

Miss Lewis, the matron, who was dismissed, prosecuted, and fined for ill-treating a patient, was succeeded by another matron, who proved inefficient. Upon her resignation Miss Foster, who had been storekeeper, was appointed as housekeeper, and to take charge of the patients in the female division, in the capacity of head attendant; her sister being nominated to succeed her as storekeeper.

Mr. Smith, the late clerk and steward, who neglected his duties, was deprived of his situation, and was succeeded, as clerk of the Asylum, by Mr. T. Hughes.

The present condition of the Asylum and its inmates reflects credit upon Dr. Hearder, who appears deservedly to enjoy the confidence of the Committee, and is efficiently aided by Mr. Davies, the assistant medical officer.

Chester County Asylum.

Tuesday, 3 March 1868.

We visited the wards of this Asylum yesterday, and have to-day gone over the offices, workshops, and some part of the land.

Since the visit of the 3rd August, 110 patients have been admitted, 52 males and 58 females; 33 have been discharged, 13 males and 20 females; of whom 10 males and 17 females were recovered, and one male was sent back to his friends as not insane; and in the same interval 22 males and 18 females have died, there being besides one male patient entered as having escaped. All the deaths were from ordinary causes, the principal being from general paralysis (18 having died from this disease) and senile decay. One inquest was held in the case of a woman who had relapsed after her discharge and before her removal, and who died of exhaustion and heart disease. Six of the admissions were from Broadmoor, under the recent statute. The numbers now in the asylum are 532, 259 males and 273 females; and there is also one patient of each sex absent on leave.

The temporary accommodation referred to in the last entry as having just then been completed, by which provision for the wants of the county during the period that must elapse before the opening of the new asylum has been so judiciously and considerately made by the visitors, will add altogether 38 beds to the male division, and 36 beds to the female division; and of these there are already occupied in each division 18. This brings up the number of beds in No. 6 male ward to 126, and in No. 6 female ward to 129; the numbers in the wards of the old building being 132 on the male side, and on the female side 143. From this it will be observed that there are now in the former 20 vacant beds, and in the latter 18; no application for admission having been refused since our colleagues were here.

We found the patients at our visit, in every part of the Asylum, free from excitement; and in the male division, as to clothing and personal appearance, in a fairly satisfactory state; but we cannot extend this praise to the other division altogether, many of the women being poorly clad, and still more untidy, and as if ill-attended to. This may be partly accounted for by some inadequacy in the staff of nurses; but it implies also inefficiency of another kind, to which attention should at once be directed. Complaint was made to us in female ward No. 5, where the patient complaining bore marks of injury on her person, as we passed through yesterday, and on whom, as reported to us to day, subsequent examination has shown the presence of other severe bruises; and though we have not been able to satisfy ourselves, the woman complaining being a troublesome and violent epileptic, that the nurse and the other patient whom she alleges to have maltreated her, were really guilty of the ill-usage, we found that the injuries, visible as they still partially were, had not been reported either by the nurse in charge or the head nurse, and that the opportunity for proper inquiry had been lost. The inadequacy in the number of nurses struck us most

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in Nos. 2 and 3, each containing 45 patients, of whom in No. 3 there are several epileptics, and in No. 2 as many as 20 women regarded as more or less suicidal; there being in this latter regularly only three attendants, and in the former but two. We think that in each of these wards there should be permanent addition of one nurse; and of course it will be necessary, in both divisions, as the vacant beds are filled, to make still more additions.

The day-rooms and dormitories, though the latter are crowded a little here and there, were generally in a proper state everywhere; but much painting and papering is still wanted in the old building, and the condition of the waterclosets throughout it calls for immediate remedy. There was no ward entirely free in every part from taint produced by them. Excellent directions appear to have been given as to the bathing in both divisions, and we found these suspended in all the bath-rooms; but we did not find upon inquiry that they had been carried out by any means strictly; and with proper arrangements, considering the sufficiency of the water supply here, there is no excuse whatever for the practice, continued still in all the male and some of the female wards, of bathing two and even three patients in the same water.

We saw the dinners served yesterday in both the No. 6 wards; 129 men dining together, 94 at the principal tables, and the rest in the outer room and vestibule; and the whole 130 women in one room. We thought the latter crowded to a very uncomfortable degree, and saw no reason (now that a glass-covered way has, since the last visit, been added to the female ward) why, as with the men, a second table should not have been put in the vestibule. Here, as in the ordinary wards, beer or buttermilk is given according as the wish for either is expressed by the patients; but, if this is thought desirable, it ought to be done on some better system than that adopted at present of leaving it at the discretion of the attendants and nurses, by which practically the choice is theirs rather than that of the patients.

The records of employment appear to show the usual returns. From 80 to 90 of the men work on the garden and farm; 8 as tailors, 10 as shoemakers, 5 at other trades, and 55 in the wards and offices. From 100 to 110 of the women do sewing or knitting, 22 are in the laundry and washhouse, 9 are in the kitchen and offices, and from 30 to 40 assist in the wards. Excluding those who do merely ward work, this gives a total of less than 120 men and 140 women usefully employed; numbers it would be desirable greatly to increase. Unfortunately, the demented are a large class here; but many more of even the less favourable cases might be advantageously set to prepare hair and flock for beds, to be made up by the upholsterer; and occupation might be found for others in preparing, what our visit to-day has shown us to be not only essential, but very easy and practicable, a boundary walk round the asylum estate. There exist at present, within the asylum grounds, no means of exercising the patients except in the airing-courts, and it would seem that as many as four-fifths of the whole never get beyond them; not more than 100 out of the 500 being taken beyond the grounds. In these circumstances, such provision for healthful exercise being utterly inadequate,

inadequate, the construction of a broad walk round the inner boundary of the estate, with seats at convenient distances for the fatigued, would not only for the present afford useful occupation to many, but be invaluable, when finished, for the opportunities of extended exercise which it would afford daily to all.

The numbers who attend Sunday service in church are about 250 of both sexes, and the same appear to take part in the associated fortnightly amusements. Considering how large must be the proportion of patients of the less favourable class which these returns imply, we think the very small quantity of seclusion since the last visit (only five instances, confined to three female patients) a fact deserving honourable mention. We have had to point out defects in this entry, but have had no reason to alter substantially our former favourable opinion of this asylum; and it is only just to add, that the circumstances under which it has been conducted since the close of last November, and which have almost unavoidably involved a partially divided authority, would go far to account for much that has failed to satisfy us at this visit. Dr. Harper returned from his leave of absence at that date; and, his resignation having been accepted in December, the assistant medical officer, Dr. Davidson, was in January appointed his successor. Dr. Harper's term of office will expire on the 17th of the present month.

Cornwall County Asylum.

3 October 1868.

Yesterday and to-day we have visited every part of this Asylum, and seen all the patients. Those of the private class are now in the new buildings assigned to them, of which, and the provision made or in progress therein, for the comfort of the inmates, it would be difficult indeed to speak too highly. The accommodation is of the most complete kind, and nothing has been spared to make it suitable to patients of the better and more educated class. We are not acquainted with any that would compare with it, supplied at such low rates of payment. In the main buildings also we observe with pleasure that the effort to improve them, and make more satisfactory the condition of the pauper inmates, is steadily pursued; it is manifested everywhere in the increased cheerfulness, and comfortable domestic character, of all the female wards, as well as in the improved habits of their inhabitants; and to the several wards and corridors of the male division the same amendments are now to be applied.

Since the Asylum was visited on the 22nd and 23rd of May in last year, the admissions have been 162, the discharges have been 72, and the deaths 56; the proportions of male and female being under the first head, 77 and 85; under the second, 29 and 43; and under the third, 27 and 29: and the number of private and pauper patients being, under the first, 22 and 140; under the second, 9 and 63; and under the third, 6 and 50. Of those discharged, all of the private

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class but 3, and all of the paupers but 9, had recovered. All the deaths (as to which it is satisfactory to find that the higher rate noticed at the last visit does not continue) were from ordinary causes, the principal being, epilepsy, various forms of brain disease, phthisis, diarrhœa, and heart disease; in one of the cases, of suffocation during an epileptic fit, an inquest having been held, and a verdict to that effect returned. The health generally is at present good. Eight of the private patients and 33 of the pauper patients are entered as under medical treatment, but there are not half-a-dozen among them seriously ill. We saw four men and six women as we went over the buildings.

The number of patients in the Asylum to-day are altogether 442, the paupers being 403, and the private patients 39; and the proportion of sexes, in the former being 186 males and 217 females, and in the latter, 22 males and 17 females. Besides these, there are two of each sex absent on trial. The great majority of the men were in their airing-court, or large pleasure ground, for such it deserves to be called, some of them bowling or otherwise amusing themselves; the women were in their wards, for the most part, even those whose cases were the least favourable, employed in some way; and all were free from excitement. The clothing is good in both divisions, and we saw every indication in both, of proper watchfulness and care, as to the personal appearance of the patients of all classes, on the part of the attendants and nurses. The chaplain, whose zeal in contributing to the welfare of them all, has been noticed often in these entries, continues to make ample provision, throughout every part of the buildings, for suitable reading of various kinds. All the several wards were fairly supplied with well-chosen books and periodicals. We have much pleasure in being able to add that, the necessary funds for partial enlargement of the chapel having been obtained, space for 80 additional seats will be added to that building in the spring.

In regard to the regular employment of the patients, there is as yet no increase to be reported, the numbers so occupied being, of women 167, and of the men 123; but it may be expected that the latter number will be somewhat increased upon the completion of the new workshops, which are now in progress, and of which the carpenters', and tailors', and the new mattress-room, will be finished before Christmas. Of other matters taken in hand since the visit, 16 months ago, we notice with satisfaction the painting of many wards and galleries, the removal of more than 40 of the old iron windows, introduction of new furniture of a domestic kind, and replacement by new baths and closets of some of the old and inconvenient ones. In connection with the latter subject we have to add, that such arrangement of the bathings will in future be made as to admit of water being changed for, at least, every two patients bathed; and an instruction to this effect will at once be suspended in the bath-rooms.

As to out-door walks and recreation generally, the arrangements appear to be unaltered. About 120 from each division are taken from time to time beyond the grounds, and from 150 to 200 of both sexes are about the limit of attendants at such in-door parties as are given;

given; these alternating readings with music and dancing; but at the summer fête as many as 320 were able to take part. We found, upon inquiry at the buildings appropriated to the private patients, that proper provision is also duly made for the recreation and employment, as far as practicable, of the patients of this class. There is an excellent billiard-room, and an abundant supply of books and papers.

Of other points of statutory inquiry, we have only further to state that, since the last visit, three males and two females have had restraint applied to them for surgical reasons; and that, in the same interval, 17 men and 12 women have been secluded; the occasions of such seclusions being altogether 39, and the total duration of all the instances only 65 hours.

It is matter of much satisfaction to us to have to state in conclusion, that Mr. Adams, who superintends and directs this asylum with so much ability and success, has now the advantage of an assistant medical officer, appointed since the last visit; and that an assistant matron has also lately been appointed, who is qualified to discharge the additional duty of lady-companion to the female private patients.

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

14 September 1868.

We have this day visited the Asylum and inspected all its wards, offices, workshops, and airing-grounds, and, with three exceptions in the male division, have seen all the patients.

The changes in the patients since the last visit by members of our Board, 23rd March 1867, and their present numbers, are shown by the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	81	62	143
Discharged and removed - -	29	23	52
„ of whom recovered	27	20	47
Died (all from ordinary causes)	27	16	43
Present numbers on books -	197	144	341
„ of whom absent on trial	3	–	3

The only inquest held since the last visit was in the case of a female patient, who died suddenly of disease of the brain.

The patients last registered as under medical treatment were 57 in number, viz., 37 on the male side, including 29 epileptics, and 20 on the female.

The sanitary state of the Asylum is good, and the rate of mortality during the past year has been low.

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Dr. Clouston informs us that, in the spring of the present year, four female patients were attacked with dysentery, and that three of them died. Although all the patients referred to were suffering from organic disease, Dr. Clouston is of opinion that the dysentery, the immediate cause of death, was attributable to the sewage spread over the adjoining field, which was formerly carried into the brook. Effectual means were promptly taken to prevent any future malaria from this cause. A plan is in contemplation for carrying out a proper system of distribution and utilization of the sewage.

It appears by the medical journal that, since the last visit, three patients of each sex have, for surgical reasons, had their arms confined by what is termed the "polka."

During the same period 15 male and 24 female patients have, for causes duly recorded, been placed in seclusion; the former altogether on 21, and the latter on 28, occasions.

The ward returns relative to employment show the following results:—

Males.		Females.	
Land and grounds -	93	Sewing and knitting	44
Trades - - -	18	Laundry department	14
Otherwise - - -	37	Kitchen and offices -	10
		Otherwise - -	24
Total - - -	148	Total - - -	92

The greater part of the men's clothing, and all that of the women, are made in the Asylum, as also are nearly all the shoes for each sex.

The mattresses, pillowcases, and other bedding for the new male block, have all been made up by the labour of the patients.

This block, which will, as the analogous block on the female side, accommodate 105 patients (of whom 20 will be in the portion appropriated to the purposes of an infirmary), will very shortly (possibly next week) be brought into occupation.

The male patients, 60 in number, who, as stated in the last Report, provisionally sleep in a dormitory belonging to the female side, will be removed to the new block; but in consequence of the preponderance in the number of male patients, only a part of that dormitory, containing 34 beds, will be, for the present, restored to the female division.

When the above arrangements shall have been carried out, there will be 58 vacant beds in the male division, and 38 in the female.

Divine service in the Chapel is, according to the latest returns, attended on Sundays by 105 male patients and 67 females, and on week days by 88 of the former and 40 of the latter.

We have satisfaction in reporting most favourably of the personal condition

condition and demeanour of the patients of both sexes, who were generally well dressed, and free from excitement.

We saw the patients of both sexes in the hall at dinner, which was very good and comfortably served.

The arrangements for out-door exercise, recreation, and amusement continue satisfactory.

We found the several galleries, rooms, beds, and bedding clean, and in the best order, and the wards throughout present an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort.

The male airing-ground is exceedingly well laid out and planted, and kept in a state highly creditable to the head attendant.

The female airing-ground presents a much less favourable appearance, being bare, and without shrubs or flowers.

A small airing-court is in course of construction, in connection with No. 7 male ward, available for special cases of maniacal and violent patients.

The present weekly charge for maintenance is 9*s.* 0½*d.*

The total quantity of land belonging to the asylum is 100 acres, of which 40 are under cultivation by patients.

Referring to the last Report, we have to state as follows:—

1. No steps have as yet been taken towards the erection of a detached Chapel.

2. Attention has, so far as considered practicable and likely to prove beneficial, been given by Dr. Clouston to the suggestion of the distribution of noisy and troublesome women over the better wards.

3. No. 1 female ward has been enlivened by the means recommended.

4. Pea-soup and Scotch broth are given alternately on one day in the week; and for patients who refuse them rice and milk are provided.

5. With the exception of male wards, Nos. 2 and 3, wherein for special reasons as many as two patients are bathed in the same water, fresh water is allowed to every patient.

We have to report the following improvements since the last visit:—

1. The female infirmary garden has been laid out and planted, and a new sunshade erected therein.

2. The grounds and terraces round the new female block have been laid out and planted.

3. The laundry department has been enlarged by a new foul linen washhouse, and improved by the introduction of machinery worked by steam.

4. Walks round the farm and land have been extended, and the land has been further drained by the labour of the patients.

5. The wards generally have been much improved by painting and papering, and other decorations.

6. All the patients are now provided with Sunday suits, and cloth jackets for the men have been substituted for fustian.

We have been well satisfied with the condition and management of the Asylum.

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Denbigh County Asylum.

29 May 1868.

Since this asylum was visited on the 6th of May in last year, 171 patients have been admitted, 71 have been discharged, and 61 have died; there having been under the first head, 6 males and 7 females of the private class, and 81 males and 77 females of the pauper class; under the second head 2 male private patients and 24 males and 45 females belonging to the pauper class, all but 1 male and 3 females of the latter class having recovered; and under the third head, 1 male private patient, 26 male pauper patients, and 35 females of the pauper class. All the deaths were from ordinary causes; though in two cases of sudden death, one from disease of the heart and the other from epilepsy, inquests were held and verdicts returned accordingly. Of the rest of the deaths the principal causes were general palsy and epilepsy, phthisis, and senile or other decay. The health appears generally good at present, 17 being entered as taking medicine and 14 observed as in bed as we passed through the wards; the latter number being not many more than a third of those seen in bed at the last visit.

The numbers in the asylum to-day are, of the private class, 22, 9 males and 13 females; and of the pauper class, 377, 203 males and 174 females; altogether 399 patients. This would leave, according to the estimated space of the accommodation existing, only one vacant bed; and the necessity will now present itself of terminating existing contracts as occasions arise. There are at present 61 patients here not belonging to the county.

We found all the patients very quiet to-day; there was no excitement in either division. Considering also the unfavourable character of very many, their personal condition as to cleanliness and tidiness of dress was not unsatisfactory. This was more observable in the female than in the male division; but, on the other hand, in the latter there is a good proportion of men always at work, with their clothes necessarily in a not very nice state; 78 are regularly employed on the grounds, in the garden or airing-courts; the shops are fairly supplied, and altogether 152 men have constant occupation. Of the women there are 102 who have also daily employment, 39 in the needle-room and 24 in the laundry and kitchen.

Since our colleagues were here, all the upper part of the old building in the female division has been cleaned and painted, with a cheerful and pleasing effect; and we saw to-day the corresponding parts of the male division undergoing the same process; it being proposed to carry through every part of the old building this kind of renovation, rendered if possible more necessary by the satisfactory character of the new accommodation. To this it seems to us most desirable that the old should, as far as practicable, be assimilated, by the introduction everywhere of bedside carpets, of curtains, and those other little conveniences of domestic furniture, small tables, chairs, &c., which have given to the new rooms such a look of comfort and home.

In

In connection with the recent additions considerable progress has been made, since the last visit, in laying out and preparing the two greatly enlarged airing-courts; that for the women is, indeed, nearly completed, and we trust that seats and sunshades will be supplied ultimately to both. They will be a very great improvement on the old courts. A further addition more recently made is also now to be described, whereby a brewhouse and a bakehouse will be provided; it being the intention from and after June next that the asylum should brew and bake for itself, instead of, as heretofore, contracting both for bread and beer. No plans for these have been submitted to Whitehall.

Adverting to matters that were the subject of remark or suggestion at the last visit, we find that the so-called female recreation-room remains yet unimproved, though the amendment of it (very much required) is still contemplated; that the tiled corridors are as yet uncovered, though we learn to-day that cocoa-nut matting, of which there is a sufficiency for the purpose already in the asylum, will now be used; that the number of straw beds has been further and considerably reduced; that the area wall darkening the kitchen and offices has been lowered one-half; and that the "partitions" recommended in the general bath-rooms have been introduced with excellent effect in both, where invariably also fresh water is used for every patient. It was further very satisfactory to us to observe to-day three nurses in the place of two in both No. 4 and No. 6 female wards, and to learn that, for the soup dinner objected to at the last visit, one of hash or lobscouse is now substituted, which is much more popular with the patients. We omitted to mention in speaking of the late structural additions that a new mortuary or dead-house, quite detached from the asylum, has been very recently erected in the grounds.

The amusements, and provision for walks beyond the asylum, continue to be fairly sufficient; assurance being given us also, that some suggestions made by us to-day for using, with increased advantage in respect of suitable out-door games, both the enlarged airing-courts, will have attention. The subject is the more important, from the many female patients here unable to employ themselves otherwise, and from the fact that the instances of seclusion recorded appear rather to increase than to diminish. Since the last visit there have been 93 instances applied to 21 patients; and in proportion to the number of those with troublesome habits, should be the extent and variety of provision in the way of means for entertaining, amusing, or interesting them in some way. The return of last night's wet and dirty beds, showing six among the men and four among the women, is evidence of careful night watching and of the advantage of disusing straw beds.

Ample opportunity has been afforded us at this visit of seeing with what active zeal and efficiency Mr. Jones labours to promote in every way the interests of the asylum and the welfare of its inmates. His present assistant officer, Mr. Morris, having resigned his appointment, a successor will shortly have to be chosen; and, considering the increased responsibility which necessarily attaches to the medical officer residing in an asylum in all cases where the

Appendix (E.) principal medical officer lives out of it (however near), we have very grave doubts whether, for the salary of 60 *l.* a year which is offered, the services of a gentleman with the medical and other qualifications, as well as personal character, essential to the adequate discharge of such duties, can possibly be obtained.

Derby County Asylum.

23 May 1868.

Since this asylum was visited on the 25th of April in last year, 123 patients have been admitted, 70 males and 53 females; 38 have been discharged, 22 males and 16 females, all of whom were recovered; and 43, 29 males and 14 females, have died. On the occasion of three of these deaths inquests were held, two men having choked themselves while at dinner, and a third, who had been brought in with a self-inflicted wound in the throat, having lived only six days after admission. The rest of the deaths were from such causes common in asylums, as general palsy, epilepsy, exhaustion after mania, diseases of the heart or lungs, and senile decay. There seems to be fair health among the inmates at present, though as many as 11 were seen by us in bed as we passed through the female division. Very few were serious cases; and on the men's side, where only three were in bed, there did not seem to be any. Of each sex there are but nine to-day entered as taking medicine.

The numbers in the asylum to-day are 175 males and 191 females, 366 patients belonging to the pauper class; and besides these there are three private male patients. Excepting a man who had gone into Derby for the day, we saw them all; and there was a general freedom from excitement in both divisions, the more noticeable from the fact that an unusually large proportion in both are cases of an unfavourable kind. On the male side there was the further disadvantage to-day of two of the wards being under process of cleaning and painting. But sufficient provision was to be observed, as usual, of such occupation and amusement as the occupants of the several wards were capable of; and there was noticeable the same good effects on the worst patients, which are always the attendants of such cheerfulness and cleanliness as prevail generally in the galleries, day-rooms, and dormitories of this asylum. The new accommodation lately provided, and to which reference was made at the last visit, is of the same excellent kind. About a third of the space in one of the larger dormitories in the female division is now occupied by patients, and here the day-room will very shortly also be opened. On the male side, where the provision made is of the same description, and exactly corresponds in extent, a little further delay for the preparation of furniture will be interposed before the rooms are opened to patients.

At the last visit it was stated that the committee were about to submit to quarter sessions the question of erecting a chapel adequate to the wants of the asylum; and it has given us pleasure to find, at our visit to-day, that the construction of such a building, for which a site

site has been judiciously chosen in the grounds adjoining the east wing, is already in actual progress. Having some doubt, however, whether the plans for it have been regularly submitted, we have requested, in the event of this not having been done, that they may now immediately be forwarded to Whitehall, with a view to the statutory sanction required for them. Appendix (E.)

There does not seem to be anything new to report as to the ordinary arrangements. Regularly every week during all the winter months, readings have been given by Dr. Hitchman in the recreation-hall, which will now have the great advantage of enlargement by the added space available from the disuse of the existing chapel; and as many as 110 from each division have attended on these occasions. About 40 of the women are taken for regular walks beyond the asylum once a week, and the men employed on the land have cricket on three evenings in the week. The summer entertainments for associated parties from both divisions have already begun.

The numbers regularly employed, about 76 men and 85 women, are necessarily limited by the unusual number of the idiotic and epileptic of both sexes, and the same circumstance must be accepted in explanation of the amount of seclusion employed. Since the visit 13 months ago, there have been 140 instances of it applied to 46 patients. We were accompanied in our visit by Dr. and Mrs. Hitchman, of whose most kindly as well as thoroughly efficient discharge of their important duties we bring away a confirmed impression.

Devon County Asylum.

20 and 21 May 1868.

Since our colleagues' visit on the 27th of last November, 45 male and 38 female patients have been admitted; 17 males and 23 females have been discharged, and 18 males and 12 females have died. Of the patients discharged 32 were recovered.

The deaths were all from ordinary causes, and no inquest has been held.

The numbers now on the books are 276 of the male and 420 of the female sex. Of these there are now 3 men and 2 females away on trial, and 5 other women live in cottages in the neighbouring village. There is also one boy in the Western Counties Idiot Asylum. Thus leaving 273 men and 412 women actually resident at the present time.

The borough and out-county patients are 89 in number, and belong to the following places, viz.; Barnstaple 11, Bideford 5, Dartmouth 6, Exeter 17, Plymouth 36, Tiverton 12, Out-counties 2. The overcrowding noticed in the last and previous reports still exists to a very grave extent, more especially in the female division, where there are not even sufficient bedsteads for the numbers resident, and as many as 11 of the women now sleep on the floor.

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In nearly every instance the dormitories contain too many beds. The end dormitory in No. 5, containing 12 beds, affords less than 330 cubic feet per patient, and the side dormitory in the corridor, containing six beds, allows only 380 cubical feet per patient.

In similar dormitories throughout the wards the amount of cubical space is the same. Some relief to this pressure will shortly be afforded by the removal of a certain number of women to the ward in the male division formerly used as an infirmary, and certain other additions and alterations in this department will also prove useful. In reference to these buildings, and to the new ward recently opened for 20 men at the farm, we have to remark that the plans were not forwarded to our office, nor were they sanctioned by the Secretary of State as is required by law. It is right to state that the ward at the farm is well arranged, and affords good accommodation, but we quite agree with our colleagues that the appropriation of the second floor ward near the cottage, in the male division to the use of female patients is most undesirable; the arrangements for this purpose have, however, been made, and the ward will be reopened very shortly for women.

We have made inquiry as to whether any of the suggestions for improvement made by our colleagues at their last visit have been carried out, but beyond the provision of thermometers and bathing rules in the bath-rooms, we cannot find that anything has been done. Dr. Saunders informs us that at a meeting of the visitors held on Friday last, the subject was brought under consideration, and that the clerk was directed to communicate the result to our Board. In the meantime matters remain as before reported. The chapel accommodation is inadequate, there being only 150 seats for nearly 700 patients, and all officers and attendants.

The baths are only in the proportion of about five for 400 patients, and the supply of hot water is inadequate, and four or five patients are bathed in the same water. The means for personal washing are totally inadequate, and the want of suitable washhouse and laundry arrangements only allows of one change of body linen in the week.

The asphalte floors, admitted to be unhealthy, still remain.

There is no dining or recreation hall.

Ward sculleries and store-rooms are wanted throughout.

There is no walk round the property, and above all the asylum remains overcrowded to a dangerous extent.

Adverting once more to the inadequacy of the present asylum for the wants of the insane poor of the district, we beg to point out that were the whole of the 89 patients belonging to boroughs, &c., removed immediately, there would remain but a very narrow margin of vacant accommodation, when the beds in the present overcrowded rooms are reduced to the proper number, and when at least two single rooms in each ward are converted into store-rooms and sculleries.

We were engaged all day yesterday and to-day in visiting the wards and offices, and we have seen and spoken to every patient. In No. 6 on the women's side the patients were noisy and disorderly, in other wards they were better behaved, and the men whom we saw

saw in the airing-courts were generally quiet. The clothing was suitable throughout and in fair order. The sanitary condition of the asylum is healthy, and 15 men and 39 women are under medical treatment, but only 10 of the former and eight of the latter are under treatment for special bodily disorders. There were two or three men in bed in each of the wards; these would no doubt have been placed together in the infirmary, had that ward not been appropriated to women. In the women's infirmary there were very few inmates.

There has been no instrumental restraint since the last visit. Seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of nine men on 15 occasions, and six women have been secluded on 60 occasions, one woman having been secluded 38 times.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries, and have received returns relative to the following matters: the chapel attendance comprises about 109 men and 130 women on Sundays, and from 50 to 60 men, and about 45 women on week days. In order, as far as possible, to meet the requirements of the establishment, three services are given on Sunday.

The return relative to occupations and labour show that 198 men and 251 women are usually employed. Of the former upwards of 60 work on the land, or at the farm, and there is a fair number working at various trades. Amongst the women there are 35 who are employed in the laundry, 16 in the kitchen, and 140 work at their needle.

With respect to the number of attendants we find that, besides a head attendant in each division, there are 16 male attendants and 24 nurses; or, in the proportion of one for every 17 male, and one for every 17 female patients. These numbers do not include the tradesmen, and laundry-maids, and needlewomen who have charge of the patients, and are considered responsible for them in their several departments.

There are also night attendants, one for the male, and two for the female division.

The wards were well ventilated, and clean, but deficient in means for amusement and in-door occupation.

There should certainly be a bagatelle board for each male ward, and more games, such as cards, drafts, &c. would, we think, prove useful.

We examined the bedding, which was in excellent order. Some of the rooms, especially in the new house, greatly need to be repapered, and painting and colouring would be desirable in other parts of the establishment.

The floor of the washhouse should be relaid, at present the water accumulates in pools in several places.

Dr. Saunders and the assistant medical officer continue to give their best attention to the welfare of the patients, with whose cases they appear to be intimately acquainted, and the impression we have received from the conduct of the attendants induces us to think that they are kind and judicious in the execution of their duties.

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Dorset County Asylums.

23 and 24 September 1868.

On these two days we have visited every part of these asylums, and seen all the patients therein. There are altogether, of both sexes, 486; of whom, 19, or 11 males and 8 females, belong to the private class; and the number in the two asylums respectively to-day are, at Forston 150, being 81 males and 69 females; and at Charminster 336, being 162 males and 174 females. There are also on the books two men and one woman at present out on trial.

We found them upon the whole, making allowance for the unfavourable character of an unusual proportion of the cases, in a satisfactory state. A better report is to be made than at the last visit of the personal appearance of the more troublesome of the patients at Forston; and the clothing of all was good, as well as fairly attended to. We find upon inquiry, that the only changes made in winter, are by means of additional under clothing; and we should recommend that in the colder season woollen dresses be adopted for the women. We speak of course of both asylums, there being in both a very large number of the old and infirm.

Since the visit of the 9th and 10th May in last year, there have been 120 admissions, 48 discharges and 43 deaths; the proportion of males and females being, under the first head, 55 and 65; under the second, 24 of each sex; and under the third, 27 and 16; while the number of private patients under the first is 7 and 5; under the second 6 and 5; and under the third 1 of each sex. Excepting 1 male and 1 female of the private class, all those who were discharged had been recovered or relieved. The deaths were all from ordinary causes, the principal being phthisis, dropsy, and heart or brain disease, and no inquest was held in any case. It may be proper to mention, in reference to the numbers now in these asylums, where it cannot be said that there is now any vacant space, or very little indeed, that the number of out-county patients is 156; 89 belonging to Oxford, 60 to Abergavenny, and 7 to Poole.

It did not seem to us, on going over the wards at Forston, that, beyond the supply of some additional wash-basins, any attention had been given to the recommendations at the last visit, for introduction of some further small matters of ornament, some moveable seats and small tables in the corridors, as well as coverings for the floors, blinds to the windows, and, most especially, pieces of matting or carpetting at each bedside in the stone-floored dormitories.

We now very strongly repeat those suggestions. There is no probability that Forston will ever be disused as an asylum, and there ought to be no further hesitation, we think, in making such inexpensive structural changes as would greatly increase the comfort of the patients. The circular windows everywhere should be replaced by ordinary ones. The airing-court walls should be lowered, and an iron fence substituted for the division walls; rails should be put to the staircases; and the present baths should be replaced by others of more convenient construction. It seems to us highly objectionable that, as at present, two women should be put at the same time into a bath.

Speaking

Speaking still of Forston, and allowing all needful drawbacks for the preponderating character of its present inmates, we think that effort ought to be made to provide some kind of employment or occupation for a larger proportion of them. Of the 81 men, only 18, and of the 69 women, only 12, employ themselves regularly or usefully; some of the rest doing ward work; and the experience of similar inmates in other asylums has shown that, with proper care and attention, there are easy occupations not unsuitable to the most demented, as well as little amusements that might help in their wards to awaken some kind of interest in them. We recommend this subject to consideration. A further disadvantage under which the men labour here, is the being deprived of opportunities of exercise beyond the asylum grounds, by objections made on the part of residents in the neighbourhood. Such objections ought not, we think, to be deferred to, except upon proof of their reasonableness in any particular case; and having failed to ascertain that any such have been stated here, we earnestly trust that the committee will give direction for the resumption of a practice adopted in all asylums, and everywhere with the greatest benefit to the insane. We must add, as to Forston, that we found the utmost order and cleanliness in all the wards; the beds and bedding in excellent condition, and the dormitories in a proper state; and that the dinner which we saw served there yesterday, was beef, potatoes, and parsnips, plentiful and of good quality, with half-a-pint of ale to each person. Appendix (E.)

At Charminster, as in the other asylum, the patients generally were unusually quiet and free from excitement, excepting one woman only, secluded during an attack of mania; and, notwithstanding the many infirm of both sexes, only one man was in bed here, and three women (at the other asylum, two of the latter sex being in bed, and no male patient) as we passed through the wards. Of the condition of the several day-rooms, galleries, and dormitories, in respect of order and cleanliness, it would be difficult to make too favourable report. The atmosphere everywhere was pure (the alterations in the waterclosets on the male side, in progress at the last visit, having since been successfully completed), and the beds and bedding most comfortable. We think, however, that there is a deficiency in the washing accommodation; that more basins (as well as some chairs, &c.) should be put in the dormitories themselves, and that the lavatories should be better supplied with them. It seemed to us also, that there is some want, more especially in the female side, of amusement, as well in the way of reading, as of games in the wards; and we observe with regret that the chaplain has not yet succeeded in forming those classes for elementary instruction, recommended from time to time in these entries, which might be made the means of entertainment as well as of improvement to many of the patients.

The associated amusements have been given regularly, as usual, in the excellent recreation-hall, and appear to have been various, as well as very successful, more than 100 patients from each division attending them. In the returns of men regularly employed, we are glad to see some increase, 8 being now shoemakers, 2 tailors, 2 painters, 4 carpenters, and 5 in the engineer's shop, while between 40 and 50 work on the land, and a little over that number in the

Appendix (E.)

wards. Of the women, about 80 do needlework or laundry work, and somewhat less than that number work in the wards. The average attendance at chapel is less than 100 of both sexes on week-days, and nearly 150 on Sundays.

The seclusion since the last visit has been very inconsiderable, being limited to nine of each sex; only two of each having been secluded frequently, and the majority of the rest hardly more than once. There has been no restraint. And we cannot close this entry without expressing the strong sense we have derived from our visit, of the activity, ability, and success with which Mr. Symes continues to superintend and direct these asylums. It is matter of particular satisfaction to observe the continued low rate of mortality in them.

Durham County Asylum.

21 July 1868.

We visited this asylum yesterday, and saw all the patients except four women, who are absent on probation. The numbers on the books are 480, of whom 246 are men and 234 are women.

The admissions since the visit of our colleagues, rather less than a year ago, have been more numerous than usual, 65 men and 82 women having been received. Of the 76 patients who have been discharged—34 men and 42 women—67 were reported as recovered. The death-rate has been somewhat larger than last year, but not owing to any epidemic. Of the 23 men and 18 women who have died, as many as 11 died from phthisis and 15 from general paralysis. There was an inquest in the case of a male patient who fell against a bedstead and fractured one of his ribs, but his death was found to have arisen from causes unconnected with this injury.

The building is quite full, every bed being occupied, and some of the dormitories contain more beds than they were originally intended for. It is satisfactory, however, to find that no patients have lately been refused admission. The additions to the laundry-rooms have been completed, and the corridor which will connect the proposed infirmary with the main building has also been occupied. The laundry additions are for the present used as a female infirmary, and afford good accommodation for 34 patients. The corridor, which is occupied by 45 women, is used as a work-room, and has greatly relieved the crowding in other departments.

We examined the new infirmary block now in course of construction, and which has been raised nearly up to the first floor. The progress of the works has lately been much delayed by the failure in the supply of pressed bricks, but it is hoped that a sufficient quantity will soon be obtained.

We much regret to find that all the window frames to be used in the building are of iron with small panes, that they are not intended to open, and that the only means for ventilation are louvres inserted in one of the upper panes, one in each window. We are of opinion that this description of window is most objectionable and quite unnecessary in a building intended for an infirmary, or for quiet

quiet harmless patients, and we feel assured that they will afford very insufficient means of ventilation. In the drawings for this building, which were submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State, the windows were shown as having ordinary sashes with large panes, and as such were recommended for his approval by our Board. The only "description in the specification was that the whole of the windows will be of iron," with a note that there will be a Moon's louvre ventilator, 1ft. 6in. × 1ft. in every window, but there was nothing to show that the frames were to be fixed, or that the panes were to be of small size. We would strongly urge upon the committee to substitute ordinary sashes for these windows, at least in the front of the building, reserving the surplus iron sashes for the back of the additional block, which without doubt will be needed in the male division ere long. Appendix (E.)

The roof of the temporary building already shows signs of decay; and it is most important that the permanent accommodation for the 75 patients who now occupy it, should be ready before it becomes unfit for use, and that provision should be also made for the steady increase which appears to take place in the number of the insane poor in the county of Durham.

With reference to the observations made by our colleagues in their last report, we find that the cesspool has been roofed over and divided. That there are now three nurses in female ward No. 2, and that, except in the female infirmary, the water of the baths is changed for every patient, but there have been no additions to the furniture or means of amusement in the women's refractory ward.

The men's body linen is still changed only once a week. No rules or instructions for the attendants in bathing patients have been drawn up or fixed in the bath-rooms, and in the female division most of the hot-water taps are still unprotected. A considerable proportion of the waterclosets are out of order and require immediate attention.

We found the patients on the whole, tolerably free, from excitement, but in No. 1, on the female side, which contains 44 patients, there was a good deal of noise and confusion. Here there are only two nurses, a proportion scarcely sufficient properly to control the class of women who occupy this department.

The clothing in both divisions struck us as being somewhat old and worn, and in many instances not so neat and clean as it should be, and we think that a recommendation made in a former report, that the men should all have a separate Sunday suit should be attended to. It would be well, also, if clothes of some light material were provided for the working men during the summer months. We saw the patients at dinner, the men and women dining separately, there were 160 of the former and 133 of the latter; the dinners, cabbage and beef, were good and abundant. There has been no alteration in the dietary, as suggested in the last visit, and the patients generally are not allowed beer.

In the male infirmary 12, and in the female infirmary 11 patients, were in bed. Their wants seemed to be well attended to, and considering that the majority were general paralytics and cases in the last stage of feebleness, their condition was highly creditable to the

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attendants and nurses who had charge of them. There is an excellent arrangement here of providing a separate night attendant for each infirmary.

About the same proportion of patients of both sexes are usefully employed. Great difficulty having been experienced in persuading a sufficient number of women to assist in the laundry, it has been determined to provide steam machinery for washing purposes, and plans are now under consideration. In the chapel there are two services on Sunday, and prayers are read on Friday; about 200 patients are usually present. The school is open on three days in the week, but the numbers attending are small. The chaplain holds a Bible class about three times a week.

The usual meetings for dancing and music are held weekly in the hall, and the patients are assembled at other times for the exhibition of the magic lantern and other entertainments. We are informed that about 100 patients of each sex are taken for walks beyond the asylum grounds on Sunday, but some objections are stated to have been made to this arrangement by residents in the neighbourhood. As a matter of treatment, and as a means of breaking the monotony of asylum life, we think this privilege of walking out so important, that we trust the patients will not be deprived of it. So long as the patients conduct themselves with propriety they have clearly a right to the use of the public roads. The stock of books and indoor amusement is still quite inadequate, and only 25 *l.* is allowed to be spent on such matters annually.

The wards were generally clean and properly ventilated and the bedding good.

We have examined the books and made the usual statutory inquiries. No instance of seclusion is reported, but one male patient is stated to have been restrained for several weeks for surgical reasons, the restraint being of a slight description only. We have directed Dr. Smith's attention to his omission to enter in the medical journal all injuries and acts of violence.

The staff of attendants is at present as follows:—

1 Head attendant.	1 Head nurse.
20 Ordinary ditto.	15 Ordinary ditto.
2 Night ditto.	2 Night ditto.

The wages of the ordinary male attendants range from 16 *l.* to 32 *l.* 12 *s.*, and the female attendants receive from 12 *l.* to 16 *l.* each.

Dr. Wallace has succeeded Dr. Smallman as assistant medical officer.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the asylum, and the confusion necessarily accompanying the building operations, the general condition of the patients and their wards appeared to us to be improved, and we have no doubt of the personal kindness and medical care which the inmates receive from Dr. Smith.

Essex County Asylum.

19 March 1868.

We have, upon our visits yesterday and this day, inspected the Asylum in its several departments, and, with the exception of 2 men and 2 women absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

The following table shows the changes in the patients since the 21st May 1867, the date of the last visit, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	74	74	148
Discharged - - - -	36	64	100
„ of whom recovered	30	61	91
Died - - - - -	32	13	45
Present numbers on books -	258	335	593

The assigned causes of death were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Paralysis, General - - -	6	–	6
„ Ordinary - -	10	7	17
Epilepsy - - - -	2	1	3
Phthisis - - - -	5	4	9
Other causes - - - -	9	1	10

Among the latter was a case of death of a male patient from injuries on the head, inflicted by another patient in a dormitory, the particulars of which were duly reported to our Board. The result of the inquest was a verdict of wilful murder, and the patient charged was indicted, found insane on arraignment, and ultimately removed, by order of the Secretary of State, to Broadmoor.

An inquest was also held in the case of a male epileptic found dead in bed.

It appears from the above table that the rate of mortality since the last visit has been under 9 per cent.

The sanitary state of the asylum is, at present, satisfactory, the numbers last registered as under medical treatment being 15 in the male division, and 14 in the female. We found 4 men and 6 women in bed.

At the time of our visit 2 female patients were secluded. Ac-

 cording

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cording to the medical journal, since the last visit 12 male and 7 female patients have been placed in seclusion for violent excitement, many of them during several successive days.

The Chapel attendance last recorded was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sundays - - - -	90	108	198
Weekdays - - - -	38	42	80

The ward returns relative to employment show the following results:—

Males.	—	Females.	—
Agriculture - -	63	Needlework, &c. -	65
Trades - - -	14	Laundry and kitchen	43
Others - - -	55	Others - - -	72
Total - -	132	Total - -	180

At present a portion only of the shoes and clothing are made in the asylum, and very few male patients are employed as tailors or shoemakers. We suggest that efforts be made to instruct more patients in the trades, and that, if necessary, additional paid workmen be engaged for this purpose. A sewing machine also would be found of great use.

We have to report very favourably of the personal condition and demeanour generally of the male patients, who were, with few exceptions, free from excitement.

Many of the inmates of the worst female wards, Nos. 1 and 5, were noisy and disorderly, and untidy in their dress, which was, in a large proportion of the cases, of a special strong character. The wards referred to contain each upwards of 40 patients, of whom a large number are of the more troublesome class.

Until the proposed new building be erected, there would appear to be no means of reducing the excessive numbers now congregated in these wards. In the meantime, however, we think that an additional attendant in each ward would be desirable, and we recommend that increased efforts be made to employ, interest, and amuse the patients; to diminish the number of strong dresses, and to give them the benefit, as often as practicable, of walks in the grounds.

The state of the airing-courts assigned to the patients of the worst class in both divisions requires more attention as respects the loose gravel and otherwise, and we recommend that further attempts be made and persevered in, to enliven them by shrubs and flowers.

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The general condition of the Asylum as to cleanliness and ventilation, and the state of the beds throughout, is quite satisfactory, and the cottages afford the same excellent accommodation and comfort previously reported.

There are, at present, no vacant beds in the Asylum. In fact, as respects the main building, the number of inmates exceeds, by upwards of 40, that for which the asylum was erected. No patients have as yet been refused admission for want of room, but the urgent requirement for additional accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the county render it most important that no delay should take place in erecting the detached building for female patients, of which the plans have been prepared, and are about to be submitted to the Justices in Quarter Session.

We suggest for consideration whether it might not be well, as a temporary arrangement, to discharge some of the more harmless patients to the care of their friends, with a suitable allowance, as permitted by the statute.

We would further observe that the want so greatly felt in this and other counties of provision for insane poor persons above paupers, renders it very desirable that any available surplus accommodation should be applied for their benefit.

The laundry and washhouse are quite inadequate to the wants of the Asylum, and we are glad to learn that the Visitors propose to extend and improve them. When this has been done, we recommend a change twice a week of the body linen of all the patients.

The bath-room and baths in the several wards of the main Asylum are ill-arranged and constructed. New baths of more convenient size and form and better placed, are much needed, and proper arrangements should be at once made for a sufficient supply of hot water, and the more rapid filling and emptying of the baths. Owing to the existing defects, three or four patients are bathed in the same water, and two female patients placed in a bath at the same time.

Dr. Campbell continues to devote his skill and energy to the interests of the Institution, in which he is ably assisted by Dr. Gilland, whose services, we are glad to find, have been lately recognised, by an increase of his salary to 200 *l.*

Glamorgan County Asylum.

30 October 1868.

Upon our visit this day, we have inspected the Asylum in its several departments, made the statutory inquiries, and seen all the patients.

In reference to the changes in the patients since the visit of our colleagues, 19th June 1867, and their present numbers, we have to report as follows:—

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	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	87	61	148
Discharged, removed - -	27	28	55
,, of whom recovered	24	25	49
Died - - - - -	28	5	33
Present numbers - - -	197	159	356

With the following three exceptions the deaths were from ordinary causes. (1). A man died from exhaustion, after fractures of the ribs. (2). Another, a case of general paralysis, died from suffocation while at tea in the hall. (3). A third man, while absent on trial, was found drowned in a disused shaft of a coal mine.

The particulars of the above cases, in which inquests were held, were duly reported to our Board.

The sanitary state of the Asylum is good. The patients registered as under medical treatment, being 5 in the male division and 4 in the female. We found only 4 men and 1 woman in bed. The latest ward returns, relative to employment, yield the following results :—

	Males.		Females.
Garden and field -	60	Sewing and knitting -	59
Trades - - -	21	Laundry and kitchen -	50
Wards and airing-courts	69	Wards, &c. - -	22
Total - - -	150	Total - - -	131

The attendance at Divine service in the Asylum Church on the Sunday before our visit comprised 115 male and 83 female patients. Daily morning prayers are read, before breakfast, in the hall.

The instances of seclusion since the last visit have been very few. Three patients only have been secluded during the present year, one on three occasions, and the two others only once each. One male patient only has, since the last visit, been subjected to restraint in any form, and that for medical reasons.

As respects the personal condition and demeanour of the patients, we have satisfaction in reporting that we found them, without exception, suitably and well dressed, quiet and orderly. None made any complaints. and we were very favourably impressed by the care and attention to their wants and comforts shown by the attendants in charge.

The Asylum, internally and externally, is in most creditable order, and presents a cheerful and comfortable aspect. The wards are well furnished and decorated, the walls of the day-rooms being all painted

painted below and papered above. The absence of corridors, and the appropriation of several small rooms, originally designed for attendants, as quiet reading-rooms, contribute to the domestic character and aspect of the wards.

The beds are all of hair, and the bedding is good and ample. The means of personal washing are good and sufficient.

The bathing arrangements are satisfactory, excepting that the supply of water is not sufficient to allow of every patient having a fresh bath, which is very desirable.

The present weekly charge for maintenance is 11 *s.*

The patients are distributed as follows: in the main building are 140 men and 98 women; the workshop and laundry, detached blocks, contain respectively 59 and 61 patients.

The patients in those blocks take all their meals therein.

Of the inmates of the main building on the day of our visit, all but 25 men and 23 women, *i.e.* 115 of the former and 75 of the latter, were assembled at dinner in the general hall. Their demeanour was most orderly, and the dinner was comfortably served.

The staff of attendants is as follows: in the male division are 15 ordinary attendants, of whom one is assisted by his wife; and in the female division there are 12 ward nurses and 2 laundry maids. On each side also there are a head and night attendant.

The system of night watch continues to be effectively carried out, and to work very satisfactorily. The register compiled from the daily ward returns, applicable to all matters relative to the patients, is in a most convenient form, and carefully kept.

The male division of the Asylum, including a dormitory properly belonging to the female division of the main building, is now full, and there are only eight vacant beds on the female side.

In these circumstances, it is a matter of pressing importance that the additional buildings on each side of the Asylum, of which the plans have been submitted to our Board, and approved, should be erected without delay. We regret to learn that, as respects the female additional buildings referred to, the intentions of the Committee of Visitors have been for the present frustrated by the rejection of the plans by the Justices in quarter session.

We learn also, with much regret, that the justices in quarter sessions have declined to sanction, or make the requisite grant for the erection, much needed, of farm buildings, and a brewhouse, &c.; plans for which had been carefully prepared by Mr. Martin, the architect of the asylum, and adopted by the visitors. As a temporary expedient, the old farm house has been pulled down, and a farm labourer's cottage and piggeries are in course of being erected by the labour of patients. We have to report, with much approbation, the works which have to a great extent been, and are in progress of being successfully carried out by the labour of the patients, under Dr. Yellowlee's special direction and supervision, in the way of embanking and straigthening the course of the river and other works; whereby, amongst other advantages, about six acres of unproductive "gorse" land on the further side of the river have been reclaimed and brought into cultivation.

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Gloucester County Asylum.

5 June 1868.

We yesterday inspected the asylum, and, with the exception of 6 men and 9 women absent on trial, saw all the patients.

The changes in the patients since the visit of our colleagues, 7th June last, and their present numbers, are set forth in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	78	82	160
Discharged and removed -	33	60	93
" of whom recovered -	25	50	75
Died - - - - - -	37	27	64
Present numbers on books -	289	317	606
The numbers on the 31st December last were - -	272	306	578
An increase during the past five months of - - -	17	11	28

We find upon inquiry that, of the patients admitted during the present year, 7 males and 14 females have been cases of re-admission, and that the total numbers of re-admissions since the last visit have been 10 in the male and 25 in the female division.

The assigned causes of death since the last visit were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis - - -	11	4	15
Apoplexy and diseases of the brain.	9	4	13
Epilepsy - - - - -	2	4	6
Phthisis - - - - -	4	–	4
Disease of heart - - -	3	3	6
Other causes - - - -	8	12	20
Total as above - - -	37	27	64

Inquests were held in two cases:—1. That of a man who had softening of the brain, and who died, three days after admission, immediately after treatment by packing in a wet sheet. 2. That of a woman whose death was due to an injury to the spine, sustained, before her admission, by jumping out of a window.

The patients last registered as under medical treatment were 61 in number; viz., 24 males and 37 females.

The

The instances of seclusion since the last visit have been 5 in the male division and 41 in the female; the former in the cases of 4, and the latter of 28 patients.

According to the latest ward returns, the patients employed were as follows:—

Men.		Women.	
Land and ground -	60	Needlework, &c. -	106
Trades - - -	35	Laundry and kitchen -	51
Wards and offices -	70	Wards, &c. - -	62
Total - - -	165	Total - - -	219

The Chapel, which will accommodate only 210 patients, is filled at the Sunday services, and on weekdays attended by about 30 men and 25 women.

A chapel adequate to the wants of this Asylum ought to accommodate at least 400 patients, and we trust that the matter will receive the serious consideration of the visitors.

The Asylum is now estimated to afford accommodation for 618 patients; 294 males and 324 females.

The vacant beds in the male division are, at present, only 7, and in the female 17; so that the patients on the books would, within 12, fill the asylum.

In these circumstances, it becomes an important question how and where adequate future provision is to be made for the pauper lunatics of the county.

It is material here to observe that the total amount of land in the possession of the asylum is only 80 acres, of which as many as 34 are rented by the year.

The ordinary weekly charge for maintenance is at present 8 *s.* 6 *d.*, and that for out-county patients 12 *s.*

In reference to the observations and suggestions in the last Report, we have to state as follows:—

1. The extension and improved arrangements of the laundry department in progress at the time of the last visit have been completed, and the body linen of the patients is now changed twice a week.

2. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for cleaning and drying soiled bedding, near the washhouse.

3. The means of personal washing have been increased, by the construction of lavatories, with ranges of fixed basins in recesses in connexion with 2 male and 4 female ground, for wards, providing therein a proportion of one basin to four patients.

4. As respects baths, more than one patient is not now placed in the same water. This, however, is affected by limiting the depth of the water in the bath to three inches, a quantity manifestly insufficient for a proper weekly bath.

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We have to report very favourably of the cleanliness and general good order of the several wards and rooms, beds and bedding.

The aspects, however, of the galleries and day-rooms would be much improved by a better supply of flowering plants, and other decorations and objects of interests.

With a few exceptions in ward 4 in the males, and wards 14 (upper and lower) in the female division, the patients, at the time of our visit, were tranquil and orderly. We may here remark, as the result of our experience, that a great improvement, as regards the habit and demeanour of the more excited class of patients would, we are strongly of opinion, result from their separation from each other and more general association with others, and by affording them the means of extended out-door exercise.

The arrangements for recreation and amusements are the same as previously reported. During the winter months there are frequent dances and dramatic entertainments. In the summer, parties of patients of both sexes, are assembled to hear the practice of the band in the airing-courts, and they enjoy country walks and occasional excursions; select numbers also attend entertainments in the city.

Upon inquiry, however, we learnt that as many as 350 patients never walk beyond their airing-courts, and we again strongly recommend the early formation, around the inner boundary of the estate, of a dry cinder or gravel path available for extended exercise daily to large numbers now entirely restricted to their courts.

Circumstances which have occurred elsewhere lead us to suggest that, for the better security of suicidal patients, the existence of the fatal propensity should be communicated in writing to the attendants on taking charge of the patients, in addition to the verbal instructions now given to them in such cases by the medical officers. Since the last visit a wall has been built on the north side of the field recently purchased, and is, as we are informed by Mr. Toller, about shortly to be continued along the northern boundary of the estate, which will screen off the public path, and facilitate the formation of the walk which we have suggested for the patients.

A Turkish bath has been recently constructed and brought into use.

The condition of the Asylum continues to be, upon the whole, very satisfactory, and Mr. Toller, who shows an intimate knowledge of the cases of the patients individually, appears to devote his best energies to the discharge of his onerous duties as superintendent.

Hants County Asylum.

10 October 1868.

We have to-day gone over every part of this asylum and seen all the patients, whose condition, upon the whole, we found to be satisfactory.

Since the visit of the 16th April 1867, there have been 242 admissions, 134 discharges, and 106 deaths; the proportions of male and female being, under the first head, 113 and 129; under the second, 54 and 80; and under the third, 50 and 56. Forty of those discharged

discharged were non-county patients, transferred to other asylums to make room for new admissions, and of these, 17 were entered as having been relieved; the recoveries on the whole number discharged being 91. All the deaths but one were from ordinary causes, the principal being general palsy and epilepsy, disease of the lungs and heart, maniacal excitement and senile decay; the exception being a death from injuries received in a struggle with another patient, the circumstances of which were specially considered by our Board at the time, after forming the subject of inquiry before the coroner. The numbers in the asylum to-day are 283 males, and 336 females, altogether 619 patients, being two in excess of those seen at the last visit, when the crowding of the smaller dormitories on both sides was remarked upon. This disadvantage continues, and in fixing the complement to which the present building should be restricted, it will be desirable to keep in mind that each of these dormitories should be relieved of one bed. The numbers here of non-county and out-county patients are still as many as 126; Portsmouth having 50, Winchester 33, and Southampton, which had 65 at the date of the last visit, having now only 29.

There was freedom from excitement in both divisions to-day, and much that was satisfactory, as to dress and personal appearance, in the condition of the inmates of both. The men's wards and galleries are still greatly behind the women's in respect of cheerfulness and comfort, and on both sides the defects of those occupied by the least favourable classes of patients continue to be, in our opinion, very grave; but we had pleasure in observing to-day that, since the last visit, a step towards improvement has been taken in the direction so frequently recommended in these entries; bagatelle-boards having been introduced into every ward, and pianos placed in three or four on the female side, including the worst. We were informed, also, that a hundred yards of carpeting have been ordered for the bedrooms, and that the hot-house accommodation has been doubled with the view of raising more plants for the galleries and day-rooms. This will be followed, we trust, by the introduction, into such as are comparatively bare, of more furniture of a domestic kind, such as chairs, small tables, reclining seats and sofas; the latter especially necessary where such unusual numbers of infirm and epileptic are congregated in particular wards, and where it is very undesirable that so many should be, as we found them to-day, lying about on beds or pillows of coir spread on the floor of their day-room. Besides the addition we have mentioned to the means of amusement in the wards, we noticed more books and papers in them to-day; and we were glad to find that an increased sum of money had been lately voted with a view to the supply of a greater variety of interesting publications for the use of the patients.

As to another important subject, the supply of additional baths also strongly recommended at the last visit, satisfactory action will now very shortly be taken. It is proposed to increase the number by eight, and to construct two bath-rooms with dressing-rooms attached, when we trust it may be also found practicable to change the water for each patient. By a most praiseworthy arrangement already made, the men's body linen is now changed twice a week.

The number of straw beds was remarked upon at the last visit,

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and appears to have been a little over-stated. There are still retained 22 in the male and 15 in the female dormitories, which every possible opportunity should be taken to diminish, and we repeat the recommendation that low padded bedsteads should be substituted for the beds now made up on the floor for epileptic patients. The suggestion as to suicidal patients, and the propriety of all necessary information as to their habits and tendencies being in possession of the attendants and nurses of their respective wards, we find have been carried out. A woman, strongly suicidal, made a deliberate attempt at self-destruction not many days ago by sitting down on the day-room fire, but she was rescued by the nurses of the ward with a severe burn on one of her thighs and legs. She was in bed to-day, reported to be going on well; and we saw also in bed, as we passed through the galleries, 10 other women and 2 men. The numbers entered as under medical treatment are 61; 22 males and 39 females; among whom are some who were admitted in very feeble condition.

Seclusion is still largely used at this asylum, there having been, in the interval of nearly 18 months since the last visit, 647 instances of it extending over 99 patients, 56 males and 43 females. Of these instances 36 are entered as rendered necessary for medical treatment; 93 as applied to epileptic patients, and 518, representing an aggregate of 5,007 hours, as on account of excitement. These figures seem to show that it would at least be worth the trial, whether, as in other asylums equally afflicted with unfavourable cases, the troublesome patients, generally, might not be made less troublesome by making the wards in which they are placed more comfortable and cheerful. It is proper to state, in connection with these as with the other wards, that we found every part of the asylum to-day scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the air perfectly pure; that there are very few unsightly dresses; and that the attendants and nurses seemed to be discharging their duties carefully. It is an indication of vigilance in this respect, that out of so large a number of helpless and epileptic, there should only have been 16 of both sexes wet and dirty last night.

The arrangements for regular occupation, associated amusements, chapel attendance, and occasional exercise beyond the grounds, appears to be unaltered. Not more than 114 men, 76 out of doors, and 38 indoors, are employed daily; and, including the ward helpers, 169 women, of whom 54 are in the laundry, and 65 in the needle-room. The attendance at the associated amusements is limited to 76 of the men and 141 of the women; and at chapel, where the restricted size of the building is itself a compulsory limit, 275 patients out of the 619, that is, 144 males and 131 females, attended last Sunday. The numbers taken occasionally beyond the airing-courts are altogether only 180, or 75 men, and 105 women.

We were impressed to-day, as at previous visits, by the thorough knowledge of the patients and familiarity with their several cases, displayed by Doctor Manley, of whose active and zealous superintendence we saw otherwise ample evidence; and Mr. Pater, who also accompanied us through the wards, takes an obvious interest in the duties which he appears to discharge most efficiently.

Kent County Asylum.

9 June 1868.

Yesterday and to-day we have visited every part of this asylum now in occupation, and have seen and examined therein 795 patients, 314 men and 481 women; of the former, 170 being in the old building, and 144 in the additional building; and of the latter, the old building containing 301, and the additional building 180. According to the present estimate of beds made up, this leaves 50 male and 60 female vacancies; but, upon completion of the buildings in progress, much of the existing dormitory space will have to be restored to galleries and day-rooms, and of patients belonging to the county of Kent there are now at Dartford 44, and at Fisherton 55. We were glad to observe to-day the continued advance made in the new offices and additional wards, it being not at all unlikely that the new kitchen and dining-hall will be occupied early next spring.

Since our colleagues were here on the 15th and 16th of last October, 112 males and 148 females have been admitted, 79 males and 89 females have been discharged, and 40 males and 31 females have died. Of the 168 discharges, 67 had recovered, 38 were relieved, and 61 were transfers, chiefly to Fisherton and Dartford, with the view of making further room for recent cases. There was besides, an escape from each division. Inquests were held in two of the deaths. One was from suffocation by stoppage of the tube inserted in the windpipe of a man who had cut his throat three months before; the other was a suicide of a man whose friends had taken him out, by permission of Dr. Kirkman, for a day's visit, which, unhappily, gave the opportunity for the act, the friends having carelessly neglected the conditions imposed on them. The occurrence will have to be considered doubly unfortunate, if it should be held to necessitate the withdrawal from Dr. Kirkman of a power, which it is, in our opinion, highly desirable that every superintendent should possess. The principal causes of the remainder of the deaths were paralysis and epilepsy, maniacal exhaustion, senile decay, diseases of the heart and lungs, and (we regret to add) typhoid fever. This disorder had broken out previous to the last visit, when 10 cases were reported, and two deaths (one being that of a nurse); and we have now to record 20 cases since, 15 among the patients and five among the officers and servants, two deaths having occurred of the latter, and four deaths of patients, the last of which took place on Saturday last only, and a male patient having since been attacked. Great doubt at first existed as to the most probable assignable cause for this disorder; but from what has been communicated to us to-day, there can, we think, be no question that it took its rise in some poisoning of the drinking water by an escape (very recently discovered) of some portion of the sewage into the well. The latter is now disused, except for building purposes; and prompt means have been taken to correct the evil, as well as to obtain, meanwhile, the necessary water supply. The numbers under medical treatment to-day are 83, of whom 47 are taking medicine for bodily disorders. But the serious cases are very few.

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The condition of the patients in both divisions at the time of our visit, in regard to freedom from excitement and generally as to clothing and appearance, we thought satisfactory. The marked exceptions were among the women, of whom several have still strong dresses; not a few wear pinafores and locked boots (some without stockings); and some in the more ordinary dresses are dirty and untidy, as well as manifestly given to habits which more attention on the part of the nurses, and a better provision of amusement in their wards, would certainly have the effect of gradually correcting. While we say this, we desire strongly to express our sense of the strenuous and successful efforts of Dr. Kirkman generally to improve the condition and the habits of the inmates of both divisions. Those efforts we believe to be unceasing; and that there should still be so many defects to amend, shows the extent and magnitude of the difficulty that has had to be contended with.

It was stated at the visit, eight months ago, that of the beds occupied by 482 patients in the old building, 159 were then soiled nightly. Acting since upon a recommendation then made, these troublesome cases have been judiciously dispersed somewhat more over the additional building, for which, at the same time, an additional night nurse in each division was supplied, with proper instruction for attention to individual patients; and the very satisfactory result has been, that the average return of all soiled beds does not now exceed 65 or 67. In the same interval the seclusions recorded appears to be very small, not more than seven instances being entered as applicable to three patients; but there is evidently more which does not find proper record, judging from our experience to-day; and Dr. Kirkman has assured us that in future, where (to save trouble to attendants) the door is locked on troublesome patients during the day, this will be entered as seclusion.

Besides the new attendants engaged for night duty, direction has been given, since the last visit, that eight additional day attendants should be supplied to the wards, and of these we saw six on duty to-day. Additions to the pictures, birds, and other means of interesting the inmates, so necessary where there are so many that never leave the wards, appears to have been made; and, considering how much is still to do in this direction, we were pleased to learn that there has been this year a very liberal grant for recreation purposes. The usual associated entertainments continue to be regularly given, and the Christmas theatricals were attended by nearly 300 of the patients of both sexes. The chapel, which will hold fairly but 50 more, is always filled, and will have to be enlarged on completion of the works in progress. The returns of those regularly employed continue to show of how unfavourable a kind a large proportion of the patients received must be. Not more than half of each sex seem to be capable of useful daily occupation.

Among things done since the last visit of a praiseworthy kind, additional garden seats have been placed; walks and paths have been so covered as to admit of more out-door recreation in unfavourable weather; the walks beyond the asylum boundary have been more frequent; and, by purchases of some fresh land, the public road adjoining the asylum is in course of being diverted from its present

present inconvenient proximity to the airing-court used by the worst class of patients. On the other hand we have to regret that more of the flagged floors have not been removed from the bed-rooms, and that direction has not yet been given for the formation of a good broad walk round the boundary of the asylum estate, which, to the many who can never go beyond its precincts, would be so great a boon.

On the whole, however, our visit has been satisfactory to us, and we think that the superintendent, in his continued endeavours to improve the asylum, finds very efficient help in his assistant medical officers, Mr. Spencer and Mr. Hughes.

Lancaster County Asylum.

27 and 28 February 1868.

Yesterday and to-day we have visited every part of this asylum and seen all the patients; their condition upon the whole was very satisfactory, and everything was in the best order.

Since the asylum was visited on the 24th and 25th July in last year there have been 94 admissions, 60 discharges, and 43 deaths; the proportion of males and females under these several heads being in the first 59 and 35, the second 40 and 20, and the third 24 and 19, besides which one man effected his escape. Of those discharged 34 males and 15 females had recovered, and in only one of the deaths, that of a paralysed male patient, suffocated in eating, an inquest was held. The rest of the deaths were from ordinary causes, the principal being apoplexy and other diseases of the brain, general paralysis and epilepsy, and pulmonary consumption.

The numbers on the register to-day are 962, or 511 males and 451 females, being less than those seen at the last visit by five of the former and four of the latter. The existing number is, however, the complement of the female accommodation, the only vacant beds being 47 on the male side; and we regret to find that in the interval since our colleagues were here it has been found necessary to refuse 56 applications for admission in the female division. The conversion of the old chapel into a female dormitory and day-room would have been proceeded with before this, but for an objection taken at Whitehall to the position proposed for the servants' offices; and we have to-day made a suggestion which will, we think, remove the ground of this objection without requiring that the store-room and nurses'-room should be at the north end of the building; but when the conversion is effected, room will only be obtained for 28 more beds, and we must still strongly reiterate the recommendations made in July for a selection of such cases as might admit of safe removal to workhouses, or with which experiment might be made of applying the statutory provision for leave of absence to their homes. No such trial has yet been made, nor is any one at present absent on leave.

Notwithstanding the overcrowding of many of the (too small) day-rooms in both divisions, the inmates were in a marked degree throughout quiet and orderly, no excitement prevailing anywhere. Their clothing we also thought extremely good, especially that of

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the women; and the greater amount of occupation in the wards accounted for the generally superior condition of the inmates of this division. The men's wards are certainly deficient in ordinary means of amusement; even the admirable day-room in the new block has not a bagatelle board; and the two or three such boards seen by us in the old building were of such an inferior make that it did not surprise us to learn the game was not popular. We have to add, as to the overcrowding, that its inconvenience struck us most forcibly in the male wards, Nos. 1 and 5; and as to the latter, now containing 46 patients, Mr. Broadhurst purposes at once to transfer to the detached building such cases as may be found suitable for it. The day-room of No. 1 is not only too small, but, owing to the height of the windows precluding any view into the airing-courts, is very gloomy. It would be extremely desirable, we think, that these windows should be lowered, that the adjoining attendants'-room should be added to the day-room by an arched communication in the intervening wall, that the present objectionable fixed seats should be removed, and that the room should be altogether better furnished and decorated. A very disorderly class of patients occupied it as we passed through; and though we found it, like every other part of the asylum, clean and well attended to, a most beneficial effect upon the habits of its inmates might be expected from rendering it more cheerful, and giving them something to amuse or interest them beyond what is now supplied. With No. 5 on the female side, something of this kind has been done since the last visit.

The dormitories were generally in excellent order, the air pure, and the bedding clean and comfortable; but we thought the means of personal washing inadequate in some of the wards, on the male side particularly. No 5 may again be instanced as containing 46 patients and only one small lavatory, with three basins. Immediate attention should be given to this defect generally, and the remedy in the particular case might conveniently be supplied out of a small dormitory at the northern extremity of the ward. The important subject of the bathing arrangement has very recently, we are glad to find, been under the notice of the committee, and direction has been given for immediate construction, between the centre building and the recreation-hall, of a bath-room and dressing-room containing from six to eight baths. This will remedy the existing very objectionable practice of putting four male patients at the same time into one large bath; but there will still remain, on the female side in the main building, a deficiency both in the number of baths and in the supply of hot water, which we trust will find early consideration. The only class of the inmates at present who can have fresh water at each bath are those occupying respectively the laundry and detached male blocks, about 120 of each sex. In the latter block, we may add, effect will shortly be given to a recommendation made at the last visit by placing the chief attendants to live there.

The arrangements for regular employments, out-door exercise, and associated entertainments, appear to be as usual very satisfactory and sufficient. On the land 104 men work daily; in the workshops about 46; and in connection with the latter we have to remark

mark an enlargement of the shoemakers' shop, by adding to it that formerly occupied by the tailors, and by the conversion, which we think judicious, of a 16-bedded dormitory in the detached block into a new tailor's shop. In sewing or knitting 260 of the women are occupied daily; and in the laundry and domestic offices there are 72. The average attendance at Sunday service in the new chapel is upwards of 500, and on week days about 250; the numbers being about 310 of both sexes, who take part in the fortnightly dances or attend the theatrical performances; and another associated amusement being what are called "coffee parties," at which there are generally 200 of both sexes present. These appear to be simply evenings set apart for social games and talk, and are said to have been so successful that we hope they will be very frequent. Regularly taking exercise beyond the airing-courts, but within the excellently kept grounds, there are 100 men twice a week; and 339 women have the privilege twice a day four days in the week and once a day the other three. Those of the women to whom the opportunity is afforded once a day for three days in the week of walking beyond the asylum estate, are 216; and 150 men have this privilege twice a week.

Adverting further to matters named at the last visit, nothing has yet been found practicable, we regret to say, towards rendering the reservoir more secure; but the regulation then recommended is now in practice, by which those who bring patients to the asylum are not permitted to leave until personal examination of the latter by the medical officer has taken place; and, in connection with the proposed residence of the chief attendant in the detached block, we trust that when this is effected the attendant recently engaged for the night charge there will be transferred for ordinary night duty to the main building, where such additional assistance is now much needed. Of alterations or improvements generally carried out since the last visit, may be noticed an additional kitchen range, a new serving-room window and verandah between the kitchen and laundry, and a liberal introduction of chairs into the several dormitories and sleeping-rooms. The committee appear to have had also under their consideration the inadequacy to the requirements of the present size of the asylum, of the existing washhouse and appliances, wherein we have no doubt it will be found indispensable to supplement manual labour by introduction of some simple steam machinery. Some relief in this direction meanwhile has been proposed by conversion of a portion of the piggeries now near the detached block into a washhouse for the rougher parts of the clothing of the men to be worked by themselves, and we should regard this (including the removal of the pigs) as a highly desirable arrangement.

The seclusion since the last visit has comprised 87 patients, of whom 52 were men and 35 women; the number last entered as under medical treatment are 49 men and 53 women; and the health appears to be at present good, very few being observed by us in bed as we went through the wards. The impression derived by us in all respects from this visit as to the condition of the patients, and the careful and judicious management of the asylum, has been very favourable.

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Rainhill County Asylum.

5 September 1868.

Upon our visit to the Asylum yesterday, we inspected the wards and offices, and saw all the patients. We have this day inspected the workshops and certain rooms recently constructed, and about to be appropriated to the Assistant Medical Officers over the visiting-rooms and porter's-room.

The estimated cost of this additional story, of which a plan ought, in accordance with the 45th section of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," to have been submitted to our Board, is, as we are informed, about 300 *l.*

The following tabular statement shows the changes in the patients since the last visit of the Commissioners, 21st March 1867, and their present numbers:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	108	121	229
Discharged - - - -	45	66	111
„ of whom recovered -	33	55	88
„ removed to workhouses	6	9	15
Died - - - - - -	56	48	104
Present numbers on books -	315	359	674

With the exception of the case of a male patient, who died from fracture of the ribs and other injuries sustained by throwing himself from a window under circumstances fully reported to the Board, the deaths were from ordinary causes.

In the case last referred to, and in two others in the male division, inquests were held.

The sanitary state of the Asylum generally is satisfactory. The patients last registered as under medical treatment, were 17 in the male and 34 in the female division; of the former 7, and of the latter 20, were yesterday reported as sick in bed.

According to the medical journal, the patients secluded since the last visit, regard being had to the size of the Asylum, have been very few. At the time of our visit, one man and two women were in seclusion.

We have to report most favourably of the quiet and orderly demeanour of the patients of both sexes, including those of the worst class.

Their personal condition generally, as to dress and otherwise, was satisfactory, and creditable to the attendants immediately responsible for their supervision and charge.

We saw 222 patients (98 men and 124 women), the extreme number which the Hall will accommodate, assembled at dinner, which was comfortably served, and consisted of good soup with meat in it, currant

currant dumpling and sweet sauce, bread, and beer. The patients were most orderly. Appendix (E.)

The numbers of patients attending Divine service in the chapel on Sundays have, since the last visit, and especially of late, considerably increased, and, on the Sunday before our visit, were about 130 of each sex. From 40 to 50 men, and rather a larger number of women, are usually present at the daily morning prayers in the Hall.

The daily reports showed that, on the day of our first visit, 218 men and 236 women were usefully employed; of the former 88 in the garden and grounds, and 34 as artizans, and of the latter 133 in needlework and knitting, &c.; 41 in the laundry department, and 32 in the kitchens and offices.

About 12 men are generally occupied in picking coir, and making up beds.

Amongst other improvements since the last visit, we have to report the following:

1. In wards 5 and 12, on the male and female side respectively, the day-rooms have been enlarged by throwing in the passages between them and the adjoining dormitories.

2. Wooden bedsteads have, to a great extent, been substituted for iron, which will gradually be altogether disused. The new bedsteads, which are of a substantial and safe construction, are all made in the asylum.

3. The walls of nearly all the single sleeping-rooms have been papered and painted.

4. No. 7 male airing-court has been much improved by filling up a small pond, and the formation on the site of a croquet ground.

5. There are no longer any straw beds in the asylum, and the result of their total disuse has, as Dr. Rogers states, been attended with manifest benefit. Partly, no doubt, as he considers, in consequence thereof, the numbers of beds soiled or wet at night have materially diminished.

The recommendation in the last report of the appointment of a second night attendant in each division has not been adopted by the committee of visitors, who had the subject under consideration. We trust that the suggestion will be borne in mind.

The very defective arrangements in the laundry department, as respects the want of means for abridging manual labour in the wash-house by steam machinery, continue in *statu quo*, and we again strongly urge the expediency, on sanitary and other grounds, of its introduction, in accordance with the system now generally adopted in Asylums, even those of much less magnitude than that at Rainhill.

In the course of our inspection our attention was directed to the want of handrails to the staircases, which are very unsafe for the aged and infirm. The stone stairs also, in some cases, require removal or repairs. We noticed especially the stairs leading up to No. 7 male ward.

We found the galleries, day-rooms, and dormitories, beds and bedding, very clean and in the best order. The interior of the Asylum generally presents an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort, which are

Appendix (E.)

materially promoted by a large supply of flowering plants, and furniture of a domestic kind. The grounds are well kept.

In the course of our visit we were afforded an opportunity of perusing the Report (which has been printed and circulated) of the General Finance Committee of the County, about to be presented to the Court of Annual General Session on the 10th instant.

In that Report, under the head of "Pauper Lunacy Accommodation," after noticing with satisfaction the introduction into the Poor Law Amendment Act of last Session of the clause (section 43 of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122), as obviating all legal difficulty in making arrangements for the removal of chronic and harmless lunatics from asylums to workhouses, the Committee observe as follows: "The pressure for admission into the Asylums is so great and increasing (there are no less than 113 pauper lunatics in the Private Lunatic Asylum at Haydock Lodge, which the County Asylums could not accommodate), that your Committee are most reluctantly compelled to state their well-considered opinion, that it would be unwise any longer to delay the preparatory step of purchasing a site for a fourth County Asylum."

In the temporary absence on the day of our first visit of Dr. Rogers, we were accompanied upon our inspection of the wards, male and female respectively, by Mr. Barker and Mr. Stocks, the Assistant Medical Officers, from whom, as well as the Matron and Steward, we received every aid and information.

Prestwich County Asylum.

29 August 1868.

In the course of our visits to the Asylum yesterday and this day, we have inspected its several wards, offices, workshops, farm buildings, and premises, and with the exception of two of each sex absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

We have to record the following as the changes in the patients since the 12th March 1867, the date of the last visit, and their present numbers:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	185	220	405
Discharged and removed - -	117	142	259
„ of whom recovered	54	106	160
Died - - - - -	104	77	181
Present numbers on books -	464	519	983
„ of whom chargeable to the county - -	52	79	131

The

The assigned causes of death were as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis - - -	44	21	65
Epilepsy, apoplexy, and disease of brain - - - -	20	16	36
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - -	12	10	22
Pulmonary consumption -	7	13	20
Inflammation of lungs and bronchial tubes - - - -	13	10	23
Disease of the heart - -	3	–	3
Suicide - - - - -	–	1	1
Other causes (all ordinary) -	5	6	11
Total - - -	104	77	181

Inquests were held in 15 cases (12 in the male and 3 in the female division) to four only of which special reference need here be made, viz., (1.) a man who died from maniacal exhaustion, three of whose ribs were found to have been fractured. (2.) A man from general paralysis, accelerated by pneumonia, induced by fractured ribs. (3.) A man from injuries to the brain, caused by blows inflicted by another patient; and (4) a woman by suicide. All the above cases were duly reported to our Board, and formed the subjects of official correspondence.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is very satisfactory; the patients last registered as under medical treatment being only 7 in the male, and 12 in the female division.

According to the medical journal, since the last visit 115 men and 134 women have been placed in seclusion during paroxysms of maniacal excitement; the former altogether on 482, and the latter on 586 occasions. We found on our visits 7 male patients and 5 females secluded.

The ward returns relative to employment show the following results:

Males.		Females.	
Agriculture - -	95	Needlework and knitting - - -	125
Trades - - -	45	Laundry department -	40
Others - -	110	Kitchen - - -	17
		Others - - -	118
Total - -	250	Total - -	300

The

Appendix (E.)

The average attendance at Divine service in the Asylum Church on Sunday is, 280 on the male side and 302 on the female, and morning daily prayers are attended by 150 men and 180 women.

About 100 patients (45 of the male and 55 of the female sex) are present at the weekly services of the Roman Catholic priest.

The arrangements for out-door exercise continue as heretofore. About 180 male patients and 200 females walk out in parties daily on a gravelled road within the boundary of the estate, the former from 11 till 1 o'clock, and the latter from 9 till 11, and again in the afternoon.

The men so taken out for walks are of the worst class, and the women of the same class, and those engaged in sedentary occupations.

The personal condition as to clothing and otherwise of the patients generally, was most satisfactory.

With very few exceptions their demeanour was quiet and orderly.

We have nothing on this occasion specially to report in reference to recreation and amusement, for which good provision is made. The supply of books and periodicals in the wards appears to be ample.

We have to report most favourably of the state and aspect of the day-rooms and galleries, all of which are comfortably furnished with articles of a domestic character. The bed-rooms also throughout the Asylum were very clean, well ventilated, and in the best order.

The detached Hospital was completed and brought into use in June of last year, and it is now provisionally occupied by 50 female patients of the better class; the rooms are spacious and cheerful, and very well furnished, and the grounds attached to it are ornamentally laid out in walks and flower beds, and a portion of it is set apart for the game of croquet.

Since the last visit the dining-halls have been improved, and rendered more cheerful in appearance by pannelling with boards, stencilled, and varnished.

We saw the patients of both sexes assembled in their respective halls at dinner.

That of the male patients was much overcrowded, and is of quite inadequate dimensions for the numbers daily dining in it. We trust that this serious defect will receive the earliest attention of the Committee of Visitors, and that means may be taken for considerably enlarging it.

The new farm buildings are nearly completed.

The plans for these additions to the Asylum buildings ought to have been submitted to our Board, with a view to a report thereon for the approval of the Secretary of State.

The suggestion made at the last visit of the substitution of a solid dinner for pea soup has been carried out, and in lieu thereof the patients have now a dinner of baked meat and potatoes.

Dr. Rice has, since the last visit, succeeded Dr. Barker as Assistant Medical Officer in charge of the female division.

The satisfactory state in which we found the Asylum and patients is, in our opinion, most creditable to the management and superintendence of Mr. Holland, and the other Officers acting under his direction.

Leicester and Rutland Asylum.

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23 July 1868.

We yesterday visited the Asylum, inspected its several wards and offices, and saw the patients; and we have this day inspected the workshops, and completed our inquiries.

We have satisfaction in reporting, as heretofore, most favourably of the cleanliness and good order of the day-rooms and dormitories, beds and bedding.

Our inspection has, upon this occasion, included a new temporary, detached wooden building, of two storeys, providing day and night accommodation for 38 patients and two attendants of each sex. The rooms are spacious and airy, and well adapted to their purpose. Bath-rooms have yet to be added, and it is in contemplation to paint the exterior. A small space in connection with each division is inclosed with open palings; that of the male patients being furnished with a skittle alley, and that of the females with a swing. We noticed, as a serious defect, the precipitous construction of the stairs, with winders leading to the dormitories.

The building was erected at a cost of 1,150*l.*, and is intended to be occupied as at present, until the removal of the Leicester patients, from 80 to 90 in number, to the Borough Asylum, which is expected to be opened in October 1869.

In order to provide the necessary funds for the erection of this building, the weekly charge for the borough patients has been raised from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*; that for ordinary patients belonging to the united counties being 9*s.*

The contractor is bound, if required by the committee of visitors, in October next year, to remove the building and pay them 350*l.* for the materials.

The changes in the patients since the last visit have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	71	84	155
Discharged and removed	24	25	49
„ of whom recovered	17	16	33
Died (all from ordinary causes)	17	22	39

The patients on the books are at present 467 in number, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private patients	22	27	49
Pauper	198	220	418
Total	220	247	467

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At the time of our visit two male pauper patients were absent on trial.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is good. The patients last registered as under medical treatment being 11 in the male and 9 in the female division. We found very few patients of either sex in bed.

According to the medical journal there has, since the last visit, been only one instance of seclusion, that of a male maniacal epileptic, on one occasion.

The chapel attendance on the Wednesday and Sunday prior to our visit, respectively, was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Wednesday - - - -	123	85	208
Sunday - - - - -	118	141	259

The personal condition of the patients of both sexes, when we visited the wards and offices, was very satisfactory. With a few exceptions amongst the worst class of female patients, although there have been recently admitted an unusual number of acute cases, there was a remarkable absence of excitement.

The ward returns show that 87 men and 140 women are usefully employed, 46 of the former working on the land.

The farming operations are conducted with great success and profit, amongst other means, by the judicious utilisation of the sewage.

The total extent of land in the occupation of the asylum is 85 acres, of which 40 are held on lease, at an annual rent of 4*l.* per acre. By a judicious exchange with the Borough, the Visit (acquired, for the purposes of the Asylum, a very desirable addition of land to the north-east.

Notwithstanding the overcrowded state of some dormitories, the vacant beds are now only 15 in the male, and five in the female division.

A special Committee of Visitors was appointed on the 31st January last, "to inquire into the effect that the approaching separation of the Borough from the Asylum will have upon the charity, and to consider the state and condition of the Asylum generally."

This Committee are now engaged in pursuing their inquiries.

Since the last visit, Mr. Montague Finch has been appointed assistant medical officer. He entered upon his duties in August. He appears to be very zealous and efficient. The case books, as far as the recent admissions are concerned, are now fully entered up; and attention will shortly be given to the older cases in arrear.

We have further to report that the bathing arrangements have been improved, and that every patient has now fresh water. A register is kept in every ward of all the baths administered.

The

The walls of one of the male wards have been plastered by the labour of patients, and a similar improvement is in progress in another ward.

We observe that sunshades are much needed in the airing-courts of Nos. 1 and 2 female wards.

We had, further, occasion to notice the excessive heat and defective ventilation of the laundry dormitory; and we suggest, as a remedy, the boxing off of the flue from the stove below, and the introduction of windows in the north wall.

We have, during our present visit, given special attention to the question of the adequacy of the staff of attendants, which we think at present insufficient.

In the male division there are only 11 ordinary day attendants, being a proportion of one to 20 patients; and in the female division there are 16 day nurses, or one to 15 patients.

The wages are liberal, and few changes occur, and the present attendants of both sexes appear active and intelligent; but we think the staff too small, and in some wards, more especially the male and female infirmaries, manifestly such as ought not to be relied upon for the due care of the patients.

In the male infirmary there are three attendants only for 59 patients, of whom 15 are epileptics, and 20 unable to dress or wash themselves; and in the female infirmary there are only four nurses for 66 patients, of whom 15 are epileptics, and more than 30 require to be washed and dressed. In each of these wards there should be at least one additional attendant constantly on duty.

The condition and management of the Asylum continue to be very satisfactory, and reflect much credit upon Mr. Buck, as Superintendent.

Lincoln County Asylum.

14 February 1868

On the occasion of our official visit this day, we have inspected all the wards, and personally examined every patient now resident. They are 546 in number, of whom 254 are men and 292 are women. Besides these, there are on the books the names of one man and two women, who are away on probation.

Since our colleagues visit on the 22nd of last August, 32 males and 36 males have been admitted, 13 males and 20 females have been discharged, and 12 men and 12 women have died.

Of the patients who were discharged, 27 were recovered.

The deaths were all from ordinary causes; but an inquest was held in one case, the patient who was epileptic having been found dead in bed.

The utmost quiet and order prevailed in all the wards, and no patient was secluded. There has been no instrumental restraint, and four men only have been secluded since the last visit, each on one occasion. Personally, the patients were very clean and well clothed, and their bedding, which we examined, good and sufficient.

The present condition of the patients is healthy, and only six women and one man were in bed.

Appendix (E.)

All the arrangements for exercise and recreation are the same as before reported, and Divine service is performed as usual. Weekly meetings of the patients are held in one of the day-rooms, but the numbers are necessarily restricted, owing to the want of a recreation hall.

We are glad to learn that this want will shortly be remedied, the Courts of Quarter Sessions having voted a sum of 1,500 *l.* for the erection of a new detached chapel, upon the completion of which the present chapel will be fitted up and used for purposes of recreation.

With reference to the employment of the patients, we find that on an average 141 men and 193 women are occupied in various ways. Of the men 62 work on the land, the whole of which is under spade cultivation. Very few appear to work as artizans, there being only three in the shoemakers' and three in the tailors' shops. It seems worth consideration whether a larger number of the male patients might not be instructed in various trades, so as to dispense to some extent with paid artizans.

About 150 women are engaged in needle work, or assisting in the wards, and 30 are regularly employed in the laundry. This department is defective in arrangement, and totally inadequate in size for an asylum capable of containing nearly 600 inmates; but we are sorry to learn that the question of enlargement, although considered urgent, has not been favourably entertained by all the Courts of Quarter Session. We trust, however, that this important matter will ere long be again brought before them.

Additions to the stock of furniture and decorations would no doubt still be desirable in some of the galleries, but the general appearance of the wards, and their perfect cleanliness and good ventilation, is most satisfactory. Workmen are engaged in repapering some of the rooms.

We saw the patients at dinner, and examined the food, which was good and abundant.

The attendants seem to be of a respectable class, and in number are in the proportion of about one to 12 patients, a fact which, as we believe, largely contributes to produce the very satisfactory state of things which we have described above.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries, and signed and examined the various registers.

The condition and management of this asylum continues to reflect the utmost credit upon Dr. Palmer, and the other officers under him.

Middlesex, Colney Hatch Asylum.

24 October 1868.

In the course of the last four days we inspected the Asylum in its several departments, and saw all the patients, excepting two men and five women, absent on trial.

We

We have to report the following as the changes in the patients since the visit of our colleagues, 8th November last, and their present numbers. Appendix (E.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	187	158	345
Discharged and removed - -	101	59	160
„ of whom recovered -	65	41	106
Died - - - - - -	87	74	161
Present numbers on books - -	824	1,239	2,063

Of the patients discharged not recovered 37 (26 men and 11 women) were removed, as harmless chronic cases, in exchange for recent and acute cases, to their respective workhouses, the majority to St. Leonard's Shoreditch, and Hackney, and the remainder to the workhouse of St. Mary and St. John, Westminster.

With two exceptions, the deaths were from ordinary causes: the exceptions were, (1) a male patient when out walking with five others, under the charge of an attendant, threw himself from a railway bridge; and (2) a female patient, who cut her throat with a knife; full particulars in reference to each case were duly reported to our Board. In these two cases only have inquests been held since the last visit.

The weekly charge for maintenance is now 10*s.* 2½*d.*

The beds at present unoccupied (including those in the padded rooms) are only four in the male division and eight in the female; two of the former and five of the latter are reserved for the patients out on trial so that the beds, properly considered as vacant, are only two on the male side, and three on the female.

In reference to the question, one of pressing and increasing urgency, of the accommodation provided for the pauper lunatics of the County, it is very important to state that, since the last visit, a period of less than 12 months, 562 lunatics, viz., 278 of the male and 284 of the female sex, have been refused admission from want of room, the lunatics enumerated having been all different individuals.

Upon the subject generally of the necessity which exists for the extension of asylum accommodation in Middlesex, without further delay, or speculation upon the contingent relief which it is thought will ultimately be afforded by the District chronic Asylums, under the Metropolitan Poor Act, we desire to repeat the observations in the last report.

The sanitary state of the Asylum is good, the patients last registered as under medical treatment being 33 in the male division and 175 in the females.

The records having reference to Divine service, employment, and out-door exercise and recreation, suggest nothing for special observation on this occasion.

Appendix (E.)

The chapel, which will accommodate about 500 patients, is filled at the Sunday services.

We are assured that every effort is made to occupy usefully as many patients as practicable.

There have been since the last visit as many as 224 excursions and picnics beyond the grounds of the Asylum, of which as many altogether as 1,697 patients partook.

Within the Asylum there have been a winter and a summer fête, 15 balls, three dramatic representations, three exhibitions of the magic lantern, two concerts, and two lectures. The total attendance at the above was 3,655.

According to the medical journal the instances of seclusion since the last visit have been 110 in the male division, and 834 in the female, the patients secluded having been 73 in the former and 165 in the latter.

Since the last visit 12 destructive male patients have had their hands confined by gloves at various times, and for varying periods; in most cases for self-protection. With a similar object, and for surgical reasons, or to prevent suicide, two other male patients have been subjected to mechanical restraint of a mild form.

The system of night attendance continues to work very satisfactorily.

We have to report most favourably of the general cleanliness and good order of the several corridors, day-rooms, dormitories, beds, and bedding. Due attention appears to be given to warming and ventilation, and the atmosphere throughout was untainted.

Much has been done since the last visit in the way of painting and decoration, additional framed prints, and a further supply of books and periodicals constantly accessible to the patients.

We have specially to notice, as respects the female division, the introduction of additional couches, for the sick, and the formation of a general bath-room, containing 20 baths. The bathing is distributed over five days of the week, morning and afternoon; and by this means, the supply of water being abundant, everyone has a separate bath.

On the male side the bathing arrangements are less satisfactory, as respects the practice of bathing, with some exceptions, as many as three patients in the same water.

The personal condition of the patients generally, on the days of our visits, was very satisfactory. Very few patients wore dresses of a strong or special kind.

The male patients, without exception, were quiet and orderly, and we were especially impressed favourably with the improved condition and demeanour of the inmates of wards 5, 11, 14, and D. appropriated to patients of the most violent and dirty class.

In some of the female wards there was considerable excitement and noise.

No patients of either sex complained of ill-treatment on the part of the attendants, although great numbers appealed to us for liberation.

In reference to the staff of attendants, we would suggest the expediency of adding, in B 3 male ward, containing 52 patients requiring

quiring constant attention on account of their hopeless state and dirty habits; many also being epileptic. Three attendants, as at present, are, in our opinion, not sufficient.

The Turkish bath is in active and beneficial operation. We witnessed its application, and, from the reports made to us upon the subject, it is, we think, to be regretted that, from its small extent, its use is necessarily much limited and infrequent.

The dinners in the hall and wards on the days of our visits were good and abundant, and comfortably served.

We have again to advert to the very inconvenient and objectionable form in which the cases are kept, by the substitution for the statutory case books of loose sheets, filed in covers. We are of opinion that this is not in compliance with the Act, and that the cases should be duly recorded in books.

Miss Culling, matron, for many years past, of one of the female divisions, has retired upon a superannuation allowance of 120*l.* per annum; and Miss Bilder, matron of the second division, has been appointed matron of both divisions, at a salary of 300*l.*, with an assistant at 70*l.*

In the course of our visits to the male division, we received every information and assistance from Dr. Sheppard, and from Dr. Shaw, by whom he is ably aided.

On the female side, owing to the sudden and serious illness of Mr. Marshall, we were accompanied by Dr. Adam, who showed an intimate knowledge of the cases, and also by Miss Bilder.

Hanwell County Asylum.

29 & 30 September and 1 & 2 October 1868.

In the course of our official inspection of this Asylum we have visited all the wards and offices, and have seen every patient except 5 men and 6 women, who are absent on trial.

The numbers on the books are now 618 of the male, and 1,074 of the female sex; total, 1,692.

Since our colleagues' visit on the 11th of December 1867, 65 men and 134 women have been admitted. The applications for the admission of patients which were refused during that period for want of room, related to 404 men and 257 women, in all 661. We are informed that these figures are much in excess of the actual number of patients for whom admission was sought, because in many instances several applications were made for the same individual; but the return affords strong evidence of the great pressure which has existed for asylum accommodation.

A contract has recently been entered into with the Justices of the Sussex Asylum for the reception of 60 male patients, and 29 have already been removed to Haywards Heath. The remainder will be transferred to-morrow, and it is then proposed to adapt one of the men's wards on the upper floor for the use of female patients.

The mortality has been lower than in the previous year. The

Appendix (E.)

deaths of 34 men and 67 women are recorded, from the following causes, viz.:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis	12	4	16
Apoplexy and other diseases of the brain	–	12	12
Epilepsy	2	2	4
Pulmonary consumption	7	19	26
Other diseases of the lungs and heart	4	12	16
Scarlet fever	–	1	1
Suicide by hanging	–	1	1
Inflammation of lungs after fractured ribs	–	2	2
Other causes	9	14	23
Total	34	67	101

Coroners' inquests were held in five cases, all females. Four of these formed the subject of special inquiry and correspondence by our Board.

The discharges, including the 29 patients removed to Haywards Heath, comprise 60 men and 74 women, 20 men and 57 women being reported as recovered.

In the male wards, which we first visited, we found the patients remarkably free from excitement, and there was no one in seclusion. We thought their clothing and personal condition very creditable to the attendants, and we noticed with satisfaction that blue cloth jackets had been introduced in considerable numbers. We trust they will gradually entirely supersede the present objectionable grey dresses.

We have a like favourable report to make of the general tranquillity and order which prevailed in the female division. Here, also, no patient was secluded, and the dresses were neat and of a suitable description; scarcely any strong or special dresses were to be seen.

There has been no case of restraint, and the instances of seclusion have been limited to 35 occasions in each division, applicable to 25 men and 22 women. The duration of this seclusion has not exceeded at one time three hours for male, and five hours for female patients.

With reference to other matters of statutory inquiry, we find that the average attendance at chapel is 184 men and 387 women, on Sunday, and 81 men and 130 women on weekdays. The chapel continues to be quite inadequate to afford accommodation for the numbers who could attend.

The

The records of employment afford the following result:— Appendix (E.)

Males.		Females.	
On the land and at farm - - -	67	In the laundry and wash-house - -	93
In the workshops -	80	At needlework - -	216
Assisting in the wards and in the domestic offices - - -	76	In domestic offices and assisting in the wards	248
Total - -	223	Total - -	557

The means provided for the recreation of the inmates are the same as before described in former reports. There are draughts, dominoes, cards, &c., in the wards, and books, periodicals, and newspapers are supplied; but the stock, both as regards quantity and variety, is, we think, quite inadequate. Book-cases have been introduced in two of the female wards, and we hope that ultimately every ward will be so furnished, and provided with a small stock of books accessible to the patients at all times. At present, they can only be obtained from the library by special application. Lectures, readings, concerts, and theatrical performances take place occasionally, and there are weekly dances during the winter months.

The number of patients who attend these meetings is unfortunately greatly restricted by the inadequate size of the recreation-room.

Excursions by omnibus have been made during the summer months by 220 men and 349 women, and small parties of both sexes are taken out for walks in the neighbouring country; the men, in parties of 10, two or three times a week; and the women, to the number of 40, once a week.

Considering the small quantity of land belonging to the institution, and the insufficiency of the airing-courts, we hope that these excursions will be of more frequent occurrence, and be extended to a larger number of patients.

We had opportunities of inspecting the food, both in the kitchen and in the wards, and found it of excellent quality, and well cooked. The dietary has been considerably improved since the last visit, by an increase in the amount of animal food, by the addition of butter for breakfast, and by the substitution, on the women's side, of tea for cocoa, a change which appears to have given great satisfaction.

The practice of making the tea in the wards has also been extended, and is so much appreciated by the women patients, that we hope it will be adopted throughout.

The weekly allowance of meat, cooked and free from bone, is now 31 ounces for men, and 26 ounces for women.

The present staff of attendants consists of 45 male and 74 female day attendants, and 2 male and 4 female night nurses, under the supervision of 2 male inspectors and 2 head nurses.

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Two day nurses have lately been added on the women's side.

Generally, this staff may be considered as not inadequate; but in some wards, such as 6, 7, 9, and 19, on the female side, an additional nurse would seem to be desirable.

We think it most important that, in addition to those now on duty, a special night attendant should be engaged exclusively for the infirmary in each division. Considering the large number of recently-admitted paralysed sick and dying patients, who pass through these wards, we desire very earnestly to press this recommendation on the attention of the visitors.

The wards were clean, and in proper order, and the bedding throughout in good condition. We noticed that several of the day-rooms had been much improved by painting and papering, and some addition has been made to the number of prints on the walls, and we believe that similar improvements will be made throughout.

The large number of sleeping-rooms in this asylum having brick or flagged floors, has frequently been the subject of comment; we have therefore thought it desirable to procure from the engineer a return, from which it appears that there are still remaining in the male division 140 single rooms and 24 associated dormitories, containing 104 beds, which are either flagged or bricked; and in the women's division, 77 single rooms and 29 associated dormitories, having 161 beds, where the floors are of a similar description, making a total of 482 patients who are at night accommodated in this manner. Objectionable as these floors always are, they are especially so in infirmaries, and in the rooms used by recently-admitted and restless patients, who are apt to be much out of bed during the night.

Assuming that it is intended gradually to substitute wooden floors throughout, we would suggest that the change should first be made in the wards above alluded to.

No addition has been made to the number of waterclosets. Their insufficiency has been very frequently pointed out. Additional closets are most urgently required in the male division in ward No. 1 (infirmary), No. 2, and No. 9 wards. These wards, each containing upwards of 60 patients, have only six closets, or two for each ward.

In the female division, for wards Nos. 4 and 21 combined, there are only three seats in one compartment, the number of patients being 102.

We are informed that there are at present 33 vacant beds in the male, and 8 in the female wards. This calculation, however, is made without reference to the overcrowded state of the asylum, of the extent of which some idea may be formed from the following return, furnished to us, at our request, by Mr. Martin, the engineer:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of associated dormitories where the space per bed is less than 350 cubic feet -	3	4	7
Ditto, above 350 and under 400	10	25	35
Ditto, above 400 and under 450	16	32	48
Ditto, above 450 and under 500	6	8	14
Total number of dormitories containing less than 500 cubic feet per patient - -	35	69	104

There have been few structural alterations in the interval since the last visit, but the ventilation in female wards Nos. 1 and 14 has been improved, and additional fireplaces have been constructed in Nos. 18 and 20 in the same division. A room is also in course of construction which will be used as a chapel for Roman Catholic patients.

We have much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the improvement which has taken place in the condition of the patients, and the state of the wards; and, with a view to further progress, we beg to offer the following suggestions for the consideration of the visitors, some of which have already been brought under their notice in former reports:—

1. That a detached hospital for contagious diseases be provided.
2. That sunshades be placed in the airing-courts used by patients of the worst class, in both divisions.
3. That a dressing-room be constructed in connection with the women's general bath-room, and additional means provided for personal washing when required.
4. That night commodes, or portable earth closets, be procured for the use of patients at night, especially in the male wards, and in the basement in the female division.
5. That bedrooms for attendants be provided in or near the basement dormitories now unprotected at night.
6. That means be provided for heating in winter the single rooms and small dormitories in the male infirmary.
7. That a bell be fixed for communication between No. 18 ward and No. 1A on the men's side.
8. That an additional medical officer be appointed for the female division.

In conclusion, we have again to record our opinion that Dr. Begley and Dr. Lindsay continue to devote their best energies to the discharge of their onerous and very responsible duties.

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Joint-Counties Asylum, Abergavenny.

2 November 1868.

Upon our visit this day we have inspected the Asylum in its several departments, including the farm buildings and detached cottages and villa, and with the exception of one woman absent on trial, named Mary Proper, who was erroneously returned to our office as absolutely discharged, have seen all the patients.

We have to report the following as the changes in the patients since the visit of our colleagues 25th November last, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	78	87	165
Discharged and transferred -	62	72	134
„ of whom recovered -	20	24	44
Died - - - - - -	26	16	42
Present numbers on books -	219	290	509

Of the patients discharged from the books three of each six had escaped, and were not recaptured within the statutory period.

The discharges also included 34 patients, viz., 11 of the male and 23 of the female sex sent under contract to the Dorset and North Wales Asylums and Fisherton House.

With the following three exceptions, the particulars of which were duly reported to our Board, and wherein inquests were held, the deaths were from ordinary causes:—

1. A case in the male division of peritonitis, from rupture of the intestine, caused by a blow from another patient.
2. The strangulation of a female patient by another. And,
3. Death of a woman from fracture of the thigh bone, followed by dysentery.

An inquest was also held in the case of a woman who died suddenly of heart disease.

The patients from this asylum, now provisionally in the Dorset and North Wales Asylums and Fisherton House, are 136 in number, viz., 77 of the male and 59 of the female sex.

It thus appears that the pauper lunatics at present in Asylums belonging to the United Counties and the City of Hereford are 644 in number, viz., 295 of the male and 349 of the female sex.

In reference to the question of accommodation, it is material to observe that this Asylum was originally designed for 214 patients, and

and that, whilst the day-room space remains the same, the actual number of beds has increased to 394. The additional sleeping accommodation has been provided amongst other means by the formation of dormitories under the roof on the attic floor, and the appropriation to patients of some rooms occupied by the Superintendent before his removal to a detached residence.

The laundry block, which constitutes a separate and complete establishment, affords excellent accommodation for 52 female patients. The female cottages are now fully occupied, and the villa, which will afford accommodation for 22 male patients, is nearly furnished, and already contains from 12 to 14 patients.

At the farm are about 12 male patients. Such are the existing arrangements. Several, however, of the dormitories in the main building are overcrowded; and it is estimated that, allowing a proper amount of cubic space per bed, the Asylum, including the farm and cottages, would not accommodate more than about 450 patients.

The result is, that, after providing for the existing number of pauper lunatics in asylums belonging to the counties of Monmouth and Brecon, 378 in number, viz., 306 from the former and 72 from the latter, there would remain only 72 vacant beds.

We have here further to state that, during the last 10 years, the average annual increase of pauper patients from those Counties has been about 18 of both sexes.

We think it well now to record these facts for the serious consideration of the Committee of Visitors, and we are the more induced to do so by the circumstance that, as we are informed, the question of reconstruction of the existing union is not yet finally decided.

The Justices of the County of Brecon have not yet complied with the statute, by the appointment of a Committee to erect or provide an asylum for their pauper lunatics upon the dissolution of the present union, nor have the Justices of Radnorshire finally decided upon joining Herefordshire.

The present patients belonging to Radnorshire and Hereford County and City are 229 and 32 respectively; total, 261.

The present ordinary weekly charge for maintenance is 9 *s.* 6 *d.* The weekly charges for pauper patients sent to other asylums are as follows, viz.: Dorset Asylum, 11 *s.* 6 *d.*; North Wales Asylum, 12 *s.* 10½ *d.*; and Vernon House, Briton Ferry, 12 *s.*; the average of the whole being 12 *s.* per head. The difference between this sum and 9 *s.* 6 *d.* is paid, according to Act, by the united Counties and Borough, and not charged to the several unions.

The sanitory state of the Asylum is good, the patients last registered as under medical treatment being only nine of each sex; we found 20 patients, 11 males and 9 females in bed.

According to the medical journal, the patients secluded since the last visit have been 29 in the male division and 40 in the female, and generally for short periods. We found no one in seclusion.

There has been no instance of restraint.

The chapel attendances on Sunday is about 115 men and 98 women; and at morning daily prayers 47 of the former and 67 of the latter.

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The patients usefully employed are as follows:—

Males.		Females.	
Garden and grounds -	55	Needlework, &c. -	85
Trades - - -	39	Laundry - - -	31
Other employments -	47	Kitchen and wards -	93
Total - -	141	Total - -	209

We have satisfaction in reporting most favourably of the personal condition and demeanour of the patients of both sexes, who were well clad, quiet, and orderly, and generally contented. None made any complaint on the score of treatment.

They are evidently in all respects well cared for and kindly treated.

The arrangements generally, and the clean and comfortable condition of the wards and rooms, and bed and bedding, are very satisfactory and creditable to the Institution.

Excepting in No. 1, on each side, the walls of the corridors and day-rooms are painted below and papered above.

We suggest, for the additional comfort of the patients, the introduction of more chairs and settees.

The airing-grounds are well laid out and kept, and command fine views of the hills and valley.

The means of amusement are liberally supplied.

The patients dined in their respective wards, and the dinners this day consisted of excellent boiled beef, potatoes, cabbage, and bread.

Norfolk County Asylum.

23 October 1868.

We find to day, at our visit, 422 patients in this asylum, 187 males and 235 females, besides three men and two women at present out on trial: the entire number on the books being only 10 short of the full complement of accommodation on the male side, and on the female side seven in excess of it. This includes, indeed, 13 patients belonging to non-contributing boroughs, six belonging to Norwich having been sent away since the last visit to make room. But it is also to be remarked that there are peculiarities in the building, with its many low-roofed dormitories, by which, even when the numbers are brought within the strict limit on each side for which it was intended to provide, the proper amount of cubical space is not secured to each bed. In these circumstances we have been glad to learn that no more time will be lost in proceeding with the new building for 50 additional female patients; and that within a year

a year it is expected to be ready. Any further delay would have involved very grave disadvantage to the patients. We noticed hardly a dormitory to-day on the female side that had not too many beds in it; and even the wards built for infectious cases, and which would have to be cleared in the event of such arising, were filled with ordinary patients.

Their condition throughout was nevertheless very satisfactory; they were excellently clothed in both divisions; the persons of those of troublesome habits (of which there are more than an ordinary proportion) were properly attended to; and there were fewer than usual of the wholly listless, vacant, and unoccupied class. The cheerful character of the accommodation, the domestic comforts of the several wards, and the judicious provision made in them for suitable occupation or amusement, continue to exercise their beneficial influence. No one was excited; and from the records we observe that, since the visit was made nearly 20 months ago, only two men have been secluded on three occasions, and eight women on 10 occasions, all for brief periods; and the latter, who are all epileptics, had been placed in seclusion only because the condition of the weather prevented their being sent into the airing-courts.

Since that visit of the 19th February 1867, there have been 225 admissions, 102 males and 123 females, and 108 discharges, 47 men and 61 women, all of whom, except six Norwich patients sent to Hoxton, and five others entered as merely relieved, had recovered: those recoveries including also a man who escaped 8 or 10 days ago, a quondam-criminal sent back to his county from Broadmoor. In the same interval the deaths have been 65, 40 men and 25 women, and have included two in which it was necessary to hold inquests; one of suffocation during an epileptic fit, and the other of drowning while attempting to escape, particulars of both having been sent to our Board. The rest were from causes ordinary in asylums; the principal being general palsy, epilepsy, and other forms of brain disease; phthisis, senile decay, and pneumonia, of which latter disorder there appear to have been 10 fatal cases, in five of which it had been complicated with symptoms of typhoid fever, which, after careful inquiry, was traced to defective drainage in the bathroom, contiguous to the ward wherein four of the cases had occurred.

The occurrence, as we trust, will have directed the attention of the committee to what is undoubtedly the weak point of their asylum, admirable as for the most part it is, and ably as well as liberally conducted. Much requires to be done, which it will be well to set about as soon as practicable, to render the bathing better (at present there are still two, and sometimes even three, bathed in the same water), and to supply the number of waterclosets necessary to each ward, which at present are deficient in a marked degree. Another subject to which we desire to draw their attention, in connection with which we observe with pleasure that the suggestions in the last entry for doing away with straw pillows has since been complied with, is the number of straw beds (as many as 65 in each division) which are still retained here. The return of wet and dirty last night (11 wet and 1 dirty in both divisions) shows that there is not even an excuse now for keeping them; they are

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merely the indication of habits that have been amended in the patients; and if they have any effect, beyond the discomfort of them, it can only be the mischievous one of acting as a sort of encouragement to the resumption of former bad practices.

The arrangements for employment, out-door exercise, associated amusements, and religious worship, appear to be as usual. Of the men 101, and of the women 115, are regularly and usefully occupied; as many of the former as 40, and 26, respectively, being at work on the farm and garden, and in the shops; and of the latter, 60 working in various ways with the needle, and 30 in the laundry and kitchen. The ordinary associated entertainments include frequent country excursions (a van and pair of horses being available for this purpose), and boat parties on the Yare almost every other week in summer (as many as 50 going with each) have been given, besides the usual field games, and in-door dances and concerts. The chapel attendances have averaged 313 of both sexes on Sundays, and 230 on week days; and we saw to-day assembled in the hall, at an excellent dinner, very well served, 320 patients, 146 men and 174 women, all quiet and orderly in demeanour.

The various day-rooms and dormitories were in good order, and the beds and bedding clean throughout. There are defects of the building which have left the walls of many of the rooms exposed to damp; but all necessary attention is given to this; and since we last visited, extensive portions of all the wards on both sides, including the whole of the laundry, have been fresh papered and painted. The impression derived from our present visit confirms all that was then expressed as to the zeal and ability with which Dr. Hills superintends and conducts the asylum.

Northumberland County Asylum.

31 January 1868.

We have this day visited the Asylum, inspected its several wards, offices, and workshops, including the additions and alterations in progress, and with the exception of one man absent on trial, have seen all the patients.

The material statistics we have to record are as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted since last visit, 27th February 1867 - - - - -	34	39	73
Discharged, all but one of each sex recovered - - - - -	16	22	38
Died, all from ordinary causes -	16	7	23
Present numbers on the books -	145	149	294

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The sanitary state of the Asylum is good; the patients last registered as under medical treatment being seven only in each division.

According to the medical journal, the instances of seclusion since the last visit have been 50 in the male division, and 133 in the female, applicable respectively to 10 and 25 patients.

The attendance at Church averages on Sundays about 70, and on week days 40, of each sex. The daily services were commenced in April last. We strongly recommend the purchase, without further delay, of a good harmonium, as essential for the due celebration of Divine service. The instrument now periodically in use, and for that purpose carried to the Church, is the private property of Mr. Wilson.

The aspect of the Church has, since the last visit, been much improved by the introduction into the east window of "Diaphanic" imitation stained glass.

We have to report most favourably of the quiet and orderly demeanour of the patients generally, whose personal condition, as to clothing and otherwise, was very satisfactory.

The ward returns of patients employed show the following results:

Males.	—	Females.	—
Land and gardens -	32	Needlework and knitting.	42
Trades - - -	15	Laundry department -	26
Cleaning wards, &c. -	36	Kitchen and wards -	29
Miscellaneous - -	5	Picking flock - -	25
Total - -	88	Total - -	122

We have nothing upon this occasion specially to report in reference to exercise and recreation, excepting that, for the amusement of the male patients, a bagatelle board has been purchased, and another is in process of being made in the asylum.

Referring to the last report, we have to state as follows:

1. A good external meat larder has been constructed, and proved of great benefit.

2. A new and convenient clothes' store has been provided, by the conversion thereto of a fair-sized room over a pantry, and accessible by a staircase from the old store, which is now available as a second sitting-room for the Steward.

3. The upper parts of the walls of nearly all the corridors have been coloured.

4. Attention has been given to the condition of the waterclosets, noticed as not in complete order.

5. Rules for the guidance of the attendants are suspended in every bath-room, and thermometers have been provided, and are

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used to test the temperature of the water, which is changed for every patient. Such are the general arrangements, and will be the system in future, so soon as a temporary interruption in the supply of water shall have ceased. This interruption, which has for some months occasioned great inconvenience, has arisen from the infiltration of tar gas into the old well, and has rendered necessary the sinking of a new well near the lodge, which has been in partial operation for about a fortnight.

6. In accordance with the suggestion of the Commissioners, a window has been inserted over the urinal in No. 2 male ward. Doors also, with glass above, have been placed between the lavatories and waterclosets in Nos. 1, 2, and 3 male wards, and in female ward No. 2.

7. The additional buildings, of which the plans had been duly approved, are nearly ready for occupation.

8. The consideration of the question of detached infirmaries has been for the present postponed.

Amongst other improvements since the last visit, we may mention the following:

1. Much painting and papering. The attendants'-rooms are now all papered.

2. The general recreation and working-room has been papered, painted, and decorated, and the ceiling coloured, and the room has thus been rendered very cheerful.

3. The appearance of the laundry has been much improved by the colouring of the walls.

We found all the wards and rooms, bed and bedding clean, and in creditable order. The condition generally of the Asylum, and its inmates, is very satisfactory. The patients appeared to be contented, and no one made any complaint.

We noticed that the boiled beef at dinner, of which there was abundance, was very hard and tough, a defect which was attributed by the steward to insufficient cooking, caused by the accidental absence of the stoker, but we are disposed to think that the meat had not been kept for a sufficient time.

We now submit, for the consideration of the committee, the following recommendations:

1. The enlargement of the dark, confined sculleries in Nos. 2 ward, male and female.

2. Additional fire-places in the large new dormitories.

3. The division into compartments of the dormitories referred to by dwarf partitions.

4. The extension of the wash-house, by adding thereto the existing boiler-room, and the construction of a range of building, corresponding to the new workshops in the male side, for the purposes of a sorting and store-rooms, which are much required.

5. Mantlepieces in the day-rooms and dormitories.

Nottingham County and Borough Asylum.

11 February 1868.

We have inspected this asylum, and seen all the patients except two, one of each sex, who are absent on trial. There are now on the books the names of 164 men, and 173 women, total, 337. Sixteen men and 18 women have been admitted since our colleagues' visit on the 24th of last August, and in the same interval, 8 men and 16 women have been discharged, and 11 men and 5 women have died. Of the patients discharged, 21 were recovered. The deaths were all from ordinary causes. In one case an inquest was held on the body of a female patient who was found dead; when it appeared that the cause of death had been epilepsy. The numbers have diminished since the last visit, and there is now in the asylum vacant accommodation for 92 patients, 38 in the male, and 54 in the female division. Many of the vacant rooms are not yet furnished, and it appears that the visitors decline to receive patients from other districts; we think, therefore, that it would be well if the very excellent rooms, now vacant in the wings, were used by some of the present inmates of the old buildings, who in some of the wards are rather crowded, and, who in the basement ward, No. 1, in the female division, are by no means well accommodated. It is proposed to board the floor of the day-room in No. 1 ward, and the gallery has already been done, but no change would make the room in question suitable, and we strongly recommend that the whole of this ward be disused for the present, and that its inmates be transferred to the wings.

The patients at the time of our visit were remarkably free from excitement. Their clothing was generally good and their persons clean. Eleven men wore strong fustian dresses of special and peculiar construction. Five men and 10 women were in bed, but not in consequence of serious bodily illness, and the present sanitary condition of the asylum is satisfactory. There is a large proportion of old chronic imbecile cases, and it would seem that difficulties are found in inducing them to enter upon useful occupations. The numbers regularly employed are very small. Of the men, only 15 work on the land, and 11 at trades, such as tailors, brewers, bakers, upholsterers, and smiths. There are no shoemakers, and even repairs are not done in the asylum.

Of the women, 35 are occupied in the laundry, 7 in the kitchen, and 28 in needlework.

The subject of employment is one of so much importance, that we hope it will receive the early attention of the committee and the superintendent. We recommend that shoemaking, matmaking, carpentering, and other trades, should at once be introduced, and attendants engaged capable of giving instruction in them. The present staff of attendants struck us as being much below the average, consisting of only 9 in the male and 9 in the female division, or in the proportion of about 1 to 19 patients. Prayers are read in the chapel on Sunday, when the average attendance is 57 of the male and 87 of the female sex. On Thurdays, 46 patients of each

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sex are present. No case of restraint is reported since the last visit, but 6 men have been secluded on 43 occasions, and 15 women on 62 occasions. The want of a recreation-room is still greatly felt, and we are glad to learn that the subject has been under the consideration of the visitors, and we hope no further time will be lost.

A portion of the women take exercise in the ornamental grounds, but the number of this sex, who are permitted to walk beyond the asylum precincts, is much smaller than on the male side.

We have again a very satisfactory report to make as to the clean and orderly condition of the wards and bedding. The grounds also are in excellent order, and the whole establishment in a state creditable to the zeal and activity of the superintendent.

Oxford and Berks, Littlemore Asylum.

27 June 1868.

We yesterday visited this Asylum, seeing and speaking to every patient, and inspecting all the wards. The present numbers resident are 477, of whom 211 are men, and 266 are women, and there are besides, 2 women on leave. In addition to these patients, 80 men and 89 women, chargeable to the counties and boroughs in union, are boarded in other asylums, viz:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At Stone - - - -	7	–	7
„ Worcester - - - -	–	44	44
„ Dorset - - - -	43	45	88
„ Fisherton - - - -	30	–	30
Total - -	80	89	169

The weekly charge at these asylums varies; thus, at Stone it is 14 *s.*; at Worcester 12 *s.* 6 *d.*; at the Dorset Asylum 11 *s.* 6 *d.* and 12 *s.* 6 *d.* for different contracts; and at Fisherton, 15 *s.*; at Littlemore, the charge to unions is now 9 *s.* 9 *d.*

Since the visit of our colleagues on the 21st of last December, 35 men and 43 women have been admitted; 46 men and 35 women have been discharged, of whom 12 of each sex were recovered; and 11 men and 18 women have died generally from ordinary causes, but an inquest was held upon the body of an epileptic patient who was suffocated during a fit and found dead upon the floor by the night watch.

The general health is now satisfactory, and we found very few patients in bed; last week, 15 males and 17 females were under medical treatment.

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There is no record of any instance of restraint, and the instances of seclusion are not numerous, and have reference to only three of the male and five of the female patients.

From the returns furnished to us, we find that on Sunday about 80 men and 135 women are present in the chapel, but on weekdays the average number attending Divine service does not exceed 70 of both sexes.

As regards occupation, it appears that last week 133 men and 210 women were usefully employed as follows:—

Men.	—	Women.	—
On the land - -	56	Laundry - - -	38
Trades - - -	7	Kitchen - - -	4
Ward-helpers - -	32	Needlework - -	107
Bedmakers - - -	20	Knitting - - -	4
		Ward-helpers - -	20

There are weekly meetings for purposes of recreation. In summer, these are held in the open air; in winter, the patients are assembled in a large room in the female division.

During our inspection yesterday the patients in both divisions were remarkably free from excitement, and as regards their dress and personal state in a very satisfactory condition. The wards were very clean, and the bedding throughout in the best order.

The dinners yesterday consisted of rhubarb puddings, about half of which were baked, the rest being steamed. It is only during the summer months that rhubarb is added to the suet puddings, which still form the dinners on two days in the week. The total amount of animal food allowed for each patient during the week is 36 ounces for men and women, uncooked, and including bone. If we deduct one-third of this quantity for bone and waste in cooking, it will leave only 24 ounces of cooked meat for each sex, a proportion of animal food below the average in most county asylums. We, therefore, hope that the committee will see fit to amend the dietary in this respect, and at the same time to give directions for the supply of butter instead of the dripping, which is still given for breakfast and supper, and which continues to be a source of great dissatisfaction to the patients.

Amongst the statutory inquiries, we have given special attention to the one relating to the staff of attendants and nurses. Exclusively of one head attendant in each division, there are 14 ordinary attendants of either sex, or in the proportion of about one to 14 male patients, and for the women of less than one to 18 patients. We are clearly of opinion, that as regards the latter class the staff is inadequate, and that at least two additional nurses are required. In the reception ward containing 45 patients, there are only two nurses constantly on duty; the head nurse is nominally attached to this ward, but as there is no matron she has the general supervision of the female division and the cutting out of all the clothing, so that she ought not

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to be relied on for the performance of ward duties. In the helpless ward also, there are 38 patients and only two nurses, and there is no supernumary attendant available to supply the place of any one absent on leave, or in consequence of illness. The women's wages range from 14 *l.* to 18 *l.*, but the greater proportion of them are only getting the former sum.

The arrangements for night nursing are very satisfactory, there being two attendants exclusively devoted to this duty in each division.

Referring to the recommendations made at the last visit, and on several former occasions, we learn with satisfaction that the committee have now determined to erect works for the supply of gas throughout the institution.

The fixing of hand-rails on the staircases, and the substitution of fenders for the old fire-guards, has also been commenced, and although it has not yet been found practicable to change the body linen of all the patients twice a week, a large proportion of them have now this very necessary advantage.

Notwithstanding that there is an ample supply of both hot and cold water, as many as three patients are still bathed in the same bath; we, therefore, strongly urge immediate attention to the suggestions made on this subject at the last visit, and further, that the handles of all the hot-water taps, now accessible to patients in the dormitories, be made moveable, and placed in charge of the attendants. Fatal occurrences in other asylums owing to the neglect of this precaution, induce us to regard its adoption as a matter of pressing importance.

With respect to the erection of an adequate and suitable chapel, to the lowering and enlarging of the several ward windows, and the introduction of tables, settees, chairs, and other furniture of a domestic kind, and to the supply of means for regular amusement and recreation in the wards, and to the planting of the south-eastern airing-courts, nothing has been done. We were again forcibly struck with the bare, cheerless, and unsuitable character of the male probation ward, from the windows of which no view can be obtained, and within which there is nothing whatever to engage or interest the patients.

In the month of April last, the overcrowded state of many of the dormitories in both divisions was relieved by the removal of 30 men to Fisherton, and 21 women to the Dorset Asylum, and at present there appears to be in all instances a minimum proportion of 500 cubic feet of space per bed. There are now vacancies for 9 men and 15 women.

Mr. Sankey, who has succeeded Mr. Ley as superintendent, has been unremitting in the discharge of his onerous duties, and has hitherto had no medical assistant, but a house surgeon has now been appointed, and will shortly come into residence.

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

8 August 1868.

Upon our visit to the Asylum yesterday we inspected its several wards and offices, and, with the exception of two patients of each sex, absent on trial, and a woman of the criminal class, who escaped within the last six months and has not been traced, saw all the patients, 490 in number. We have repeated our visit to-day, for the purpose of completing our inspection and inquiries.

The changes in the patients since the visit of our colleagues, 12th November last, and their present numbers, are shown by the following tabular statement:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	50	49	99
Discharged and removed - -	12	28	40
„ of whom recovered	11	20	31
Died - - - - -	22	19	41
Present number on books - -	230	260	490

The deaths were from the following causes:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis - - -	5	3	8
Chronic disease of brain - -	3	–	3
Epilepsy - - - -	3	1	4
Pulmonary consumption - -	2	7	9
Senile decay - - - -	6	5	11
Other ordinary causes - -	3	2	5
Suicide - - - - -	1	–	1

In the case of suicide, wherein a male patient shot himself under circumstances duly reported, and in the case of a female patient, for special reasons communicated to our Board, rendering a judicial inquiry desirable, and wherein the verdict was "disease of the heart," inquests were held.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is good, the patients last registered as under medical treatment, including all taking medicine of any kind, being 19 of each sex.

According to the medical journal, since the last visit 38 men and the same number of women have been secluded, the former altogether on 191, and the latter on 785 occasions. It is to be observed, however, that all cases of sick and infirm, and bed-ridden patients,

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locked into their rooms during the day to prevent the intrusion of others, are entered under the head of seclusion.

The ward returns relative to employment show the following results:—

Males.		Females.	
Agriculture - -	107	Sewing and knitting -	81
Trades - - -	64	Laundry department -	32
Wards, &c. - - -	27	Kitchen - - -	5
		Wards - - -	56
Total - -	198	Total - -	174

Pending the enlargement of the Chapel, which originally contained 216 sittings, and will, when the extension in progress is completed, accommodate 393 persons, Divine service is performed in the wards.

In reference to out-door exercise, we find, upon inquiry, that beside the numbers walking regularly in the well-kept grounds, and the garden and farm, about 60 patients of each sex are taken out for country walks once a week.

Ample and judicious provision is made for the recreation and amusement of the patients, including dramatic entertainments, vocal and instrumental music, magic lantern exhibitions, and weekly dances. Amongst other advantages the patients have the enjoyment and benefit of frequent performances of a well-trained brass band of 12 officers and attendants, organised by Mr. Ley.

The staff of attendants appears to be adequate. The ward attendants in the male and female division respectively, are 16 and 21 in number. The former are assisted by eight artizans and workmen, and the latter by two laundry maids. There are three night attendants, one on the male side and two on the female. There is also a sempstress.

In the male division the ward attendants are under the immediate supervision and direction of a head attendant. On the female side the arrangement is not so satisfactory, there being only a matron, and no person in the capacity of head attendant.

We are informed by Mr. Ley that the present matron has sent in her resignation, and we submit, for the consideration of the committee of visitors, the expediency of availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, of appointing, in lieu of a matron, a housekeeper and head female attendant. Such a course is now frequently adopted, and with satisfactory results, in Asylums of this magnitude.

The patients of both sexes, at the time of our visit, were generally quiet and orderly, and their personal condition, as to clothing and otherwise, was creditable to the attendants in charge.

The dietary has been improved since the last visit, by a material increase in the weekly allowance of meat. The dinner to day consisted of an ample quantity of roast pork, potatoes, and cabbage, with bread and beer.

We

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We cannot speak too favourably of the condition in which we found the several wards, day-rooms, and dormitories, and the beds and bedding throughout the asylum.

Large additions have, since the last visit, been made to the means of personal washing, and we were particularly struck with the completeness of the present arrangements.

Beside the fixed basins in the lavatories there is now a most liberal supply of ordinary domestic washstands and toilet articles, which are in daily use. The average number of basins, &c. provided in the entire asylum is one to two patients.

The bathing arrangements are very satisfactory, each patient having fresh water. The number of baths in the general bath-room in the basement of the female division, has lately been increased from four to eight. A similar addition would, we think, be very desirable on the male side.

In further reference to the arrangements for the personal comfort of the patients, we have to observe, that the number of waterclosets on the ground floor wards is, at present, inadequate.

We have to report the following alterations and improvements since the last visit, viz.:—

1. The removal of the walls between the day-rooms and dining-rooms in ward No. 6 in each division, the conversion of those wards of the sculleries into lavatories, and the insertion of plate glass in 30 doors in male and female wards, Nos. 5 and 6.

2. The conversion of two single rooms into a recess in No. 5 male dormitory on the upper floor.

3. The opening in the upper wards No. 1 on each side of three fireplaces, previously bricked up, and of an additional fireplace in No. 1 lower female ward.

4. The introduction of machinery for washing and mangling in the laundry, and the better ventilation of the laundry by means of louvres in the roof.

5. A considerable addition to the number of arm chairs in the infirmary wards.

A sunshade is much needed in the southern female airing ground, and we think that it would be a material improvement if this ground, which is somewhat encroached upon by the extension of the Chapel, were enlarged by the addition of the strip of garden to the east.

There is, at present, vacant space in the Asylum for 14 men and 18 women, and when the building is fully occupied, the total accommodation will be as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Beds in associated dormitories -	195	219	414
„ single rooms - -	50	57	107
Total - -	245	276	521

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The land, the property of the Asylum, including the site of the buildings and airing-courts, does not exceed 30 acres in extent, of which not more than 16 acres are available for cultivation as farm or garden. So limited a quantity of land would be inadequate to the requirements of any Asylum containing as many as 500 patients, and the deficiency is a much more serious defect, where, as in the present case, the majority of the patients belong to the agricultural class; and we desire strongly to urge upon the Committee of Visitors, the importance of acquiring, for the purposes of the Asylum, by purchase or lease, or renting by the year, an adequate quantity of additional land.

The ordinary charge for maintenance is now 10*s.* 2½*d.* per week.

The condition and management of the Asylum are now very satisfactory, and highly creditable to Mr. Ley, the Superintendent.

Somerset County Asylum.

16 and 18 May 1868.

Since the visit of our colleagues on the 2nd of last December, 50 men and 54 women have been admitted, 27 men and 24 women have been discharged, of whom 43 were recovered, and 18 men and 14 women have died, leaving on the books this day the names of 237 male and 304 female patients. Of these 22 males and 23 females are chargeable to the Bath borough, and two males and one female belong to Bridgwater.

The deaths were all from ordinary causes, except in the case of a man who committed suicide by hanging; an inquest was held on the body, and no blame was attributed to the attendants of the asylum.

We have visited all parts of the asylum, and personally examined every patient. They were, on the whole, free from excitement, and we thought that the inmates of No. 3, or what are known as the "refractory" wards, in each division were unusually quiet and orderly. The ward in which there was the most excitement, and where the condition of the inmates was the least satisfactory, was No. 1, on the women's side. Here many of the patients had old and ragged dresses, and presented, generally, a disorderly and untidy appearance. We thought also that the means for occupation and amusement were deficient. There are now 65 women in this ward, many of them recently admitted, and as many as 14 epileptics with only three nurses, a staff obviously insufficient to give them proper attendance and training. The ventilation in this ward was very imperfect, and we would strongly urge the importance of at once making the requisite alterations in the windows, both in the gallery and in the single rooms. In other wards also we noticed the same deficiency in the means for thorough ventilation, but in No. 4 ward, where the windows have been altered, the air was pure. Means for the admission of fresh air into the dining-hall are urgently needed, and

and we have suggested that ventilators should be introduced near the floor in the rooms recently constructed, in the roof which now only receive air from skylights in the ceiling. We hope that this important matter will receive early attention, and that the ventilation of the whole asylum will be improved. What seems to us to be required, is simply to insert in the lower part of the windows frames which can be opened wide, and to place ventilators near the floor in the waterclosets and bath-rooms.

Some of the bath-rooms are greatly in need of paint, and require to be kept in a more orderly state; the same observation applies to nearly all the waterclosets. As regards the bathing of the patients, it appears that about four clean and two dirty patients are usually bathed in the same water; a most objectionable arrangement.

A very careful register is kept in the medical journal, from which we gather the following facts: upwards of 100 patients of each sex attend chapel on Sunday, and somewhat more than that number are present on week days and at evening prayers; 14 males and 40 females went to the parish church last Sunday.

The school attendance comprises 31 men and 30 women. As regards useful employment, about 115 men and 144 women are regularly occupied in various ways.

The record of dirty and destructive cases was last week as follows: dirty 6 males, 10 females; wet 11 males and 12 females; violent 1 male, 1 female; noisy 12 males, 14 females; destructive 2 males, 7 females. Only one patient was reported to have been secluded. The patients secluded since the last visit have been 11 in the male and 7 in the female division, the total amount of seclusion being 428 hours in the former and 85 hours in the latter. One woman was restrained on one occasion for four hours, to prevent her from stripping off her clothes.

There are 26 patients of each sex under medical treatment. Generally, however, the patients are in good health, making allowances for the somewhat large proportion of old, paralytic, and feeble cases.

All the beds were clean, but there are 13 in the male and 8 in the female division having canvass stretchers only, without any mattresses; these should, we think, be supplied. We suggest that hair mattresses in three divisions should be used. We have made some inquiries regarding the stock of clothing in store. The steward appears to have none in his care, and it is clear that there is a serious deficiency in this respect which should be supplied without delay, and the stock be increased until there are at least two suits for each patient.

The staff of attendants and nurses, exclusive of workmen, tradesmen, and laundry servants, consists of 13 in male and 19 in the female wards, or in the proportion of about 1 to 18 for men, and 1 to 16 for women.* Supplementing these, there are four farm labourers, two carpenters, two tailors, one shoemaker, and one plumber,

* These numbers include the head and night attendants in both divisions, and the workwomen and schoolmistress employed in the women's wards.

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plumber, also three laundry maids. All these have charge to some extent of the patients, who work with them respectively; we think, however, this staff of attendants much below what is requisite for the due care of the patients. On the men's side, for wards 1 and 2, in which there are 101 patients, there are only three attendants.

We had no complaints from the patients of harshness or rough usage, and our impression was very favourable as to the kindness with which they are treated.

There have been several additions and alterations. Two rooms have been constructed in the roof over the male infirmary which will accommodate 22 patients, and similar arrangements are in progress in the women's wards. The new wards for men are nearly finished, and will afford excellent accommodation. Dr. Boyd has suggested that this wing shall be used for the reception of private patients paying moderate sums. This plan seems to us a very desirable one, as such accommodation is greatly needed in this part of England, there being many persons in the middle classes who are unable to afford the charges made in licensed houses.

We saw the patients at dinner in the hall on Saturday, and this day they have been assembled in a large tent which has been put up in front of the asylum, to the number of about 130 men and 150 women, who seemed greatly to enjoy the change, and who behaved in the most orderly manner. We noticed that the food was excellent on both days.

During the meal to-day the asylum band attended, and performed a selection of music in a very creditable manner, under the direction of the steward.

Dr. Boyd is still here, but he will finally resign his appointment on the 1st of July, when Dr. Medlicott, who has been appointed as his successor, will enter upon his duties, and be assisted by Dr. Bath.

The various books and records continue to be kept with the greatest attention and skill, and the patients have the advantage of the best medical care.

Stafford County Asylum.

31 July 1868.

In the course of yesterday and this day we have inspected the several wards of the Asylum, and its offices, workshops, and premises, including the farm.

The following tabular statement shows the changes in the patients since the visit of our colleagues, 1st November last, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	107	103	210
Discharged and removed - -	52	119	171
„ of whom recovered	30	37	67
„ „ transferred to Burntwood - - -	20	80	100
Died (all from ordinary causes)	44	23	67
Present numbers on books -	254	247	501
„ of whom absent on trial	1	–	1

The assigned causes of death were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis - - -	16	3	19
Apoplexy and disease of brain	12	10	22
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	1	2
Phthisis and disease of lungs -	4	4	8
Disease of the heart - -	1	2	3
Other causes - - - -	10	3	13

No inquest has been held since the last visit. Few post-mortem examinations are made, the bodies of patients deceased being generally removed by their friends, to whom due notices of their approaching death are given.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum, wherein there has not, since the last visit, been any case of epidemic disorder, is at present very good. Seven men and three women only are registered as under medical treatment. We find, however, upon inquiry, that a considerable number of other patients, including many epileptics, are taking medicine regularly. We are of opinion that the names of all such patients should be duly entered in the medical journal.

There has not during the past year been any instance of seclusion.

The attendance at Divine service in the Chapel, according to the latest ward returns, were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sundays - - - - -	157	147	304
Week days - - - -	131	134	265

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The records of employment show the following results:—

	Males.		Females.
Agriculture - -	74	Sewing and knitting -	104
Trades - - -	27	Laundry department -	23
Wards and offices -	47	Wards and offices -	10
Other - - - -	11		
Total - - -	159	Total - - -	137

The ordinary charge for maintenance, which is the same as at Burntwood, is 9*s*., and that for out-county patients 14*s*., per week.

The Asylum, which is estimated to accommodate 500 patients, is, as will be observed, now full. Vacancies, however, will shortly be created by the removal to Burntwood of a number of harmless and imbecile patients, who are transferred thither, from time to time, as occasion requires. No pauper lunatics are sent in the first instance to Burntwood. The cases for transfer are selected by Dr. Bower.

The staff of attendants is as follows:—

Male Division.		Female Division.	
Head - - - -	1		
Ordinary - - -	20	Ordinary - - -	21
Night - - -	1	Night - - -	1

In reference to the observations in the last Report, as to the insufficiency of the remuneration to secure and retain the services of properly qualified attendants, we have satisfaction in stating that the scale of wages has been raised in both divisions. The present staff of day attendants appears to be adequate. There is still, however, only one night attendant on each side.

Considering the large number of recent and acute cases received into this asylum, and by the fact, communicated to us by Dr. Bower, that as many as 70 of the present patients are of suicidal propensities, we are strongly of opinion that an additional attendant in each division is required for the proper supervision and nursing of the patients during the night. We trust, therefore, that this important matter will be reconsidered by the Committee of Visitors.

The patients generally, at the time of our visits, were quiet and orderly, and their personal condition upon the whole was satisfactory. The exceptions were in the wards in the respective divisions occupied by patients of the worst class. The excitement of the female

female patients of that class was in some measure attributable to the excessive congregation of numbers in ward No. 7, in consequence of ward No. 1 being in course of painting and renovation, and the inmates for a time distributed over wards Nos. 3, 7, and 8.

As regards out-door exercise, we find that about 40 women are taken out for walks in the country on five days in the week, and that from 60 to 70 working men enjoy this privilege on Sundays.

With the above exceptions, however, the patients of both sexes are, as a general rule, restricted for exercise to their airing-courts. We are satisfied that more extended exercise, on more frequent occasions, and comprising much larger numbers, would produce a very beneficial effect, and materially promote the health and orderly habits and demeanour of the patients generally.

We have to report very favourably, as heretofore, of the cleanliness and good order of the several day-rooms and dormitories, beds and bedding.

We think, at the same time, that the wards generally would be materially improved in comfort and aspect by the introduction of more furniture of an ordinary domestic kind, and simple decorations and objects of interest.

The dining hall is nicely decorated, and we saw therein at dinner 190 male patients, all of whom conducted themselves remarkably well.

The basement wards on each side are in course of being painted in bright and cheerful colours.

In the course of our inspection we saw the arrangements in operation for deodorising and utilising the sewage, the whole of which, as well from the asylum as the adjoining county gaol, is distributed by gravitation over the grass land of the asylum.

There was little or no offensive odour perceptible; and in illustration of the pecuniary advantage derived, we may state that about 68 tons of hay have, in this exceptionally dry summer, been harvested from the 25 acres of land thus irrigated.

Dr. Bower continues to devote his best attention to the management of the Asylum and the care and benefit of its inmates.

Burntwood (Staffordshire) Asylum.

20 May 1868.

Since this Asylum was visited on the 2nd of last November, 81 patients have been admitted, 21 males and 60 females; 2 males have been discharged recovered; and, from ordinary causes, such as paralysis, phthisis, and senile decay, 4 males and 2 females have died. No inquest has been held in any case. All the admissions have been transfers from Stafford excepting one, a pauper male belonging to the Borough of Lynn, who was received on Saturday last. This is the first out-county patient; the charge for such being 14 *s.* a week, and the average charge for Staffordshire patients during the past year having been 9 *s.* 5½ *d.*

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In the asylum to-day we have found 175 males and 124 females, altogether 299 patients, a large proportion in both divisions being epileptic and elderly. All were very quiet; there was no excitement anywhere; and the condition of the wards generally was very satisfactory. The female wing appears to have had the advantage (which indeed was referred to at the last visit) of completion under supervision of the county surveyor; and the contrast it presents to the male wing, where not only the skirtings and plasterings have given way in every direction, but, as was described by the Visiting Commissioners two years ago, the floors throughout have had to be strengthened, is remarkable. Owing to this circumstance the papering and painting of the male wing are as yet only imperfectly finished, and considerable repairs will be needed before the decoration of it is complete. When, however, this is accomplished, judging from the present cheerful aspect of such portions of the female wing as are occupied, the accommodation on both sides afforded by this asylum, will be of a superior description; homely indeed, and domestic in its character and the arrangement of the wards; but comfortable throughout, and suitable not alone for the class and kind of inmates now here, but for patients a little above the pauper, who might be received to a limited extent, with very great advantage as well to the asylum itself as to the particular class of the insane to whom we refer, and whom there are such scanty and inadequate means of making any kind of provision for in other existing asylums.

The space available, when both wings are ready for occupation, will in the opinion of Dr. Davis accommodate easily 530 patients, taking 10 more for the female than for the male division; and we think it very desirable that the repairs, painting and papering, and supply of furniture, should now be proceeded with and carried to completion, with as little further delay as may be possible. The supply of water is now ample.

There are still many grave deficiencies among the men's clothing, which require immediate attention; but subject to this remark their personal appearance was satisfactory. Of the women we have a favourable report in this respect to make, and can hardly speak too highly of the effective way in which, by means of a pleasant colour and papering throughout, in all the single rooms as well as the associated dormitories, bedside carpets and other homely appliances, a domestic character is given to their wards. At our next visit we shall hope to have the same report to make of the men's wing; and in the day-rooms of both we should recommend that a covering of linoleum should be laid down. We think also that the books, papers, and other means of employment and amusement in the wards, of which we are assured that there is ample supply, should be more readily within reach and constantly available for use.

As to regular daily employment we find that about 44 of the 124 women, and from 90 to 100 of the 175 men, have some kind of daily occupation; but of these there are only 22 men employed in the grounds and 5 on the farm, and this number might be profitably increased if there were more land under cultivation. We desire, therefore, strongly to repeat the recommendation made at the last visit

visit for such arrangement with the tenant who still holds a lease of part of the land as will place the entire estate under control of the visitors. Considerable progress in planting and laying out has been made, since the last visit, in two of the airing-courts, where temporary screens or sunshades should now be provided; and no time will be lost in similarly completing the other airing-courts, and rendering them, with their cheerful outlooks over a fine range of country, available for all the patients. Appendix (E.)

The numbers of the inmates to whom the privilege of country walks beyond these courts is extended appears to be about 40 of the women twice a week (and sometimes oftener), and 84 of the men on Sundays only. There are regular associated entertainments, such as dances in the winter months, and pic-nics and rural excursions in the summer, besides the ordinary out-door games, at which a fair proportion of both sexes attend. The average attendance at chapel in the Sunday services is 130 men and 70 women.

Since the last visit there has been no restraint and no seclusion, neither having been resorted to, we should add, since the asylum was opened. No one was in bed to-day on either side, and the return of wet and dirty last night was only 2 among the men and one among the women; which, considering the number of the epileptic and feeble here, we think creditable to the attendants. We have been favourably impressed, indeed, by this visit altogether, and it seems to us that Dr. Davis is discharging his duties efficiently. The case books, however, require greater attention.

Suffolk County Asylum.

21 February 1868.

Since our colleagues' visit on the 13th February 1867, 61 males and 72 female patients have been admitted; 47 males and 56 females have been discharged, and 29 males and 25 females have died, leaving in the asylum this day 172 men and 224 women; total, 396. In the course of our inspection we have seen every patient, and have visited all the wards and offices. Throughout the utmost tranquillity and order prevailed, and no one was secluded. The personal condition of the patients was, in the female division, quite satisfactory, but in some cases we thought the men required more attention, and we are of opinion that, especially as regards the male patients, the staff of attendants is inadequate, there being, including the head attendant, and a man who works with the patients out of doors, but has no duties in the house, only nine for 172 patients, or at about the proportion of one to 19. For the women the proportion is somewhat larger, there being one nurse to about 18 patients. We beg strongly to urge the employment of a larger staff, and also the appointment of a night attendant in each division. We would also suggest that, in the infirmary and imbecile wards on the men's side, married attendants should be appointed whose wives should assist them in their duties. As respects the employment of night attendants, it may be well to observe that we are not aware that any asylum of this magnitude is unprovided with this important protec-

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tion. No restraint seems to have been used since the last visit, but 9 males and 4 females have been secluded; the men on 12, and the women on six occasions. Only two men and one woman were in bed to-day, but not in consequence of any serious bodily illness, indeed the asylum is in a very healthy state, and only two of each sex were last week reported to be under medical treatment. There is, however, a somewhat large proportion of feeble cases, and the mortality has been greater than usual, the causes of death all appear to have been of an ordinary nature. The dinners to-day consisted of roast and boiled meat, with potatoes, bread, and beer, but dinners of this description are only given five times a fortnight. Soup or pudding being allowed on the other days, the former twice and the latter twice a week. This dietary is certainly inferior to that of most other county asylums, and we have now especially referred to it because we thought some of the men looked feeble and under fed.

We may add, also, that in both divisions complaints were made to us in regard to the diet. Other complaints, however, there were none, and many spoke with the utmost gratitude of the kindness and consideration shown to them by Dr. Kirkman.

From a return we have received, it appears that from 100 to 120 of the men, and about 150 of the women are regularly and usefully employed. Of the former, 50 work on the land, 4 are shoemakers, 3 tailors, 3 carpenters, and 40 assist in the wards. There are generally 26 women in the laundry, 8 in the kitchen, 10 clean vegetables, 30 are cleaners in the wards, 6 work in the garden, and 60 are occupied as dressmakers. Neither the whole of the men's clothes, nor the shoes for both sexes are made in the asylum, and we have suggested the engagement of a paid shoemaker and tailor, who should be bound to instruct patients in those trades, and by whose assistance we have no doubt all the clothing could easily be supplied. A sewing machine would also be found most useful. We found the wards throughout, but more especially on the women's side, in very good order, and all the rooms were clean and well ventilated. Numerous improvements have been effected since the last visit, and many of the suggestions then made have been attended to. Thus, all the bed-rooms have been boarded in the female division, and much papering has been done in both. The small dark bed-room in one of the wards has had a new window placed in it, and the two small windows in No. 2 day-room have been greatly enlarged. Other additions have been made in the way of comfortable furniture, &c., but no steps have been taken to lay on gas, nor have any new baths been put up. It is proposed, we believe, to fix one or two Stourbridge clay baths shortly, but we learn from Dr. Kirkman that the visitors have hitherto refused to entertain the question of laying on gas. We deem it to be a matter of the utmost importance, both as regards safety, comfort, and economy, and we therefore take leave again to urge the subject upon their attention.

Divine service is performed as usual; no harmonium or organ has yet been obtained.

In the course of our inquiries respecting the discharge of patients, we learn that, when absent on trial, no pecuniary allowance is made to them under the permissive powers of the Act.

We

We look upon this species of assistance as being of so much value in the final cure of patients, and in enabling them to live comfortably whilst in search of work, that we hope the visitors will, in future, see fit to avail themselves of it.

We have, in conclusion, again to report favourably of the general condition of the institution, and of the zeal and ability with which Dr. Kirkman continues to exercise the duties of his office.

The observations of the committee of visitors on the foregoing Report, which were not transmitted until the month of July, were in the form of the following resolutions:—

"*Attendants.*—The committee are of opinion that night attendants are unadvisable, but that, with a view to carry out the remarks of the Commissioners, the committee will advise upon the best plan to be adopted for increasing the number of the attendants in the asylum.

"*Tradesmen.*—That, under the present state and circumstances of the house, it is not practicable to carry out the suggestion of the Commissioners further than the employment of shoemakers and tailors as is now adopted.

"*Baths.*—That a general order be given to Dr. Kirkman to carry out the suggestions made in the Report.

"*Gas.*—That the committee can see no reason for altering the opinion frequently arrived at, that it is inexpedient to introduce gas into an old house like the present.

"*Harmonium.*—That an harmonium be provided.

"*Diet.*—That the house committee be requested to consider the question of an amended diet, and to make such alterations as they may find desirable.

"*Allowance to Patients when out on Trial for Health.*—The allowance has been made in this asylum when considered necessary.

"In consequence of the want of accommodation for the pauper lunatics likely to be received into the asylum, the committee agreed to report to the quarter sessions that it has become absolutely necessary to make immediate provision for such further accommodation.

"*N.B.*—With a view to meet the subject of this Report, a general adjourned sessions for the county is appointed to be held on the 21st of September next."

Surrey County Asylum, Wandsworth.

3 July 1868.

Yesterday and to-day we have gone over every part of this asylum, and of the patients, who are in number 913, 411 males and 502 females, have seen all but 5, 1 male and 4 females; these being, at present, absent on leave.

The building is still overcrowded, both in dormitories and day-rooms, there being only three patients less than were seen at the last visit, notwithstanding the removals to Brookwood since that date. But, allowing for this, we think the condition of the patients

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satisfactory, and that the state of the asylum generally is very creditable to its management. The increased comfort and cheerfulness of the wards, by means, chiefly, of additions to the furniture and decorations, supplied at the smallest cost by a judicious use of the labour of the inmates, has been steadily carried out; and the result is seen in the quieter demeanour and improved personal appearance of the patients. There were a few noisy women in the worst female wards, but, with this exception, there was marked absence of excitement everywhere, and the clothing in both divisions was in a fair state, indicating care on the part of the attendants and nurses.

It is extremely desirable that there should be no relaxation of the efforts which thus far have proved so successful, but that, by continued and unceasing application of them to the wards occupied by patients of the worst class, every part of the asylum may be brought under the same better influences. A good deal requires still to be done to assimilate the male to the female epileptic wards, and to bring Nos. 1, 2, and 3 on the male side (the last especially) up to the now high mark of the rest of that division.

The changes since our colleagues were here on the 31st of May in last year have comprised 270 admissions, 208 discharges, and 65 deaths; the proportions of male and female being, under the first head, 144 and 126; under the second, 110 and 98; and under the third, 37 and 28. Of the discharges 162 were removals to Brookwood; 81 of each sex having been transferred to that asylum, and 41 were recoveries. One of the deaths was the result of a fall; and in this case, and three others of sudden occurrence, inquests were held, the particulars being communicated to Whitehall; the principal causes of the rest of the deaths having been general palsy and other diseases of the brain; phthisis, and other disorders of the lungs; diseases of the heart and intestines, and senile decay. The health of the asylum is very good at present, only six in each division being in bed to-day (there were seven yesterday); and the entire numbers taking medicine, including those affected by very slight temporary ailments, being 17 men and 14 women.

Other entries in the medical journals give satisfactory indication of improvement in the habits of the inmates. The total number of patients secluded since the end of last May has been 37, and this has included 12 labouring under epileptic seizures; the number of instances having been 115, of which 99 were among the women, and 16 among the men. There have been three cases of restraint, all for surgical reasons; and 24 other patients are recorded, in compliance with a suggestion at the last visit, as having worn locked gloves on various occasions, for surgical reasons or destructive propensities. The return of wet and dirty beds from every part of the building last night was 58, of which only 8 were dirty; and the straw beds have been reduced to 17. In place of coir and straw mattresses, hair has been extensively substituted since the last visit; loose coir pillows have been judiciously provided for epileptics; and in the mattress-making an additional means of employment has been found for many of the formerly unoccupied patients, who are also able to busy themselves in stuffing cushions for chairs and settees.

Adverting

Adverting to matters which were the subject of remark in the last entry, we observed in progress to-day the conversion of the old female visiting gallery into seven single rooms, another visiting place being obtained by covering in the space adjoining, and it is intended to make the same addition of single rooms on the men's side. It is manifest, however, that this will be a quite inadequate provision for the want remarked upon by our colleagues, and we desire very strongly to repeat their suggestion for larger additions in this respect, whereby the advantages of the asylum might be opened to larger numbers of recent cases. What we have further observed at our visit leads us also greatly to regret that no step seems yet to have been taken towards the provision of a general recreation-hall, so constructed as to be available also both as dining-hall and work-room, and hardly more needed for these special purposes than as a relief to the ordinary day-rooms. Appendix (E.)

Of other suggestions made on that occasion we have to report that, though there has yet been no addition to the staff of attendants, another laundry-maid is to be engaged immediately; that rules for bathing have been suspended in a every bath-room; that regulations have been placed in the reception wards concerning the condition of patients on admission; and that a beginning has been made towards the better supply, which is much wanted, of washing materials in the dormitories.

Of other improvements since last year's visit it is to be added that, throughout the asylum, there has been a division or partition of watercloset seats; that linoleum has been laid down in the day-rooms as well as the galleries; that flower-baskets, fern-cases, vases, and statuettes, all very pretty and ornamental, have been plentifully supplied to the majority of the galleries and day-rooms; that more birds have been introduced, and there is now in No. 1 male ward a good aviary; that, in the female airing-court of the old buildings, six trees have been planted, an example we hope to find followed more extensively, both here and in various portions of the estate, where walks shaded by trees would be of inexpressible value to the inmates; that important improvements have been lately made in the well; and that additional buildings have been constructed on the farm.

Generally, as to employment and recreation, the old arrangements appear to be continued. The numbers usefully employed are still very limited, not averaging more than 233 males and 250 females, or 483 altogether; but it is to be remembered that there are nearly 250 of both sexes whom physical inability prevents from going beyond their airing-courts, and as many as 82 who never even leave their wards. It would be, of course, extremely desirable that the former number should be diminished, if possible, and experiment might be made of drafting small parties of them, from time to time, into the excursions that are permitted into the grounds. These latter, too, we think, should be made with more regularity and frequency. The same returns suggest the desirability, also, of as liberal a provision as possible for amusement in the wards themselves; and as there are no bagatelle-boards in the female division, it would be well to introduce them. At present the numbers who

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attend the associated amusements are about 480, being limited altogether to the working patients; and laudable exertions appear to be made to render these as various and attractive as they can be made. There were theatricals and concerts and dances in the winter; there is a good attendants' band, to which brass instruments have been recently supplied; and the proposed summer entertainments will include tea parties on the lawn, with music and dancing. We should add that we saw dinner served yesterday, and were pleased by the liberality and variety of the provision made according to the wants of the several classes of the patients.

Some further suggestions have been made by us in the course of this visit in connection with employment, especially as to shoemaking, and instruction in this and other trades; and also having reference to the better protection of articles of danger in use in the galleries; as to which we entertain no doubt that prompt attention will be given, and with the same success that has followed the many zealous and active exertions made, during Dr. Bigg's superintendence of the asylum, to add to its efficiency in all its departments and promote the welfare of the patients. With one exception, no complaints whatever were made to us, yesterday or to-day; and, in regard to this exception, which was that of a patient in the male division (C. B.), who addressed the most unfounded statements to us in the most horrible language, and whose daily outbreaks in the ward have the worst possible effect on the rest of its inmates, we recommend, for the consideration of the committee, the desirability, on every account, that this patient should be removed to Fisherton House.

Surrey County Asylum (Brookwood).

20 and 21 November 1868.

In the course of our visits to the asylum yesterday and this day, we have personally examined every patient, and have inspected all the wards and offices.

With some exceptions in the female division, the patients were generally quiet and orderly, and their clothing and personal condition on the whole satisfactory. We found no one in seclusion. A fair proportion of the women were engaged in needlework, and we noticed in both divisions a good supply of games and other means of amusement. The stock of entertaining books, however, appeared to be very scanty, and book-shelves are much needed in each ward. The average number of patients usefully employed seems from the returns to be about 133 in the male, and 180 in the female division.

Of the men, about 73 work on the land, and 20 are occupied in trades, such as tailors, shoemakers, bricklayers, painters, engineers, &c. The rest find employment as ward-helpers, or coal-carriers.

Of the women, there are 27 regularly at work in the laundry, and 8 in the kitchen, and between 40 and 50 assist in cleaning vegetables; employment is found for the others in sewing, knitting, netting, bookbinding, &c.

The

The school is well attended, and as many as 29 men and 52 women were engaged there last week.

The chapel services are continued as usual, there being two services on Sunday. The attendance comprises about two-thirds of the whole number of patients; but the building is not large enough to hold the numbers who would attend, and this evil will, of course, increase when the asylum is quite full. The daily prayers are read in a portion of the workshops, and here again there is not room for the patients who could and ought to attend.

There are about 50 Roman Catholics here, and for them a priest visits every Sunday and reads mass.

The admissions since our colleagues' visit on the 12th December 1867, comprise 144 men and 196 women; and within the same interval 32 men and 33 women have been discharged, of whom 53 were recovered; and 25 men and 21 women have died. These changes leave in the asylum this day 231 men and 286 women, total, 517; and there are still 98 vacant beds in the male, and 35 in the female division.

The bodily health of the inmates at the present time is satisfactory, and only seven patients are now registered as being under medical treatment.

Five of each sex were in bed yesterday.

The deaths which have occurred since the last visit were, with two exceptions, from ordinary causes. In those cases inquests were held. In one instance the patient died from epilepsy, and in the other from the effects of scalds in a bath, administered, through the negligence of the attendant, by another patient. For this neglect the attendant was dismissed.

The use of seclusion has been confined to three female patients, and it was only employed on 14 occasions.

We found the whole of the wards clean and well ventilated, and the beds and bedding in the best order.

Some of the day-rooms on the men's side have already been papered, and we believe that ultimately a similar improvement will be made throughout.

The furniture is of the best kind.

It has been found that in proportion to the dormitory accommodation, which provides for 650 patients, the day space is inadequate, and the committee of visitors have had under their consideration plans for an enlargement or widening of the galleries attached to the south wards on the ground-floor. We believe that these plans will shortly be submitted to our Board.

The want of a general recreation and dining-hall continues to be felt, and we are glad to find that Dr. Brushfield has brought the subject under the consideration of the committee of visitors.

The dinners yesterday consisted of soup and baked pudding. The latter was excellent, but the soup did not appear to be liked by the patients, and it would seem desirable to consider whether the substitution of stew for this dinner would not be advisable.

A considerable quantity of land, nearly 30 acres, has been brought under cultivation since the last visit, and a good supply of vegetables has been obtained. We regret to observe, however, that

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the large women's airing-court remains in a very neglected and disorderly state, and we think that no time should be lost in at once laying it out; endeavours should also be made to plant and improve the back-yards, which now present a most dreary aspect.

The water supply is still inadequate, although at this season not to such an extent as to prove seriously inconvenient. It is still, however, found necessary to bathe two patients in the same water, and the waterclosets are not at all times well supplied. It might be well, under these circumstances, to consider whether the introduction of earthclosets, especially in the airing-courts, would not be useful.

During the summer the brook was entirely dried up, and the well water being quite inadequate, it was necessary to resort to the canal, from which the committee obtained permission to take a supply for one month. The brook water is now stored in ponds, and a horse-pump supplies about 3,600 gallons per day. The pump engine from the well giving nearly double that quantity.

We have suggested that a wall should be built across a portion of the laundry drying-yard, and other necessary precautions taken to prevent the male and female patients working in this department from having access to each other.

The present staff of attendants consists of 14 on the male, and 18 in the female division; there are also head and night attendants for each department.

We have made the usual inquiries, and examined the books. We must call the special attention of the medical officers to the case-books, which, as regards many of the cases, have been much neglected, and contain no information whatever relative to treatment or the progress of the disease.

We have again a very favourable report to make of the general condition and management of the asylum, and the progress which has been made in bringing it to a proper state is very creditable to the zeal and activity of Dr. Brushfield and the officers acting under his direction.

Sussex County Asylum.

18 June 1868.

We have to-day visited every part of this asylum and seen all the patients. Their condition was most satisfactory; and everything that came under our observation showed the excellence of the provision made generally for their wants and their comfort, and for efficient administration of the asylum in all its departments.

Since it was visited in June 1867, there have been 164 admissions, 68 males and 96 females; 70 discharges, 23 males and 47 females, of whom 14 of the former sex and 34 of the latter had recovered; and 58 deaths, 30 males and 28 females, all of which were from ordinary causes. In the case of a man who died shortly after admission, and in three other cases where the deaths had occurred suddenly from heart disease, inquests were held. The other principal causes

causes were general paralysis and other diseases of the brain, phthisis, and senile decay. Appendix (E.)

To-day there are in the asylum 573 patients, 248 males, and 325 females, and there are besides three males and one female absent on trial. There was not a case of noise or excitement in either division. The most perfect order prevailed in all the wards, and most especially in those of both divisions which are called "refractory." Here, where the worst patients are, is always most successfully tested the effect and value of those arrangements for employment, amusement, and domestic comfort, which for them are even more necessary than for patients of the most favourable class. We found more than half the inmates of each usefully employed; there was no untidiness of dress; there is seldom, in either, more than one or two soiled beds; and excepting about five men and 20 women, of whom the majority are disabled by bodily infirmity, all are able to join the respective halls where the inmates from each division are now associated at dinner. These are the most satisfactory indications that could be given of the success that has attended the system adopted in this asylum of extending to every class, in a more or less degree, the personal and other comforts, the objects of ornament and interest, and the means of occupation and amusement, which are not now absent from any of the wards.

In the dining-halls to-day were 241 men and 304 women; and as to their appearance and clothing, as well as to their quiet orderly demeanour, very favourable report is to be made. In both divisions the body linen of each patient is changed at the time when each is bathed, namely, twice a week, and the water is invariably changed for each; instructions to this effect, with other judicious suggestions, having been drawn up, printed, and suspended in all the bath-rooms since our colleagues were here. In the same interval, we may add, a second night attendant has been appointed on the female side; a second handrail has been added to each stair throughout the house; many additional small tables have been placed in the wards; and the new male wing, which we found in occupation to-day, has been partly painted and furnished. The suggestion made at the last visit, for enlargement of the male airing-court used by the most troublesome class, has also been fully carried out, and a fives-court has been added to it. In the corresponding female court, at the same time, there has been placed a sunshade, with seats 84 feet long, commanding a view of the country of great beauty and extent.

The numbers now in the asylum, compared with the accommodation it affords, leave 100 vacant beds in the male division, as to which there is a proposition now before the committee to appropriate 60 for the reception of that number of patients from Hanwell; but we have heard to-day, with less satisfaction, that the necessity of having very shortly to provide additional beds on the female side, where there are now only nine vacant, has led to the revival of a former plan of turning into asylum accommodation the present house of the superintendent, and of lodging him in a detached house in the grounds. The only argument in favour of such a plan is to be found in certain deficiencies of his present apartments which Dr.

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Robertson may reasonably object to; but by provision of another recreation-hall, which the enlargement of the asylum has rendered most desirable, and indeed necessary, these defects might be corrected. The new female accommodation might be supplied by a small detached block in connection with the laundry buildings; and the evils inseparable from placing the medical superintendent in a building detached from the asylum would thus be prevented. It is by the exact opposite system; by the influence of the continual presence, within the walls, of the superintendent responsible for its management and direction, that the institution has been brought to its present state; and any step in the direction first named would be retrograde, and much to be deplored.

Of the general arrangement of the asylum, we have to report as usual. In the numbers and modes of employment there is no material change; and the attendances at chapel, at the school classes, and at the associated amusements, are about the same. It occurred to us to-day in the dining-hall of the men that, as a great many of the plates of soup were not taken or only half taken, it might be desirable to consider whether something else might not be devised for one of the days on which it is given, as already has been done on the female side. Of other matters of statutory inquiry we have merely to add that the seclusion has not been considerable, and has been limited to 46 patients; and that the numbers under medical treatment are at present only five men and 10 women, the health being generally very good. Only two men and three women were noticed by us in bed as we passed through the wards.

In his admirable superintendence of this asylum, Dr. Robertson appears to receive such efficient assistance from Dr. Williams that we have learnt to-day, with much satisfaction, of a recent increase by the committee of the salary of this attentive and able officer, who will in future receive 150*l.* per annum.

Warwick County Asylum.

12 May 1868.

Since this asylum was visited on the 8th of November last, 52 patients have been admitted, 26 of each sex; 20 have been discharged, 8 males and 12 females; and 25 have died, 13 males and 12 females. All but three of those discharged had recovered; and the principal causes of deaths were general palsy and epilepsy, phthisis, and disease of the brain. In three cases inquests were held, a patient in each division having been found dead from suffocation during epileptic fits, and another male patient having choked himself while eating, verdicts being returned accordingly.

We found to-day in the asylum 439 patients; in the male division 206, and in the female division 233, there being besides two men absent on trial, and three names of escaped criminal patients still retained on the books. As the most recent of these escapes dates nearly two years, and the least recent 11 years ago, we recommend

mend that application be made to the Home Office for permission to remove the names in question.

Generally, the condition of these patients was satisfactory, the only exception to the quiet and good order of them in both divisions being in the new No. 2 day-room, in the female west wing; as to which we have recommended that some cases of the less favourable kind should be removed elsewhere, and their places supplied by others of the better sort, who might be willing and able to assist the nurses in their charge of the most troublesome of the present inmates. More might then be kept at some kind of employment, and quiet and good order would be further greatly encouraged by introducing more domestic furniture and objects of ornament and cheerfulness into the day-room. We have seen it to-day at a disadvantage, being as yet in these respects in an unfinished state, the structural alterations which have assimilated this wing to the corresponding one in the male division having been completed only recently. Excellent large day-rooms are thus provided, and, by appropriation as dormitories of the former small supplementary day-rooms, 20 additional beds have been obtained in each division.

Besides these judicious changes, other works in progress for improvement of the building at the time of the last visit are still going on, and will shortly be brought to completion; both divisions will then be supplied with good waterclosets and bath-rooms, the latter having in every case comfortable dressing-rooms, with boarded floors, and fire-places attached; and we had further practical evidence at our visit to-day, in those parts of the building where the old closets still are, of the necessity that existed for these alterations, and the advantage they will be to the patients. We regretted to find that there is occasional failure of the hot-water supply, owing to some defects in the pipes; and as this prevents such arrangements as are necessary to secure always the proper change of water in bathing, we recommend that it be immediately remedied.

The regular employment of patients of both sexes is well attended to here, as many as 130 men being engaged in the farm and garden, in the workshops, and offices, or as helpers in the wards; while of the women, 155 work with the needle or at knitting and plaiting in the wards, or in the kitchen and laundry; numbers which, considering the unusual proportion of the very old and the very young in this asylum, of the idiotic and helpless, we think creditable, and showing, upon the whole, the efficiency of the nurses and attendants. In the female division a head attendant has been lately appointed, but, for reasons connected with the contemplated new building to be immediately erected for both sexes as a branch of this asylum, the intended appointment of a head male attendant is for a while postponed. We take the opportunity of adding that an immediate enlargement of the existing laundry, which is inadequate to the present numbers even as it now is, and will require to be adapted to the wants of the inmates of the branch asylum as well, we think extremely desirable.

We have further to suggest, in connection with No. 2 ward on the male side containing a troublesome class of patients, that addi-

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tional regular employment of a useful and healthy kind might be found for them, if access were opened from their airing-court to the adjoining land, and the wall going round the greater portion of the latter were completed.

That careful attention is given to the correction of the habits of patients of both sexes belonging to this class, and that the night nursing on both sides is efficient, last night's return of wet and dry beds is some indication, there having been seven among the men and nine among the women. The instances of seclusion since the last visit have been 48; applicable to 26 patients, only a very few of whom, however, appear to have had the greater part of it to themselves. There has been no restraint.

The beds and bedding in every part of the building we found in thoroughly good order; the dormitories and single sleeping-rooms, without exception, were clean and well attended to; we had only to desire that in both more strips of carpet were placed at the sides of the beds.

In the arrangements for recreation, by means of associated amusements and entertainments, and for regular walks beyond the asylum grounds, there appears to be no change. As many as 180 of both sexes, 83 men and 97 women take part in these, more or less. At Christmas there were four or five theatrical performances, and up to this time there have been dancings or readings on alternate weeks; the summer out-door gatherings having begun on Saturday last. Of each sex, on Sundays, 120, and on week days, between 80 and 90, attend the religious services.

The health of the inmates generally is at present good; only three men and two women were in bed as we passed through the wards, and six men and 20 women were entered as under medical treatment. There is, nevertheless, even now a little crowding on the male side, where 200 patients would be the fair complement; and on the female side there are only 17 vacant beds. We bring away upon the whole from this visit a confirmed impression of Dr. Parsey's efficient discharge of every part of his duties in the asylum, and in Mr. Nell he appears to have found an excellent assistant.

Wilts County Asylum.

14 May 1868.

In the interval since our colleagues' visit a year ago the following changes have taken place:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	56	59	115
Discharged - - - -	24	25	49
Escaped - - - -	1	0	1
Died - - - - -	33	22	55

Of

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Of the patients discharged all except four were reported to be recovered.

Except in three cases the deaths were from ordinary causes, many of the patients being aged persons.

In the three cases above alluded to inquests were held, and the verdicts of the juries in each instance exonerated the attendants and officers of the asylum from blame.

In the first case it appears from entries in the case book that the patient who was epileptic slept in a single room, that he was seen by an attendant at two o'clock in the morning, and on the attendant visiting him two hours afterwards he was found quite dead.

The second case was a suicide by hanging; the patient was well known to be suicidal, but he contrived to elude the vigilance of the attendants and hanged himself to a tree.

The third patient died from "pneumonia, abscess, and fracture of the ribs and sternum," but the jury were of opinion "that the injuries which caused death occurred before the deceased entered the asylum." It does not appear, however, that any further inquiries were instituted for the purpose of ascertaining how and where the injuries were actually received.

The numbers in the house to-day are 173 males and 259 females, and there are 2 men and 3 women away on trial. The new ward in the female division is partly occupied only, and there is still room for 15 additional patients on the men's side.

We inspected all the wards and found them clean and in proper order; the bedding also was well attended to. The straw beds now number 30 in both divisions, and the total number of beds wetted or soiled last night were 17 in the male and 15 in the female division, being about an average.

The patients were generally very quiet and orderly. The women were particularly well dressed; some of the men were not quite so neat as we could have wished. It should, however, be stated that there are now in the asylum an unusually large number of imbecile and paralytic cases of the most helpless class. Two women were locked in their rooms, but no man was in seclusion. We have examined the register of seclusion and find that, in the 12 months since the last visit, four men have been secluded on 10 occasions, and 15 women on 70 occasions; these instances being principally confined to two cases, one woman having been secluded 30 times and another 20 times.

Allowing for the very feeble condition of many of the inmates, the sanitary state of the asylum is satisfactory; last week 19 men and 24 women were under medical treatment.

With respect to employment we find that 74 men and 123 women are regularly occupied in various ways. The chapel attendance is the same as before reported, and there has been no change in the arrangements for the performance of Divine service.

The staff of attendants consists of 12 in the men's and 14 in the women's wards. As regards the latter, we think a further increase is desirable. There are no head attendants. The practice of taking patients beyond the airing-courts is now very generally carried out, but we regret to find that of the 12 men who occupy No. 4, or what

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is called the refractory ward, only one ever passes beyond its precincts. As to the strict classification of impulsive cases in these wards we have already on several occasions expressed our opinion, and we still believe that by abolishing the refractory wards altogether and distributing their inmates amongst the other patients, the best results would follow.

We have to speak in the highest terms of the cleanliness and order which we noticed throughout. The baths and waterclosets were exceedingly well kept; but the water supply and the arrangements are still such, that of the men about three are bathed in the same water, and from four to five women are placed in the same bath.

We have made all the statutory inquiries and signed and examined the books.

We regret to find that Dr. Thurnam is absent on account of ill-health. In the course of our inspection we received every assistance from Mr. Symes, who is intimately acquainted with all the cases.

Worcester County Asylum.

2 June 1868.

Upon our visit yesterday we inspected the Asylum in its several departments, and, with the exception of 4 men and 3 women absent on trial, we saw all the patients.

We have to-day repeated our visit and completed our inquiries.

The following tabular statement shows the changes in the patients since the visit of our colleagues, 16th November last, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	43	37	80
Discharged and removed - -	11	15	26
„ of whom recovered -	8	11	19
Died - - - - - -	28	17	45
Present numbers on books - -	253	355	608
„ of whom transferred to the private class as maintained by their relations.	5	4	9

In reference to chargeability, the pauper patients are distributable as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Worcestershire - - - -	248	297	545
Oxfordshire and Berks - -	—	44	44
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	—	10	10

The

The ordinary weekly charge for maintenance is at present 8 *s.* 6 *d.*, that for out county patients 12 *s.* 6 *d.*, and for the private patients from 10 *s.* to 15 *s.* Appendix (E.)

The assigned causes of death were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis - - -	6	4	10
Apoplexy and other disease of brain	5	4	9
Epilepsy - - - - -	2	–	2
Phthisis - - - - -	2	2	4
Disease of heart - - - -	–	2	2
Casualties - - - - -	1	1	2
Other causes (ordinary) - -	12	4	16

A male patient died from fracture of the skull caused by a fall during an epileptic fit, and a woman (a case of paralysis) was accidentally burned. The particulars of both cases were duly reported to our Board.

It appears by the above statement that the rate of mortality during the last six months has been between 14 and 15 per cent. on the average number.* The rate of mortality, however, during the year 1867 was only a fraction above 10 per cent.

Since the last visit three inquests have been held, viz., two in the cases above mentioned, and the third in the case of a male patient who died suddenly in a fit, in reference to which some correspondence took place with our Board.

The patients last registered as under medical treatment were 167 in number, viz., 81 in the male and 86 in the female division.

These numbers, as Dr. Sherlock informed us, include all patients taking medicine, extra diet, or stimulants, and all under special observation for medical reasons.

In passing through the wards we noticed 19 male and 11 female patients in bed.

The attendance at Divine service, according to the latest returns, was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sundays - - - - -	154	172	326
Weekdays - - - - -	97	110	207

The

* The mortality for the year 1868 has been at the rate of 11·5 per cent. on the average number resident.

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The Chapel is estimated to accommodate only 310 patients, and will, therefore, shortly require enlargement.

The records relative to employment show the following results:—

Males.		Females.	
Agriculture - -	58	Needlework and knitting - - -	126
Trades - - -	56	Laundry department -	64
Wards and offices -	53	Kitchen and wards, &c.	50
Total - - -	167	Total - - -	240

The arrangements for out-door exercise continue generally as heretofore. Large numbers of patients are taken out regularly for walks in the country; as many, however, as 132 of both sexes are, we learn, restricted for exercise to their airing-courts.

According to the medical journal, the patients secluded since the last visit have been 16 in the male division and 11 in the female; the former altogether on 91, and the latter on 74 occasions.

We have satisfaction in reporting, as upon previous visits, most favourably of the cleanliness and good order of the several wards and rooms, beds, and bedding, and of the abundant supply of flowers and objects of interest in the galleries and day-rooms, which are very comfortable and cheerful in aspect.

The beds generally are horse-hair mattresses on paillasses. Patients habitually wet and dirty sleep on mattresses of sea-grass, and none on straw.

With the exception of a few females in No. 5 ward, who were excited and noisy, and some of whom were recent cases, the patients in both divisions, at the time of our visit, were quiet and orderly.

We observed a few, who, on account of their destructive propensities or habit of denuding themselves, wore special strong dresses, but the clothing generally, more particularly that of the women, was good and in satisfactory order; and the personal condition of the patients of both sexes was creditable to the attendants in charge.

Ample provision continues to be made for the recreation and amusement of the patients, who enjoy weekly balls, and during the winter months exhibitions and lectures.

Singing classes, including about 20 patients, the same number of attendants, and 10 officers, meet on Mondays and Saturdays, and the brass band of 16 performers, two or three being patients, practise twice a week.

The present staff of attendants is as follows:— Appendix (E.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Head attendants - - - -	1	1	2
Ordinary ward ditto - - -	16	18	34
Night ditto - - - - -	1	1	2

Besides the above, there are 11 artizans and male servants, and 8 laundry and kitchen maids, who have occasional charge of patients at their various occupations, but have no daily ward duties.

The total numbers of attendants, head and ordinary, are in the proportion of about 1 to 15 patients in the male and 1 to 19 in the female division, and at the time of our visit three female attendants were absent, two on leave, and the third from illness.

We are clearly of opinion that, as respects the female division, the staff is inadequate. There are only two attendants in No. 3 ward, containing 45 patients, a large number of whom are epileptics, and as many as 30 of whom are unable to wash or dress themselves, and more than 20 of whom are taken out of the ward to sleep. This ward, we think, should at all times have three attendants.

We further think that there should be at least one more supernumerary day attendant for the female wards generally, to take the place of any nurse absent on leave or on account of illness.

We also strongly recommend the appointment of an additional night attendant for this division, and we think that advantage would result from an extension of the duties of the head female attendant to the supervision, under the matron, of the wards of the main building, instead of being restricted, as at present, to the new block.

Circumstances which have recently occurred in other asylums lead us to suggest that, for the better security of suicidal patients, in addition to the verbal directions given in all such cases by the medical officers, both the day and night attendants should have their special attention directed to the fact of the propensity by its being communicated to them in writing on taking charge of the patient.

In the course of our visit we gave particular attention to the question of accommodation in the male division, and found upon inquiry that, at present, there are only 16 vacant beds, whilst the associated dormitories (as well as some of the day-rooms) are, for the most part, overcrowded; so that if the number of beds were reduced sufficiently to allow the proper minimum cubical space of 500 feet per bed, there would be, at all events, no vacant accommodation in the male division.

It is here to be observed that all the out county patients are of the female sex.

In these circumstances we desire again strongly to press upon

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the consideration of the committee of visitors the expediency of bringing the subject under the early notice of the Justices in Quarter Session, with a view to obtaining their sanction and authority for the requisite extension of the male division.

Dr. Hearder, the late assistant medical officer, has been succeeded by Dr. Elliot.

In conclusion, we desire to record our opinion that the condition of the Asylum affords the best evidence of active and judicious government on the part of the Visitors, and that its management is very creditable to Dr. Sherlock, as medical Superintendent.

North Riding Asylum.

27 January 1868.

On Friday last we inspected the asylum in its several departments, and with the exception of two women, absent on trial, saw all the patients then on the books. We have, this day, completed our inquiries.

The statistics material now to be recorded are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted since the last visit, 23rd February 1867 - - -	66	80	146
Discharged - - - - -	42	52	94
„ of whom recovered -	32	42	74
Died - - - - - -	25	16	41
Numbers on books, 24th instant	255	246	501
„ of whom, from North Riding, at 8 *s.* 9 *d.* per week -	137	114	251
„ „ from East Riding, at 13 *s.* 5 *d.* per week	96	77	173
„ „ from West Riding and Out - county, 15 *s.* 9 *d.* and 14 *s.* - -	17	46	63
Private patients, at 21 *s.* to 31 *s.* 6 *d.* - - - -	5	7	12

The vacant beds on the day of our first visit were only five in number, viz., two in the male division and three in the female.

The latter will, to-night, be occupied by patients received this morning.

With the following exceptions the deaths since the last visit were from ordinary causes.

The exceptions were in the cases of three suicides; one of a male patient, who escaped on his way to the Chapel, and laid himself down before

before a train on the railway; of another by strangulation in a single room; and of a woman, by hanging in a bath-room.

The particulars were duly reported in each case, and the two latter have been the subject of recent correspondence with the Board. The single room referred to, of which the double-sliding shutter is of an unsafe construction, has not since been occupied, and no longer used for sleeping. The gas bracket from which the woman was found suspended, and the other brackets of the same kind, in bath-rooms, sculleries, and waterclosets, are in course of being removed, and their place supplied by enclosed jets over the doors, giving light on both sides. We saw some completed, and which appeared to be well constructed, in the male division.

An inquest was also held in the case of a male patient who died of apoplexy.

The sanitary state of the Asylum is good, the patients last registered as under medical treatment being six on the male side and five on the female.

According to the medical journal, since the last visit, the instances of seclusion have been 25 in each division, and applicable, respectively, to six men and two women.

It has been considered necessary, in the cases of two patients (one of each sex) of determined suicidal propensities, to resort, at night, to the use of the strait-jacket. The man has been so restrained for about six weeks, and the woman during the last three nights. The latter, on the day before our first visit, twice attempted to strangle herself; first in a watercloset, and afterwards in a dormitory, wherein the night nurse was sitting.

We have nothing especial to report in reference to Divine service, and can only repeat the hope that suitable provision will shortly be made for its celebration in a detached Chapel.

The records of employment show the following results:—

Males.		Females.	
Farm and garden -	52	Needlework and knitting - - -	110
Workshops - - -	33	Laundry department -	60
Wards and offices -	55	Kitchen and domestic work - - -	38
Total employed - -	140	Total employed - -	208

The arrangements for out-door exercise are very satisfactory. About 40 of the men and 50 of the women walk out daily in fine weather, and on Sundays about 70 men and 50 women walk in the country in the morning, and the same numbers in the afternoon, making 240 in all.

The returns of the night attendants show that the number of wet

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beds average from four to six in the male and six to eight in the female division.

We are glad to report that, since the last visit, an efficient head attendant has been appointed on the male side.

With a single exception, in No. 3 female ward, the patients, at the time of our visit, were most orderly, and their personal condition, as to clothing and otherwise, was very satisfactory and creditable to those immediately responsible for their supervision and care.

The day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories were clean and suitably furnished and decorated; the beds and bedding were in the best order, and the atmosphere throughout was untainted.

The temperature of some of the wards was much too low, and we learned with satisfaction that this serious defect has engaged the special attention of the Committee of Visitors and that the result has been a resolution forthwith to introduce throughout the Asylum a circulating hot-water system, by means of which the temperature of the galleries, associated dormitories, and single rooms, wherein no provision for warming at present exists, may be regulated.

Amongst other improvements completed or in progress since the last visit, we have to report the following:—

1. Painting and papering the corridors and day-rooms, and colouring the upper portions of the walls and dormitories and single rooms, and generally of the interior.

2. Handrails to staircases, already provided in the male division.

3. A male infirmary under the charge of a married couple, and containing a good dormitory with dwarf screens and 30 beds, also four single sleeping-rooms.

4. No. 4 ward in each division rendered more airy and cheerful by throwing open the arches, hitherto closed up by wooden partitions.

5. New baths, better arranged and of a superior kind, which can be filled in one minute and emptied in 20 seconds. Shower-baths done away with.

6. A new shop in the basement for tailors, who previously worked in the wards.

7. The introduction of comfortable reclining chairs for epileptics, fitted with canvas seats attached to rods, which when soiled, can be removed and replaced.

8. The removal of the old fixed open commodes from the dormitories.

9. Earthclosets about to be tried upon a large scale, some already prepared for use.

10. Doors at the foot of the stairs leading to the dormitories, to which patients formerly had access.

11. An increased supply of washstands in dormitories and single rooms.

12. The enlargement of the eastern male airing-court by the removal further back of the north boundary wall, and the construction of some large earthclosets, accessible from the interior and the court.

The erection of new kitchens and offices has been sanctioned by the

the committee, and plans for the same will shortly be submitted to our Board. The existing kitchen, &c., are quite inadequate and inconvenient. Appendix (E.)

There are now frequent concerts, lectures, and readings.

Dr. Christie has also organised a brass band and a singing class and choir for the Chapel.

The game of croquet has recently been introduced, and contributes much to the amusement of the patients.

The case books and other medical records are now properly kept.

We, this day, made further inquiry respecting the fracture of an arm, sustained by a female patient, to whose case our attention had been directed during our first visit. The circumstance had been reported by the nurse (the only one at the time in the ward, most of the patients being at chapel) as having been occasioned by a fall during a fit of excitement; and the fact was not disclosed until elicited by us, that the nurse had tied her by a handkerchief round her waist to a heavy chair, with which she ran across the room, and which caused her to trip up and fall.

In course of our visits we had satisfactory proofs of Dr. Christie's active management, and the progressive improvement of the Asylum.

North Riding Asylum, Wakefield.

22 February 1868.

During the last two days and a portion of to-day we have gone over every part of this asylum, have visited the various buildings, wards, workshops, and offices, and have seen all the patients. Generally we think the state of the asylum and the condition of the inmates most satisfactory. Liberal provision continues to be made, with the usual beneficial result, for occupation, amusement, and healthful exercise; additional improvements have made several of the old wards more cheerful; the clothing is good in both divisions, that of the women especially so, great care in this respect being properly taken with patients of the less favourable class; and, with a few exceptions on the female side, all the wards were quiet and orderly.

The asylum to-day contains 1,216 patients, 607 males and 609 females; the new men's accommodation having equalised the numbers since the last visit, while in the same interval admission has been necessarily refused to 37 applications for admission on the female side. As many as 65 had to be declined in the first instance, but room was subsequently found for 28 of these; and we regret that the suggestion made for discharge on trial to their friends of a certain number of chronic and harmless cases has not yet been found practicable.

Since the 18th of last July, the admissions have been 254, the discharges 158, and the deaths 78. Of those admitted, 142 were males and 112 were females, not more than 38 being in what can be termed

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fair bodily health and condition, all the rest being in various stages of feebleness or decay, and more than 100 of them very infirm indeed. Of those discharged, including 73 males and 85 females, all had recovered but 18; 5 being entered as relieved, 7 as not improved, and 6 as transferred to other asylums. The deaths comprised 50 males and 28 females, 36 of these patients having died within nine months after their admission, and the greater part of that number within two months. There were two suicides of women by hanging, of which the particulars were before our Board; and, besides these, inquests were held in five other cases, three sudden deaths from brain or heart disease, one of suffocation in epilepsy, and one of a patient labouring under typhoid fever at her admission who died of it two days afterwards. The principal causes of death from ordinary disease have been phthisis, general palsy and epilepsy, apoplexy, bronchitis, exhaustion, and disease of the brain. The mortality has been below the ordinary average of the asylum; and in connection with it we have to remark that a portion of the water in use last year, when diarrhœa prevailed to so considerable an extent, has been since disused, and the rest (namely, the supply from the town works) has been purified and improved. There is nothing epidemic in any of the present sick cases; one man only in the hospital suffering from dysentry. Excepting in 12 instances post-mortem examinations were made on all the deaths.

The success which has attended the unusually liberal provision of means of employment in this asylum is shown by the large number which it is found practicable to occupy regularly, even among patients of the less promising class. Nearly five-sixths of the men have daily occupation of some kind or other, and about four-sixths of the women. Between 80 and 90 men work at trades; upwards of 220 on the farm or grounds; 33 in the kitchen, laundry, and brewhouse and bakehouse; and more than 150 in the wards picking hair or other miscellaneous employments. Of the women nearly 120 are in the laundry, bakehouse, kitchen, and domestic offices; 70 do ward work, and nearly 220 needlework and knitting. The material results of this employment are of course important. All the men and women's boots are made here, all the clothing of the male patients, and the uniform of the attendants; and during the last year there have been woven in the asylum 24,240 yards of bed and body linen, and 9,040 yards of linsey. Other results not less important are also to be noticed. We advert to them when we speak of the order, quiet, and contentment generally prevailing among the patients; when we mention the large attendance at the associated amusements, prominent among which lately have been a series of highly successful dramatic representations; and when we add that, among the medical records, the entries of seclusion since the asylum was last visited comprise only one man secluded for a couple of days and 13 women, two on two occasions, the rest on one only, and the duration of the seclusion of all being less than 60 hours.

Among improvements made in the wards, since the last visit, we observe the papering and painting of several of the galleries, much cheerful

cheerful addition to the decorations and furniture, and better lighting of some of the darker parts of the building on the women's side by removal of a disused staircase and openings to the south. There has been no further removal of the flagged floors, which it is most desirable should be replaced by wood in all the day-rooms, five of the latter still remaining in the men's division. But a great improvement is to be noticed in the removal of the partition-wall between the two large dormitories in No. 2 male ward, the introduction of sun lights into the ceiling, and the comfort and cheerfulness of the decorations. This room now contains 40 beds and upwards, all the suicidal patients being placed here; and we think it very desirable that space should always be reserved in it for those cases also among the epileptic patients most requiring supervision at night, an attendant having no day duty being entrusted with this special night-charge.

Such an attendant may be supplied, we think, from the existing male staff, which contrasts favourably in point of number with that of the nurses on the female side. For 607 male patients there are 47 day and two night attendants; whereas for 608 female patients there are but 41 day and three night nurses, and these include four doing duty as laundry maids. Excluding the night duty, this is in the proportion on the male side of one attendant to 13 patients, and on the female side, including laundry maids, of about one nurse to 15 patients. Without reference, therefore, to the three nurses to-day absent on leave, we think a permanent addition of one or two more nurses is wanted in the female division.

Of the recommendations of the last visit, effect has been given to what was suggested in connection with the water supply; a schoolmaster has been engaged to conduct reading and writing classes; and the suggestion that all patients on leaving the asylum should have an opportunity of making before the committee any statement or complaint he may have to urge as to his treatment in the asylum, has led to the issue of an order that the medical superintendent, together with the chaplain, shall see each patient when discharged, and that in their presence he shall be asked if he has any complaint to make, and if he has, that the fact shall be entered in a book with his name subscribed, and that such book shall be laid before each meeting of the committee.

We fail to perceive, however, that this order necessitates or involves the appearance, before some members of the committee, of every patient having a complaint to make; and it appears to us that the object of the recommendation of our colleagues will not be obtained unless a direct opportunity be afforded to such patients, at the time of their discharge, of personally appealing to the visitors. As to other suggestions then made, and not yet carried out, we have again to express strongly the desirability, by providing a large room at as small a cost as may be practicable, of extending to the female patients something of the great advantage derived by the men, and of which we had renewed experience at this visit from this admirable dining-hall. We saw 360 at table yesterday, and nothing could exceed the propriety of demeanour and conduct in all.

Of other things done or in progress since July 1867, we have to mention

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mention the adoption of a series of judicious regulations as to the admission of male patients occasioned by the circumstances of a special inquiry made at that time by our colleagues into the case of a man received here with many bruises on his person. Additional drying-closets to the laundry are in preparation, and a steam mangle has been added. Further extension of the farm buildings has been made by the joint labours of patients and attendants. Some earth-closets have been supplied to the dormitories on both sides; and in the laundry ward a stove has been placed in the corridor and additional windows broken out in the large dormitory. We observe also that a new drying yard is being provided near the hospital; and the recommended extension of the boundary wall to the north-west, and the palisading to the north-east, remarked upon two years ago, we are glad to find will shortly be carried out.

We have two suggestions to add respecting the female side that have occurred to us at the present visit. The baths appear inadequate to the number now in the wards, and we recommend strongly for the consideration of the visitors the expediency of erecting here an associated bath-room and dressing-room. We think also that in connection with the large central dormitory on the upper floor there should be additional means for personal washing.

As we passed through the wards two cases were brought under our notice, one in each division, of patients entitled to considerable property, upon which we propose specially to suggest to our Board the necessity of immediate communication with relatives; and we took special notice of seven patients recently brought from Broadmoor under the operation of the 6th section of the Criminal Lunatics Act of last session, three of whom have been found violent and dangerous since their arrival. Another also sent from Broadmoor, and the only man placed in seclusion since the last visit, proved to be so extremely dangerous, and was found so unmanageable, that he was transferred to Fisherton. The numbers observed by us in bed were 6 men and 22 women, many of whom were sinking from chronic disease, but the health of the asylum generally is very good at present. All are entered, however, who are taking medicine, and during the last week the names of 42 men and 92 women are thus recorded in the medical journal. In the other parts of the medical records we observe arrears, which we attribute to the shortcomings of the former assistant surgeons, who have recently been succeeded by Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Thompson.

The efficiency in the several departments of this asylum which we have noticed at this visit, has afforded us satisfactory proof of the activity and energy now engaged in its management and superintendence.

Birmingham Asylum.

16 May 1868.

Since this asylum was visited on the 1st May in last year, there have been, of pauper patients, 220 admitted, 124 males and 96 females; 150 discharged, 83 males and 67 females, of whom 16 are entered

entered as relieved, 8 as not improved, and 126 as recovered; and 77 deaths, 47 males and 30 females. Of private patients, in the same interval, 23 have been admitted, 15 males and 8 females; 22 have been discharged, 15 males and 7 females, of whom 8 were relieved, 6 not improved, and 8 had recovered; and 4 have died, 2 of each sex. In 7 of the deaths, inquests were held; 2 having occurred within a few hours after admission, in 3 others no one having been present, and the remaining 2 being cases respectively of concussion from a fall downstairs, and of sudden death from effusion on the brain. As to the rest, the principal causes were general paralysis (of which as many as 30 died), epilepsy, phthisis, and bronchitis, and diseases of the brain. The health appears to be pretty good at present, an unusually small number being in bed as we passed through both divisions yesterday and to-day, and only 25 entered as taking medicine.

The numbers on the books of the asylum to-day, of all classes, are 609, of whom 2 private patients and 1 pauper are absent on leave, and another pauper woman, who escaped a few days ago, has not yet been retaken: the remaining 557 pauper patients, 252 men and 305 females, and 48 private patients, 26 males and 22 females, having been seen by us in the wards at our visit. Generally, they were free from excitement; the women, on the whole, being in a more favourable state, and more uniformly better clothed, than the men; and fewer exceptions presenting themselves in the female than in the male division, to the cheerful and comfortable condition of the wards. In the latter we have still to mark more particularly the inferiority as to clothing, and the provision for amusement or employment, in-door and out, of the inmates of numbers 7 and 8; and in No. 9, where there are several idiot and epileptic children, suitable means of entertainment for them ought to be, and might be cheaply, introduced; while it would also, we think, be found a special advantage to this ward if the same course were taken here which has been judiciously adopted in No. 5 since the last visit, of introducing a married attendant and his wife. Carrying out a further suggestion made at that visit, the corresponding ward on the female side is now in course of conversion into a hospital.

We regret we have to add that it has not seemed desirable to the committtee to comply with an urgent recommendation then also made for the appointment of a head attendant in each division. Our experience of asylums of this magnitude has shown us the great advantage derivable from such officers; and to-day's visit here has strengthened that impression. We have happily had no repetition of the complaints of ill-treatment by attendants made last year, and which led to the dismissal of two of them soon after the visit; but we have had many complaints from attendants themselves, indicating strongly the necessity of some change in the existing system, as far at least as the male division is concerned. The only addition to the staff since our colleagues were here is that of the nurse in the male hospital.

In connection with this subject, it is further necessary to remark that the all important duties devolving on male attendants in such

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an institution as this, can never be expected to be discharged, with a thorough efficiency upon a rate of remuneration quite inadequate to their importance. Payments beginning so low as 20*l.* a year, whatever the subsequent rise may be (and it is here neither regular nor large), will never attract into the service of the asylum the class of men that would do most credit to it.

Adverting to other matters brought under notice at the last visit, we find that though no bath-room has been constructed in No. 8 male ward, there has been an improvement in some of the lavatories; but much in the latter respect remains to be done; several, in the male ward especially, are gravely deficient both in size and in construction, and not less so in the other provisions that should be made in them for personal cleanliness by means of towels, combs and brushes, and so forth, deficiencies to which we desire particularly to direct the attention of the committee. What was recommended as to lock-cupboards, and fenders for the epileptic wards, has been complied with; regulations are now suspended in the bath-rooms, though the same water is still used for two patients; and the lower ground in front of the asylum remains as it was, while, there being no change in the workshops, the same small numbers only are employed in them.

The returns of regular employment in the male division we continue to think unsatisfactorily small. Only 27 men are on the grounds and farm, while of shoemakers there is only one, of tailors but three, of upholsterers one, painters one, and smiths three. No attempt has been made, as thrown out at the last visit, to increase these numbers by such systematic instruction as is found practicable in other similar establishments, or to add any such easy new employments as mat and basket-making. We must again draw the notice of the committee to this subject, as involving very greatly not alone the improvement and well-being of the patients, but the interest of the institution itself, in an economical point of view. A fair average of the females appear to be regularly employed. Of the condition of the wards generally, of the special cheerfulness of the dormitories, and the provision for comfort made in them, and to an unusual extent also in the single sleeping rooms, we have to report very favourably; and throughout, the beds were clean; but many of the mattresses are extremely thin, requiring a more ample supply of hair, as well as more regular attention in teazing, &c. Blinds also should be supplied in all dormitories.

The number of instances of seclusion since the 1st of May last year has been 117, and the number of patients secluded 37; but 62 of the instances were applied to 11 epileptics, kept in bed during their attacks to prevent self injury. The wet beds last night were 16; two being dirty also. On other points of statutory inquiry nothing seems to call for special report. The arrangements for out-door exercise and recreation, and for associated entertainments in the hall, continue as usual. The Sunday attendances at chapel comprise 116 men, and 202 women.

A woman named D. received in the middle of last month, and in whom, from the time of her admission to the present, no indication of unsoundness of mind has been observed by Mr. Green or Dr.

Dr. Rutherford, was discharged by the committee yesterday. In a long separate interview with her we were unable to discover any evidence of insanity. Appendix (E.)

In conclusion, we have to remark that lately, and in our opinion very properly, further admissions to out-borough patients have been refused, the present numbers leaving only 21 vacant beds; 18 on the male side, and only 3 on the female side. The question of enlargement has also been entertained during the past year, but has been suspended till more is known with certainty of the legislation now contemplated as to pauper lunatics in provincial workhouses.

Mr. Green, whose zeal and earnestness in the discharge of his duties continue to be very manifest, appears now to have the advantage of an assistant officer, Dr. Rutherford, both experienced and capable.

Bristol Borough Asylum.

8 June 1868.

Upon our visit this day we have inspected the Asylum in all its departments, and seen all the patients.

We have to report the following as the changes in the patients since the 14th June 1867, the date of the last visit of members of our Board, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	56	55	111
Discharged - - - -	38	22	60
„ of whom recovered -	25	17	42
Died - - - - - -	18	12	30
Present numbers - - -	111	118	229

One female patient, or special case, is of the private class.

The following have been the assigned causes of death:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
General paralysis - - -	8	2	10
Apoplexy and disease of brain -	2	–	2
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	1	2
Phthisis and disease of lungs -	1	5	6
Maniacal exhaustion - -	3	2	5
Other causes (ordinary) - -	3	2	5

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One inquest was held in a case of death on the female side for special reasons, with a view to ascertain whether the event had been accelerated by treatment prior to admission, which was substantially negatived by the verdict.

The present weekly charge for the maintenance of Borough patients is 12*s.*, and for pauper lumatics not belonging to the Borough, 14*s.*

The chapel attendance on Sundays is about 50 of each sex; and at the week-day services 30 on the male side and 40 on the female.

With the exception of feeble cases, of which a large number continue to be received, the sanitary condition of the asylum is good. The patients registered as under medical treatment are, at present, 10 of the male and 12 of the female sex.

According to the medical journal, the patients secluded, for violence or dangerous propensities, since the last visit, have been nine men and three women; the former altogether on 42, and the latter on five occasions.

One of the men referred to, deemed a dangerous lunatic, was, in August last, sent to the asylum from Broadmoor, as an insane convict, whose sentence of penal servitude had expired. He is believed to have homicidal propensities, has threatened to injure the Superintendent and attendants, and has been detected in concealing an offensive weapon. He is under delusions as to poisonous drugs, is foul in language, and noisy day and night, and a source of alarm to the other inmates. He is reported to have been in several prisons, and bears the marks of the lash.

For the above reasons we consider him a most unfit person to be retained in an ordinary asylum.

Since the last visit one male patient was, for a few weeks, restrained, for surgical reasons.

At the time of our visit the male patients were tranquil and orderly; a few women were excited and noisy. The personal condition of the patients of both sexes was very satisfactory.

All the clothing and shoes are made in the asylum. We saw about 40 male and 30 female patients assembled in the hall at dinner, which consisted of roast beef, with an abundance of potatoes and gravy, and good beer, and was well served.

We have to report most favourably of the cleanliness and creditable order of the several wards and rooms, beds and bedding.

There are at present in the asylum seven vacant beds, viz., six in the male and one in the female division; but every associated dormitory is now overcrowded, containing one bed more than its proper complement.

The additions to the asylum, by the erection over the workshops and laundry, respectively, of rooms and offices for 15 male and 21 female patients, for which plans have been approved by the Secretary of State, are about immediately to be commenced.

A still further extension of the asylum will, however, shortly become necessary in order to provide for the future wants of the Borough.

In reference to the last Report, we have to state that arrangements have been made for procuring an abundant supply of water; that

that instructive and amusing exhibitions are now given monthly during the winter season; and that the comfort of the male patients has been promoted by the introduction into their day-rooms of a number of suitable chairs.

We regret to say that no steps have as yet been taken to provide a pianoforte, as suggested, and that the Institution is still without a musical instrument of any kind.

The value of music in chapel services, and for the amusement of patients assembled for recreation, is now so universally recognised, that we trust the visitors will see the expediency of making due provision for the purpose in this asylum.

We have to notice, as a defect in the arrangements, that three patients are still bathed in the same water. As the supply is now ample, we think that every patient should be allowed a separate bath.

The condition of the asylum generally continues to be very creditable to Dr. Stephens, as Superintendent.

Hull Borough Asylum.

22 January 1868.

Upon our visit this day we have inspected the Asylum in its several departments, and, with the exception of one man absent on trial, and one woman out for the day, have seen all the patients.

We have to report the following as the changes in the patients since the 20th February 1867, the date of the last visit, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	28	27	55
Discharged - - - -	12	19	31
„ of whom recovered	8	16	24
Died (all from ordinary causes)	11	5	16
Present number on books -	72	68	140

There has not during the past year been any disorder of an epidemic character, and the sanitary state of the Asylum is now good, the patients last registered as under medical treatment being 11 in the male division and 14 in the female. According to the medical journal, the patients secluded since the last visit have been only four, viz., one man and three women, the former once, and the latter, altogether, on five occasions.

The attendance at Divine service, the means of employment, and the numbers employed, are substantially the same as at the time of the last visit.

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We have satisfaction in reporting most favourably of the quiet and orderly demeanour, and clean and neat personal condition of the patients of both sexes, who were free from excitement, and apparently contented. One woman was locked in her room, and in bed, after a maniacal attack.

The clothing generally is good, and we specially noticed with approbation that of the male patients, each of whom has three suits, viz., two, according to the season, for Sundays, and a working suit of excellent material; also, in special cases, an extra jacket and waistcoat.

We are glad to state that the recommendations and suggestions contained in the last report have received due attention from the Committee of Visitors. We refer especially to the inscription on the doors of the several dormitories of their cubical contents, the use of under blankets, and the discontinuance of the practice of not taking out the female patients for exercise beyond their airing-courts until after dinner time.

For the occupation and amusement of the patients not capable of ordinary employment, slates have been introduced, with advantage, in both divisions.

Printed regulations for the guidance of the attendants, and thermometers, are now suspended in the several bath-rooms. We noticed one rule, that not more than three patients shall be bathed in the same water. We think this open to objections, as expressly recognising the propriety of bathing more than one patient without a change of water, which could easily be avoided by proper arrangements and distribution of the bathing over two or three days in the week.

We found the wards and rooms, and beds and bedding throughout, clean and in creditable order.

The stew, of which (with bread) the dinner to-day consisted, was very good, and sufficient. The weekly charge for maintenance is now 10*s.* 6*d.*

One serious defect in the asylum is the inadequate size and inconvenient construction and arrangements of the laundry department. The washhouse and laundry are low in the ceiling, and consequntly very imperfectly ventilated, and the drying-room is quite insufficient for its purpose. It is found necessary in wet weather to dry clothes and linen in bath-rooms, dormitories, and other rooms.

The only effectual remedy for the existing evil would be by the removal of the laundry department and the erection of a detached building, suitably constructed, and with which should be connected day and sleeping accommodation for female patients employed therein, and laundry maids. Such additional accommodation would also be available for quiet and convalescent cases, and would have the effect of relieving, *pro tanto*, the present overcrowded state of the asylum.

A large dormitory now occupied by women could then be restored to the male division.

The present washhouse could be converted with advantage into a carpenter's shop. The male division is now full, and there are only seven or eight vacant beds for females.

In

In addition to this, we have to report, as a fact disclosed by the recent measurement of the dormitories, that in many the cubical space per bed is less than 400 feet, and that in nearly all the numbers of beds are excessive, and the cubical contents per patient much below the proper minimum of 500 feet. The question of extension of accommodation in these circumstances becomes one pressing for consideration, and its urgency is the more apparent from the fact communicated to us by Mr. Casson, that the daily average number of patients in 1867 exceeded by 11 that of the previous year. Appendix (E.)

City of London Asylum.

19 November 1868.

Since the last visit of our colleagues on the 7th August 1867, 71 males and 64 female patients have been admitted, and 52 males and 52 females have been discharged. Within the same period there have been 22 deaths, 14 in the male, and 8 in the female division. In nine instances the cause of death was general paralysis, but generally the mortality calls for no special remark.

An inquest was held upon the body of a man who died from fracture of the hip joint, and whose case formed the subject of a correspondence between the authorities and our Board.

There were two other inquests held by the coroner, upon the ground that the patients were criminal patients, but they both died from ordinary causes.

The patients now in the asylum are 274 in number, of whom 135 are men, and 139 are women. These numbers are on the male side one in excess of the accommodation, and leave three vacant beds in the female division. Twenty of the men belong to the county of Kent, but the contract for their maintenance here will expire in four months, when they will be removed.

At our visit to-day we have seen every patient, and have inspected all the wards and offices. Generally, the patients were quiet, orderly, and properly dressed; but from this satisfactory condition we must except the inmates of the female refractory ward, the majority of whom were disorderly, and whose clothing was generally torn, and slovenly.

We attribute the very unsatisfactory condition of the inmates of this ward to the want of a sufficient staff of nurses, and to the neglected and untidy state in which their airing-court is allowed to remain. An improvement in this department is urgently required, and we hope that the earliest steps will be taken to effect it. For this purpose we suggest that one, or if necessary, in the first instance, two additional nurses should be engaged. That workmen should be employed to turf and lay out the airing-court, and that when all the large stones have been removed, the walks shall be laid with small gravel, mixed with coal-tar. The consequence of the present state of the airing court is, that the breakage of windows is very great, and a large number of the panes were broken to-day. As a means

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of treatment, we have also to suggest that all the inmates of this ward be taken regularly for extended walks in the grounds; at present only two or three enjoy this privilege. We further think that good results would follow from a less strict classification, and the removal of some of these patients to better wards. There are now 29 women in this ward, all of the most excitable class, with only two nurses.

We saw the patients at dinner, as to which we have a good report to make. About 140 of both sexes usually dine together in the hall.

The return of the patients usefully employed shows, that of the men 16 work on the land, 4 in the kitchen, 2 in the laundry, and 2 in the engine-room. There are also 6 tailors, 7 shoemakers, 1 carpenter, 1 painter, and 4 upholsterers. All the clothes and shoes are made in the house.

Of the women, 13 are regularly employed in the laundry, 13 in the kitchen and offices, 16 work at needle and fancy work, and 22 assist in the wards.

We examined the beds, which we found clean, and in proper condition throughout. The wards, which were well kept, and free from offensive odours, have been much improved by painting, and we hope before our next visit that papering will be extensively adopted.

No instance of restraint has been reported since the last visit, but seclusion has been employed in the cases of 6 males and 23 females, on 23 occasions as regards the former class, and on 65 in the women's division. This seclusion applies principally to 1 male and 3 female patients.

The baths have been raised, and the water supply is now said to be ample, each patient, as we are assured, being allowed fresh water, although a rule to this effect does not form part of the bathing regulations, which are hung in the bath-rooms.

We are informed that about 35 men and 35 women are taken beyond the premises for exercise, and we hope to find that this privilege will be extended.

At the chapel on Sundays, 68 males and 53 females are usually present, and about half that number on week days. There are weekly meetings in the hall for dancing and purposes of amusement, at which 100 patients of both sexes generally attend

We have signed and examined the books and registers, which are carefully kept.

Subject to remarks we have thought it right to make respecting No. 8 female ward, we consider the general condition of the house to be satisfactory, and creditable to Dr. Jepson's management.

Infirmary Asylum, Norwich.

22 October 1868.

We find to-day, in this asylum, 99 patients, 47 males and 52 females, and there are besides two women, one absent for the day, and the other absent for a time on trial; the numbers altogether on the

the books being 101. These patients seemed to us to be, upon the whole, in a satisfactory state as to clothing and personal appearance; improvement in this respect being very perceptible in the male division; and other amendments, which have contributed to the increased comfort of all the inmates, having been effected on both sides since we last visited.

These amendments, we were glad to observe, have included no attempt, which would have been quite fruitless, to remedy the incurable structural defects of the building. With excellent judgment they have been limited to the improvement of the dormitories and single sleeping-rooms, by the introduction of such additions of furniture and ornaments as will be equally available for the new asylum; and to such altered arrangements in the several wards as make better provision for the employment and recreation of the inmates. Valances and blinds to the windows, carpets by the bedsides, new bedsteads, wash-stands, chairs, and night commodes, many cheerful pictures on the walls both of dormitories and day-rooms, and in the latter more means of occupying the patients, will be all as serviceable in the new asylum, where we hope shortly to see them, as they have already done good service here by brightening up even this dull old place. We think the greatest praise due to Mr. and Mrs. Sutton for the altered and improved aspect of almost every part of the asylum, including some little planting and laying out of the airing-courts, in the interval since the visit of February 1867.

The admissions since that date have been 68, 36 males and 32 females; and there have been 40 discharges, 21 males and 19 females, of whom 11 males and 10 females were recovered, and all the rest, excepting two sent to the workhouse, were transferred to Thorpe and Camberwell. The deaths in the same interval have been 19; 7 males and 12 females, all, excepting one, being from the ordinary causes of brain, chest disease, or senile decay; and the exception, in which an inquest was held, having been the death from poison through the negligence of one of the nurses, the details of which, and of the subsequent trial and acquittal of the nurse, who had been committed for manslaughter on the verdict of the coroner's jury, have been under consideration by our Board. As to other matters of statutory inquiry we have to add, that there has been no seclusion and only one case of restraint for surgical reasons, and that the number now taking medicine is four, all on the female side.

We saw 81 patients of both sexes at dinner to-day, the provisions being very good, and the conduct of all extremely orderly, as it had been in the wards, where no one showed any excitement. The defect noticed at the last visit in the service of the dinner, has since been remedied by the supply of proper forks; and adverting to other recommendations then made, it gives us pleasure to state that all have had attention. As many as 70 hair pillows have been placed on the beds; the straw beds have been further reduced; and in spite of the many difficulties in the way of proper employment of the men incident to the present building, some amendment in this important respect has been made. As many as 50 of both sexes are said to be now taken for regular exercise beyond the asylum pre-

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cincts, and the increased chapel attendance is a further indication of improved habits in the patients. More than three-fourths of the entire number, 77 of both sexes, attend on Sundays, and about two-thirds, or 63 of both sexes, attend the week-day service.

Altogether we have derived from this visit a most favourable impression of the new superintendance under which this asylum is placed.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Borough Asylum, Bensham.

22 July 1868.

There are now 145 patients upon the asylum books, viz., 58 men and 52 women at Bensham, and 16 men and 19 women at Coxlodge. We have visited both places to-day, and have seen and spoken to every patient, as to whose treatment and management we have a favourable report to make. Their personal condition and clothing was satisfactory, and they were generally free from excitement. At Bensham we found 8 men and 2 women in bed, some of the former being in a very feeble condition. The general health of the patients, however, is good.

Since the last visit the mortality amongst the men has been large, as many as 11 having died in that interval, but only 3 deaths are recorded amongst the women. An inquest was held in the case of a man who committed suicide by hanging, the particulars of which were fully reported to our Board.

There have been 25 admissions in each division, and 7 men and 14 women have been discharged.

The condition of the rooms at Bensham was as good as their faulty construction and arrangements would permit, and all the bedding was clean and well kept, but in several of the dormitories the beds were too crowded, and we have suggested, as a temporary relief to this pressure, that one of the ground-floor day-rooms in the male division should be converted into a dormitory, an attendant being placed in the adjoining room. It would be necessary, should this suggestion be adopted, that matting should be laid on the floor.

At the time of our visit 15 of the women were walking out beyond the premises, but we saw them on their return, and were pleased with the neatness of their dresses and general appearance. About 15 patients enjoy the privilege of walking beyond the premises, and during the present month 8 have been out unattended or have been permitted to visit their friends for the day. Attending Divine service in the chapel there are usually between 30 and 40 men and about 26 women, and about 24 of both sexes go to church. These liberal arrangements are evidently much appreciated by the patients, many of whom spoke very favourably of their treatment. From 30 to 40 patients of each sex are usefully employed.

The suggestions made by our colleagues at their last visit, relative to an improvement in the dietary, has been attended to, and a solid meat dinner has been substituted for the soup formerly given.

We

We have made the usual statutory inquiries. There has been no instances of mechanical restraint, but 5 men and 8 women have been secluded occasionally, but for the most part during short periods only.

After seeing the patients at the farm, where they seem to be very comfortable and contented, and where the men perform a great deal of useful labour, we went over the new building, which has made great progress, and is roofed in, and partially floored. The window sashes are fixed; they are made to open top and bottom, and will be checked at about five and a-half inches. We have suggested this check need not be fixed to the ground-floor windows opening into the airing-court.

The general appearance of the building is handsome and cheerful; the interior will be well lighted and convenient; and, so far as we could judge, the work seems to be substantial and good.

In the female division eight baths have been fixed in the general bath-room. We think that they are inconveniently crowded together, leaving no space for dressing, and we recommend the removal of the two baths from the middle of the room.

The spaces marked out and partially inclosed for the airing-courts are, we think, much too limited in extent, more especially those to the front of the building, and intended for the main body of the inmates; even now could an extension be made without much expense, we would strongly urge that it should be done.

We understand that the committee purpose purchasing an additional portion of land to rectify the boundary line. Could the field on the eastern side of the brook be also purchased, or even rented, it would prove a most important and valuable addition to the property.

We have had some conversation with Dr. Stewart as to the early removal to the new asylum of useful working male patients. It seems to us that one of the wings might be made habitable at a very early period. We desire specially to direct the attention of the committee to the importance of determining as soon as possible the description of furniture and fittings which will be suitable, so that contracts may be made, and all the furniture be ready when the building is completed.

We observe that plantations have been formed near the boundaries of the property, but the present season has proved very unfavourable to the growth of the young trees. We have suggested that, where practicable, avenues of trees should be planted.

Dr. Stewart visits Coxlodge daily, and he evidently devotes his best care to the management and welfare of all the patients.

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Broadmoor Asylum.

14 October 1868.

We have this day, in accordance with the provisions of the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 75, visited the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor; have made such inquiries as we thought material into its management; have inspected all the wards in the several blocks of building; and, as to its existing condition, and that of the patients at present detained therein, all of whom we have seen at this visit, now report for the information of the Secretary of State, as required by the 15th section of the statute.

The last visit by members of our Board was made on the 20th December 1867, when 425 patients, 332 males and 93 females, were seen. There have since been 179 fresh admissions, 166 males and 13 females; while in the same interval the discharges, on the ground of sanity, have been limited to 5 males and 4 females, and only 5 patients (all of the male sex) have died; but, owing to the operation of the 6th section of the statute 30 Vict., empowering the Secretary of State to restore to the position of mere pauper lunatics all patients detained at Broadmoor whose terms of punishment might have expired before their mental condition justified discharge, as many as 134, or 115 men and 19 women, have since the last visit been removed as pauper lunatics to other asylums; and, at our visit to-day, we have seen only 31 more patients than were at Broadmoor in 1867. The numbers now here are 373 males and 83 females, altogether 456 criminal patients.

The state in which we found the wards everywhere, in regard to order and cleanliness, was uniformly good; and, though the painting noticed at the last visit as having been commenced in the blocks occupied by the less favourable class of patients has not been carried far in the way of cheerfulness, there is yet an improved aspect about these portions of the building; otherwise they remain, in structural defects, in scantiness of furniture and comfort, and in prison-like arrangements for their inmates, substantially the same as when objection was first made to them. They are a marked contrast to other parts of the asylum.

Of the violent and even dangerous propensities of some of the patients placed in these wards, and of the generally unfavourable character of the rest, there is no doubt; but it is matter of the gravest doubt whether insane persons of the criminal class having this disposition should be treated differently from other patients suffering under mental disease. The experience of the Commissioners has led them to the conclusion that patients of the most refractory class are amenable to the influences which by general consent are now employed in the treatment as well of the most acute as of the mildest forms of

mental

mental disorder; and that it is both expedient and safe to extend to them, under vigilant and incessant supervision, the same kind of advantages. If, indeed, the withholding of all indulgence were more likely than the concession of it to have a beneficial effect, there is nothing in the class of cases in this asylum that should intercept, on any ground of personal consideration or sympathy, an application of the repressive system to the fullest extent; but in other times there has been sufficient trial of that system on all descriptions of patients, and in every conceivable state of circumstances, and it has uniformly failed as completely as the other has succeeded in a more or less degree. It has been found all but invariably, that by association with others, by some occupation as far as practicable, by the prospect from time to time of some recreation or amusement, above all, by regular daily out-door exercise, improvement has been made in habits the most inveterate, and in the most evil dispositions. No attempts of the kind are now made at Broadmoor. If a patient exhibits violent conduct, he is for so many days, or portions of days, put into seclusion. If he is supposed to be, or has given proof of being, dangerous, he is isolated altogether. To none set apart as refractory are the arrangements applied, which make judicious and satisfactory provision for the bulk of the inmates by suitable accommodation and considerate treatment. The excepted class occupy cheerless rooms; have neither occupation nor amusement; are subject to the unrelieved and continued presence of gloomy and dispiriting influences; have no opportunity at any time of associating with patients in the other blocks; are confined for exercise to narrow airing-courts within high walls; and, in some six or seven instances marked out for special example in even the class they form part of, are required to take such exercise alone.

That this is not in our opinion an efficient way of dealing with mental disease, however complicated with criminal habits and even dangerous violence, we conceive it our duty once more to put on record; but the same remonstrance, in effect, having been made unavailingly at every visit of the Commissioners since Broadmoor was opened, it is with no expectation of any kind of present result that we repeat it now; and proceed to show, by means of the full and careful returns with which we have been favoured by the courtesy of Dr. Meyer, its application to the existing condition of this class of the inmates of the asylum.

The seven men already adverted to as held to be exceptional even in their class for dangerous violence, we found isolated in separate cells or cages, which some of them had not quitted for many months; rarely even walking in the airing-courts under the restrictions imposed, and one of them refusing altogether to do so. One man who had lived in this way since the last Commissioners' visit, receiving, as most of the others are in the habit of doing, all his meals through an opening in the wall, had not even a chair or table in his room. Against these seven men are recorded, during the interval, little more than 10 months, between this and the last visit, 1,214 special occasions of seclusion for "some portion of the day," all for maniacal excitement, violent conduct, or dangerous propensities. Against seven others 894 instances are recorded. Alto-

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gether 97 men are entered as having been secluded for portions of the day on 2,830 occasions; 49 occasions referring to epileptic patients, 246 occasions connected with patients suffering from bodily disease, and the other 2,535 occasions applying exclusively to violent conduct and dangerous or destructive propensities. Within the same period, in the female division, 24 have been secluded on 97 occasions, of which 49 were applicable to a woman in bed with mania and phthisis. Mechanical restraint, however, does not appear to have been applied except in the case of a man who so slept for 22 nights for the purpose of preventing him from inflicting injury on himself.

Generally we found the patients of both sexes free from excitement at the time of our visit, their clothing good, and their persons properly attended to. The changes judiciously made by Dr. Meyer a little before the last visit, whereby not only the number in the larger blocks were diminished, but additional day-room accommodation for them was provided, have had the effect desired; and the removal at the same time of the noisier women to a small separate block, the condition of which at our visit to-day we thought satisfactory, has continued greatly to contribute to the general comfort and quiet of the women's wards. It very often occurs that the classification of ordinary insane patients is carried out too strictly; but reasons for it exist in dealing with the criminal class that do not generally apply, and every one must approve the plan carried out as far as is found practicable by Dr. Meyer, of separating those patients who had become insane while inmates of prisons, from those who had only become inmates of prisons by reason of acts committed under the influence of insanity.

There have been a good many recent changes in the attendants, especially in the female division; and whatever may be the cause of this, it would certainly not seem to be fairly attributable to any want of liberality or consideration to this class of officers. They have excellent wages, and, by additional perquisites, regular and frequent leaves of absence from duty, opportunities of recreation within the asylum, and every practicable provision otherwise for their welfare, including a day school for the children of those who are married, no inducements are spared to procure and retain the best service of the kind available. The numbers also are kept at the high average proportion of about one attendant or nurse to every five patients.

The fever noticed at the last visit as having prevailed in the early part of 1867, again broke out during the present year, and attacked a much larger number of persons, nearly 100 altogether, but with, happily, no fatal result in any case. Between January and July 49 patients of both sexes were attacked, and 35 attendants; and there were also 11 cases in cottages on the estate. As to the origin of the disorder, various opinions have been entertained; but the best founded appear to be those that ascribe it to the undrained land in the neighbourhood, the quality of the water on the estate, and the position and construction of the waterclosets; and it remains to be seen how far the prompt and energetic steps taken by Dr. Meyer to amend or remove the defects in the water and

and the closets will have the effect desired, as long as the neighbouring land remains undrained. A very important part of the reform in these matters, effected since the last visit, has been the introduction of a considerable number of earthclosets, the works connected with which were in progress while we visited, and the effect of which, so far as any have yet been completed, is said to have been entirely satisfactory. What we observed ourselves, of the absence of all offensive smells in connection with these closets, confirmed the account given to us. We may add, as to the only five deaths of patients which have occurred in the last 10 months, that two were from bodily disease far advanced at the time of their admission, one was from consumption, and two from brain disease.

The numbers usefully employed in this asylum are singularly small. In the male division, excluding the 58 patients who help in cleaning the wards, only 74 out of the 373 patients are engaged in useful work; of whom 24 are in the garden and farm, and the other 50 in the workshops and offices. In the female division, out of 83 patients, 12 are in the laundry, 5 in the work-room, and 2 in the kitchen; while 40 are entered as occupied in cleaning wards and in work with the needle. Of attendances at chapel the same remark is to be made; only 83 patients altogether, 54 males and 29 females, being returned as having been present at chapel on Sunday last. About the same numbers would express the selection ordinarily made of such patients as are permitted to attend the concerts and other amusements provided; such entertainments being given in every instance, as usual, to parties in each division separately.

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Appendix (G.)

St. Thomas Hospital, Exeter.

28 September 1868.

We have found here to-day at our visit 70 patients, 35 of each sex, and we thought their condition, upon the whole, satisfactory. There are a greater proportion of favourable cases in the female than in the male division, and some in the latter are not so well supplied with clothing as they should be; on which point we have suggested such continued application to relatives as may be necessary to ensure proper attention to it; but generally, the personal appearance of the inmates of both sexes, including the most infirm, showed that they receive all needful care; and they were all very quiet and free from excitement.

Some complaints, indeed, were made to us; one of rough treatment by attendants to a patient recently admitted, which we could not satisfy ourselves was well founded; another, of an alleged unjust preference by the medical superintendent in some disputes among the patients of the ladies' division, which led to the removal of the complainant to a second-class gallery, which we found upon inquiry to be unfounded; and a third, by a chancery patient, often referred to in these entries, of detention here without cause, as to which we had no difficulty in ascertaining the existence of many grave delusions in the patient complaining. As to another chancery patient, specially referred to in the last entry, we were glad to find his room to-day in much better condition, and to learn that it has been found possible since to carry out the recommendation then made, by inducing him to walk out daily in the airing-court.

The several other rooms and galleries were also in proper order; and the single sleeping-rooms, especially on the ladies' side, very cheerful and comfortable for the most part: though we should have had much to recommend, by way of papering and other improvement of the walls of this old building, if it were not now tolerably certain that the removal of the patients to the new building is not likely to be delayed, at furthest, beyond Midsummer next. We hear from Mr. Lyle the best accounts of its progress; and, accompanied by him, we purpose to visit it ourselves this afternoon.

The ordinary arrangements appear to be as usual in reference to out-door exercise, whether in the courts, beyond them, or by way of drives; the attendance in the small chapel and at the parish church; the occasional evening amusements; the very scanty regular employment in either division, and the associated dinners in both. That which we saw served to-day in the best ladies' gallery was excellent; and meat of the same quality is supplied to all the tables.

The admissions since the visit of the 20th May 1867 have been 28, 10 males and 18 females; the discharges have been 15, 7 males and 8 females;

8 females; and the deaths have been 7, three males and four females. One of these deaths was from suffocation, the patient having set fire to her room; and the circumstances, with the verdict of the inquest, were under consideration by our Board at the time; the other deaths were from ordinary causes. The health at present seems good, only one of each sex being in bed as we passed through the wards. The same female patient whose voluntary seclusion has been repeatedly noticed by us, we found again in seclusion to-day; and it would seem that she thus passes at least half her whole time here.

Of other seclusions we have to add, that in the interval of 16 months it has been applied to one patient in the male division, and to nine in the female division; to the former on 18 occasions, and to the latter on 105 occasions; the periods of duration in one of the latter cases having been for eight weeks in succession. There has been no restraint. Two gentlemen and three ladies are at present taking medicine. We consider this hospital to be in a very good state, and to give continued evidence of ability and liberality on the part of its management, direction, and superintendence. An entry will be found in the patients' book.

Barnwood House, Gloucester.

5 June 1868.

Since the visit of our Colleagues, 22nd November last, nine gentlemen and one lady have been admitted; seven gentlemen and two ladies have been discharged, two of the former and one of the latter being recovered, and four gentlemen have died, all from ordinary causes.

The patients are now 68 in number, viz., 35 gentlemen and 33 ladies. One of the former was received during our visit.

With two exceptions the gentlemen, when we arrived, were in the Grounds.

We saw all the patients, who were tranquil and orderly, and their personal condition generally was very satisfactory.

We found one lady of impulsive propensities in a separate room, under the charge of an attendant, her face having been severely bruised by a patient whom she had suddenly attacked.

Four of the gentlemen and five ladies are registered as under medical treatment.

According to the medical journal, one patient only, a lady, has been secluded since the last visit, upon one occasion, on account of her excitement and violence.

The patients of both sexes enjoy frequent excursions in the neighbouring woods and country, and the same provision as heretofore is made for their recreation and amusement in the Hospital and its extensive grounds, in which there are four good summer-houses.

Morning and evening prayers are read in the Establishment on week days by Dr. and Mrs. Wood in the respective divisions, at which more than half the patients are present.

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Divine service is performed by the Chaplain on Sundays, and five or six of the ladies at present go to church.

We learn with satisfaction that it is intended next spring to erect a Chapel in the Grounds.

Since the last visit, and in accordance with a suggestion then made, oak floors have been substituted for deal, in three single sleeping-rooms on the ladies' side.

Dr. Wood informs us that gas is about very shortly to be introduced throughout the Hospital, for which arrangements have been made.

As a precaution against fire, hydrants are about to be fixed around the building.

The several day-rooms and dormitories were found by us clean, and in the best order.

We have examined the orders and certificates of the patients admitted since the last visit, and have made the usual statutory inquiries.

We have had a separate interview with a lady, whose name will be found in the Patients' Book.

Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.

9 March 1868.

In this hospital to-day we find 17 patients of the male sex, and 22 female patients. They were all of them free from excitement; but in the lower wards of both divisions the description of their condition given at the last visit is still applicable to the state in which we found the inmates to-day. Assuming that the applications have all been made which were then recommended, drawing the attention of the relatives or friends of patients to the worn and dilapidated condition of their clothing, we can only express very strongly our regret that so many of both sexes should still be at such disadvantage in this respect, and suggest that such applications should continue to be made until some attention is obtained for them.

Excepting that a considerable addition has been made, since the last visit, to the stock of sheets and blankets in use, we do not remark any improvement in the character and present state of the accommodation. There has been no papering or painting; no renovation of any portion of the furniture; the carpets are everywhere, of course, more worn and ragged with seven or eight months' additional use; and in the lower male day-room there is now no carpet at all. The beds, with one exception, were clean and properly attended to on both sides; but hardly any of the bed-rooms have the necessary washing materials in them; and even where they are present they seem never to be used. One fixed basin is made to suffice for the upper, and two for the lower, ward in the male division; and on the female side the same system generally is pursued, though there are here more exceptions to it.

The drawing-room for the ladies was cheerful and well supplied with

with reading and other means of occupation, which exist also, to a less extent, in the corresponding part of the other divisions. But we saw no trace anywhere, in the lower wards of either side, of any books or games of the kind that, in other similar institutions, are found available by patients (such as the majority here) of even the most demented class. The provision for out-door exercise has not been improved since the last visit. The other arrangements by which parties of patients dine together in the several dining-rooms, and about 24 of both sexes attend the Sunday morning services by the chaplain of the infirmary, are continued as usual. The common airing-courts are unaltered.

The admissions since the visit of the 1st of August have comprised two in the male and one in the female division; in the same interval five of each sex have been discharged, of whom three gentlemen and two ladies have recovered; and one of each sex has died. One patient (the last gentleman admitted) is now absent on trial. There is no entry in the medical journal for the last fortnight; but, taking the entries of seclusion as we find them, it would seem that, since our colleagues were here, only one male has been secluded on two occasions, and five females on seven occasions, all the periods being short. We find on inquiry, however, that the same system brought under notice on the last visit, of locking female patients occasionally in their rooms for a portion of each day, without due entrance of the fact in the medical journal, is still persisted in.

It is right we should add that this institution has for several months laboured under the grave disadvantage of an apparent incapacity in its medical superintendent, by reason of bodily illness, efficiently to discharge his important duties; and we cannot doubt, if circumstances had in this respect been different, our report of to-day would have been much more favourable. Dr. Hargood was leaving the hospital at the time of our arrival, and his successor, Dr. Manley, formerly house surgeon at Prestwich, had come to enter upon his duties as superintendent about half an hour before.

Much as might fairly be expected from more efficient management and superintendence, however, such as we trust the institution has now the chance of receiving, we cannot but recur to a suggestion thrown out by our colleagues who visited four years ago, that the funds of the hospital, and the numbers as well as comfort of its inmates, would ultimately be increased to a very large extent by the determination, taken promptly, to dispose of the present premises and land, and to erect a suitable building in some healthful rural place near Liverpool.

Appendix (G.)

Manchester Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.

3 September 1868.

The following tabular statement shows the changes in the patients since the last visit by members of our Board, 13th March 1867, and their present numbers.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	35	24	59
Discharged - - - - -	19	20	39
„ of whom recovered	11	15	26
Died (all from ordinary causes)	14	8	22
Present number on books - -	58	59	117
„ of whom in main building	43	47	90
„ „ in centre cottage	–	11	11
„ „ on leave at the farm - -	9	–	9
„ „ on leave at Penmaemawr -	6	–	6
„ „ on leave with her husband -	–	1	1

The farm house, in which the nine male patients above referred to reside, which was formerly rented by the week, has, since the last visit, been taken on lease for nine years. The patients therein, who are considered and treated as on leave, are under the immediate charge of a man and his wife, assisted by a farm servant. In connection with it, and included in the lease, are 80 acres of land.

In addition to the patients, there are in the Hospital six boarders, viz., three gentlemen in the main building and two ladies in the cottages, and a fourth gentleman at the farm bailiff's. We have seen them all, excepting the gentleman last mentioned, and satisfied ourselves that they are voluntary agents, and properly received.

The Hospital is now full, and we would strongly urge, as very desirable, the addition of the plan adverted to in the last report, or some other, for extending the accommodation. We are informed by Mr. Mould that as many as 35 applications for the reception of patients have, from want of room, been refused during the past year.

The sanitary condition of the Hospital is good, the patients registered as under medical treatment being only two on the male side and three on the female. According to the medical journal, since the last visit, two male and nine female patients have been secluded for short periods, and for reasons duly recorded, the former altogether on five, and the latter on 14 occasions.

We

We have to report most favourably, as upon previous visits, of the personal condition of the patients of both sexes, and, with very few exceptions, of their quiet and orderly demeanour.

They are under the immediate charge of an ample staff of efficient attendants. In the male division there are a head and 11 ordinary attendants, and on the female are two ladies' companions, a housekeeper (residing in the centre cottage),* and 11 nurses. On each side there is a night attendant. All the cleaning is done by charwomen. We found all the wards and rooms, beds and bedding, clean, and in a creditable state.

The gardens and grounds are kept in the best order, and have a most cheerful aspect.

All but about 10 of the rooms in the main building have, since the last visit here, and the remainder will, in due course, be repapered and repainted. A large quantity of new carpeting has been provided.

The gardens of the second class patients have been greatly extended by the addition of about three acres.

We have the satisfaction of reporting that a detached chapel is about very shortly to be erected, upon a site selected, and according to a plan in process of preparation by Mr. Waterhouse. It is proposed to provide therein seats for 180 patients, and the estimated cost is 1,500 *l.* It will be built entirely by subscription.

The arrangements for Divine service, out-door exercise, recreation and amusements, continue as heretofore, and are satisfactory. Five carriages are kept for the use of the patients.

Mr. Mould is now aided by Dr. Lomax as Assistant Surgeon.

We regret again to have to call attention to the case books, the entries in which are still irregular and imperfect. Some cases have not yet been entered at all. The case books should, without further delay, be properly entered up.

Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.

13 February 1868.

This hospital at present contains 72 patients, viz., 31 of the male and 41 of the female sex, and one male patient is away on leave. We have, at our visit to-day, examined all the inmates, and visited each of the wards.

The patients were all free from maniacal excitement, and no one was secluded or restrained. Seclusion was employed in the case of one female patient since our last visit, but only for two hours.

At present the bodily health of the patients is good, and only one of them, a lady, was in bed. The deaths since the last visit have been three in the male and one in the female division; and the discharges have amounted to nine, two being males and seven females; three

* There are 16 female attendants.

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three males and five females have been admitted. The certificates relating to these last have been shown to us.

The personal condition of the patients was satisfactory, and their rooms and bedding clean and in good order. In some of the gentlemen's wards, however, there is much need of whitewash, new paperhangings, and carpeting; and we believe these matters will shortly receive attention.

The arrangements for the performance of Divine service are the same as reported on former occasions; and on Sundays, when the service is performed by the chaplain, from 18 to 20 patients of each sex are usually present. About six of the gentlemen and eight ladies go to the Cathedral, or other places of worship.

Various means of amusement are placed at the disposal of the patients, and every Monday some patients of both sexes meet together, and are entertained with music and dancing.

The general condition of the institution and its inmates continues to be very satisfactory, and the patients are evidently under kind and judicious treatment.

St. Luke's Hospital.

3 December 1868.

We find in this hospital to-day, besides 3 females and 1 male at present on leave, 139 patients, 54 in the gentlemen's and 85 in the ladies' division; 60 being free and 79 belonging to the paying class, of which there are 32 at 7 *s.* a week, and 47 at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* a week.

With few exceptions we found the patients in a favourable state. Not one was suffering from any degree of excitement in either side of the hospital, and their appearance as to dress and tidiness, and generally as to bodily health and condition, was throughout very satisfactory. But though it cannot be said that there is not in the wards a good supply of books, and means in this respect for amusing or employing the inmates, we yet find that in the wings, upon the very important points of recreation and occupation, the gravest deficiences exist. The interchange between the wards and the wings of such provision as is made therein for the benefit of their respective occupants, should be freer and less restricted than it appears to be; some kind of easy employment might readily be found for those in the male division, who literally have otherwise no kind of capacity for employing their time in any way; and we do not find that any attempt at associating the patients at entertainments usual in asylums has been found practicable. In other respects it is needless to say the disadvantages of the site and structure of the hospital are insuperable. Too much confinement to the wards is a necessary result of the difficulty of getting ordinary walks beyond the hospital walls; and, when sickness is superadded as the cause for such confinement, and individual patients are obliged to keep to their gloomy and dark sleeping-rooms, not for days only but for weeks, and, as in one case noticed by us to day, for three months continually, it would be difficult to imagine anything more lamentable than their condition.

Avoiding, as we systematically do, all suggestions for structural change

change in what never can be made structurally right, we must yet remark that in such ordinary arrangements as those which the mere cleansing of the hospital renders necessary, the study seems to be rather to increase than to diminish the gloomy and depressing effect. The windows are cleaned about thrice a year, greatly to the addition of their unavoidable dullness; and there is not a single room that might not be made lighter by the judicious use of whitewash and an occasional morsel of colour.

The burial ground so frequently referred to has at last become the property of the hospital, and is now in course of being laid out ornamentally as a lawn. A portion of it should, we think, be reserved as a croquet ground, and we think it also extremely desirable that there should be no fence or separation of it from the existing airing ground.

We further suggest, that in all the dormitories and single sleeping-rooms seats should be placed; that the crib bedsteads, so often condemned, should be wholly abolished; that proper presses be placed in them for clothes, whereby the very reprehensible practice of driving nails into the bed-room doors for clothes pegs may be prevented; and that the present baths may be replaced by smaller ones of more convenient construction. We further think it most undesirable that particular days only should be set apart as visiting days, being of opinion that the hospital should at all times be open to the visits from friends of the patients without the present visiting order.

By a change recently made, the wages of the male attendants now begin at 27 *l.* 10 *s.* the first year, and increase to 35 *l.*, and charge attendants have 5 *l.* a year over and above the wages they are entitled to by the scale. Since the last visit a special night watch has been appointed on the male side, at the same wages as a charge attendant. Still, however, on the female side, though there is a night nurse able alone to do this duty, the former system is continued of giving to the charge attendants, who are on duty by day, an additional 5 *l.* a year for doing also quite unnecessarily some night duty, the only reason alleged for it being that since the special night nurse's appointment there has been no re-adjustment of wages or duty. This arrangement should at once be done away with, and the same adopted on the female as now exists on the male side of the hospital.

We have ascertained from inquiries that there are many difficulties attending the hot water supply at a sufficiently early hour in the wards, so as to occasion the very gravest inconvenience, and we trust that this subject will receive immediate attention from the committee.

Since the visit of the 9th August last year the admissions have comprised 62 males and 102 females; the discharges have included 57 males and 107 females; upon this total number there having been 79 recoveries, and 2 males and 8 females have died; inquests having been held in two cases, one of a patient admitted in a dying state, and the other a patient who immediately after admission inflicted injuries upon herself of which she died next day. The deaths otherwise were from ordinary disease. As to seclusion, there is a favourable

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report to make, it having been limited on the male side to 2 patients on two occasions, and on the female side to 20 patients on 59 occasions. Restraint has been used to 1 patient for four days and nights in consequence of strongly suicidal propensities. Ten on the men's side and 19 on the women's are entered as under medical treatment.

Bethel Hospital.

17 February 1868.

Since our colleagues visit a year ago, 7 male and 4 female patients have been admitted, 5 males and 2 females have been discharged, and 2 males have died.

There are to-day in the hospital 28 male and 51 female patients, all of whom we have seen, with the exception of a gentleman who had gone out for the day.

We have again a very satisfactory report to make as to cleanliness and good order of the wards and galleries, and we noticed that several of the rooms, previously whitewashed, had been papered, and that other improvements had been introduced. The bedding, which we examined, was in good order, and abundant.

We found no patient restrained or secluded, and all were free from excitement. As regards restraint, 2 of the male and 3 female patients appear to have been subjected to it. One of the men, for two hours only, but another, who was admitted the 11th of January, has been restrained, more or less, during the day, and at night since he came.

Of the ladies, one wore the strait jacket on one occasion; another was fastened to her chair for a short period during some structural alterations, but how often she was so restrained does not appear. The third case in which restraint was used was a patient specially alluded to at the last visit. This lady was restrained every night for a month after that time, but she is now greatly improved.

All the patients were quiet and orderly to-day, and personally in a satisfactory state. Many of them spoke very favourably of their treatment.

The majority go beyond the premises for exercise, and eight go out unattended and visit various churches and chapels.

Referring to the suggestions made at the last visit, we find that only one patient is now bathed in the same water, but no bath-room rules have yet been drawn up. Mr. Dodd assures us that this shall be done forthwith, and also that a separate record of restraint will, in future be carefully kept by him for the information of Mr. Gibson. We hope that this promise will not be forgotten.

An excellent new day-room has been formed in the female division.

We feel assured that the patients of both sexes are treated with every kindness and attention. The payments made are still very low, and there are now 27 patients on the foundation supported and clothed gratuitously, and 29 only who pay sums ranging between 8*s.* and 2*s.* There are two patients who pay 1*l.* a week, and the remainder are

are received for payments varying from 10*s.* to 14*s.* The hospital is thus most properly made available for the class for whose benefit it was originally founded. The actual weekly cost per patient is now 11*s.* 5*d.*

Mr. and Mrs. Dodd continue to devote their best attention to the welfare of the patients.

Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

3 November 1868.

Yesterday and to-day we have gone over every part of this hospital, and have seen all the inmates excepting those, 8 in number, who are now absent on leave, and 1 man and 1 woman, who have had a three day's holiday, and do not return until to-night. There was some confusion in the wards, unavoidably incident to the structural and other changes at present in progress; but we derived generally a favourable impression of the condition and prospects of the institution, and were pleased to observe the prevailing absence of excitement among all classes of the patients. More than two-thirds of those in the male division belonging to the county are regularly and usefully employed on the grounds or in the workshops; and such a proportion, so engaged, we think very creditable evidence of the judicious management of the hospital.

Since the visit of 28th August in last year, there have been 137 admissions, 131 discharges, and 52 deaths; there being, under the first head, 26 of the private class, 17 males and 9 females, and 111 of the pauper class, 50 males and 61 females; under the second head, 27 private patients, 15 and 12, and 104 paupers, 52 and 52; and under the third, two private patients of each sex, and 25 males and 23 females, of the pauper class. Among the discharges we have included one escape, and of the remaining 130 not more than 59 appear to be entered as recoveries. All the deaths were from natural causes; the principal being general palsy, epilepsy, apoplexy, and other diseases of the brain, exhaustion after mania, phthisis, and senile decay; and in the two cases in which inquests were held, death had followed almost immediately on admission from lung disease in the one, and in the other had been caused very suddenly by syncope; the facts in both having been considered by our Board at the time.

The numbers to-day (including the 10 who are absent) are 88 patients of the private class, 45 males and 43 females; and 363 patients belonging to the county, 176 males and 187 females; altogether 451. This number leaves no part of the present private accommodation unfilled, and of the pauper accommodation only four beds in each division. It is proposed, however, upon a plan lately submitted to the committee in a report by the superintendent, to provide additional space for 10 more private patients and 10 more pauper patients of each sex, or 160 beds altogether, by raising certain portions of the galleries another story, by conversion into dormitories and day-rooms of part of the centre building and of the

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rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Bayley, whose detached house has lately been completed, and by constructing new hospital wards to the north. As far as we can judge, this mode of enlargement will have its advantages; but we should think them incomplete if they did not comprise the abandonment of the present detached male ward (No. 5), and its conversion to other uses than those for which it has always been most unfit; and if there were not, also, to be included in them the provision and planting of a new airing-court for the male private patients similar to that which, since the last visit, has been inclosed and laid out for females of the private class. The want of such a court would be greatly felt upon enlargement of the hospital.

Consequent upon the enlargement also, as we trust, there will be other arrangements than those at present adopted for the worst class of the female county patients. We found them all put together in a ward much too large for them, and the vacant space of which is filled up by others of habits more favourable, which are, however, subject to the constant deterioration arising from such unrelieved companionship of the most disadvantageous kind. Mr. Bayley appeared to feel as much as ourselves the desirability of such a change in the arrangements as would necessitate more of a separation of these cases, bring the worst more within the constant vigilance of the nurses, and give those who are capable of it some chance of improvement by better example. Excepting as to this ward, we have, generally, favourable report to give as to the provision everywhere made for judicious treatment, and for the entertainment and various occupation as well as the comfort of the patients of every class. Some of the male county patients want renewal of their clothing, but for this we found that direction had already been given; and, generally, we thought the inmates of every class suitably dressed, and otherwise in a very satisfactory state as to personal appearance. We were particularly pleased by the character of the accommodation in what is called the ladies' house; and, considering the very moderate prices which, for the most part, are paid here, the enlargement of the space appropriated to this class in both divisions will be a great boon. The dormitories throughout, though here and there, owing to changes going on, the beds lie rather thickly, were most comfortable, the beds and bedding in the best state, and the washing and toilet things thoroughly well attended to. The latter remark, we have to add, applies equally to the arrangements in or adjoining to the pauper dormitories.

Of additions of a structural kind, since the last visit, we have to mention an enlargement of the centre tower on the men's side, and in the same division, for the county patients, a bathing-room in the basement with three baths, and another smaller bath-room, and a boot and shoe-room, on the ground floor; with, for the private patients, a new scullery as well as a bath-room; and, for the use of the paupers, a wide stone staircase reaching from the basement to a dormitory constructed to hold eight beds. On the female side there have been important amendments made in the laundry. We have noticed the completion of the new house for the superintendent; and, in connection with it, we may state that a conservatory has also been built, with

with hot water apparatus and other offices, of which the design is to supply plants and flowers for the wards, and a fruit store for the hospital. Besides these structural additions, and the inclosure of the new female airing-court, several of the galleries, day-rooms, dining-rooms, and single rooms, in occupation of both classes and both sexes of the inmates, have, in the same interval, been papered, painted, or coloured. The gentlemen's billiard-room looked very cheerful as we passed through yesterday. Appendix (G.)

The usual arrangements appear to continue for associated amusements. These have comprised weekly dances on the lawn in summer, and in winter in the recreation-room, to which two bands, formed of attendants, contribute the music; and, at the first of a proposed series of open air fêtes, which was given this summer, 290 patients of both sexes attended. The returns of regular employment include 135 men and 127 women. On Sundays the attendance at chapel averages 196 of all classes, and on week-days 55. The provision for constant walking or driving out of doors for patients of the private class, and otherwise for giving them employment and recreation suitable to their tastes, we think fairly sufficient. The dietary is extremely good; and an excellent dinner of roast mutton and potatoes, with beer, was served to the county patients in the wards to-day.

As to other matters of statutory inquiry, it will suffice to add that the seclusion, since the visit 14 months ago, has comprised 12 male and 51 female patients, but with three exceptions has been limited to one occasion in each case of three or four hours duration only. There have been four instances of restraint, three of which were for surgical reasons. The health of the establishment is very good, 8 males and 6 females being entered as now taking medicine.

We have had interviews with several patients, and as to some who had communicated with our Board at Whitehall, remark will be found in the patient's book. Here we have only further to say, that we think Mr. Bayley is conducting this hospital with energy and ability deserving of honourable mention.

Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.

10 February 1868.

We have officially visited this hospital, and seen all the patients except one gentleman, who was out walking.

There are now 51 patients on the books, of whom 24 are males and 27 females.

We have, generally, a very satisfactory report to make of the personal condition of the patients, and we found all free from maniacal excitement. No one was secluded, and there is no record of any instance of either restraint or seclusion since the last visit. Restraint, indeed, has never been employed since the opening of the institution.

The arrangements for occupation and recreation are the same as before reported. Some of the patients of both sexes in the lower rooms struck us as being very listless, and they were nearly all un-

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employed. We are inclined to think that, by more persevering efforts on the part of the attendants and nurses, and by a more liberal distribution of books and means of occupation in these rooms, an improvement would be effected in the condition of their inmates.

We find that in the male wards bed making, and all domestic work is performed by the attendants, who are thus much withdrawn from the personal attention to the patients.

Once a week (on Monday), a general cleaning of the various rooms takes place, and this occupies so much of the attendants' time that, on that day, the patients are deprived of their usual exercise out of doors. We strongly recommend that female servants should be engaged for the domestic work.

A good proportion of the patients of both sexes go beyond the premises, and from 6 to 8 of either sex go to the neighbouring church on Sundays.

The annual ball took place on the 3rd of January, when upwards of 30 patients were present. There are, also, fortnightly meetings, when dancing and music take place.

We found all the rooms and galleries in the best order, and the air throughout was pure.

The average cost of maintenance last year was 28 *s.* per week. The charges range from 6 *s.* to 30 *s.* per week, and of the patients at present in the hospital, one half are paying less than a guinea a week.

The general health is good, and there were only 4 deaths last year. The admissions have been 5 in the male, and 10 in the female division, and 4 patients of each sex have been discharged.

We have, again, the pleasure of reporting very favourably of the condition of this hospital, which reflects credit on Dr. Tate's management.

Warneford Hospital.

27 June 1868.

Since the visit of our colleagues on the 18th December 1867, two patients of each sex have been admitted, and one gentleman and three ladies have been discharged, two of the latter having recovered.

There has been no other change here.

We have seen and spoken to all the present inmates, except a gentleman, who is absent on leave. There are 30 males and 29 females. With the exception of a lady who is paralysed, all the patients were walking in the gardens, which are well kept, and afford much shade. The sanitary condition of the inmates is quite satisfactory, and only three patients of each sex are now under medical treatment for ailments not of a serious character.

We thought the personal condition of the patients was generally very satisfactory, although two of the gentlemen are very troublesome, and destructive to their clothing. No one was violent or excited to-day.

The general routine of the Establishment is the same as before reported,

reported, and all the arrangements for the performance of Divine service, and the exercise and recreation of the patients, are unchanged.

There has been no instance of restraint, and since the last visit only two patients have been secluded, each on one occasion. The staff of attendants seems to be large and efficient, and we saw every indication of kind and judicious treatment.

Considerable improvements have been made, and are still in progress, in reference to the drainage, which has been found to be in a very defective state; and a new well has recently been sunk, which, it is hoped, will ensure for the future an ample supply of water at all seasons of the year.

The Committee have resolved that gas shall be laid on, and we believe that the necessary works will be commenced as soon as the present operations connected with the drains are completed.

The various rooms were clean, and the wards and galleries in proper order. A few of the smaller apartments require repapering.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen continue to give their best attention to the well-being of the patients.

Coton Hill Institution.

3 August 1868.

Upon our visit this day, we have inspected the several day-rooms, galleries, and dormitories in the main building, and the two semi-detached Villas, which are now completed and furnished, and will afford excellent accommodation for two patients of a high class of each sex. The following tabular statement shows the changes in the patients since the visit of our colleagues 1st November last, and their present numbers:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	10	8	18
Discharged - - - -	3	8	11
„ of whom recovered -	1	5	6
Died - - - - -	–	2	2
Present numbers - - -	76	62	138

At the time of our visit, two gentlemen and three ladies were absent on leave. We saw all the patients resident, and found them free from excitement, and personally in a very satisfactory state. We have especially noticed some cases in the patients' book.

The sanitary condition of the Institution is at present good; the patients registered as under medical treatment, none for any serious disorders, being 11 in the male division and 7 in the female. The

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only patient found by us in bed, was an aged and infirm lady. There has not, since the last visit, been any instance of seclusion; during that interval two gentlemen have, for surgical reasons, had their arms confined by a camisole, one for a fortnight, and the other from time to time altogether for eight weeks. The attendance at Divine service in the chapel on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, averages 35 gentlemen and 25 ladies; and about 25 patients of each sex are present at morning and evening prayers, which are read in the board-room by Dr. Hewson or Mr. Long, the Assistant Medical Officer. The arrangements continue generally very satisfactory.

There are no periodical evening entertainments on stated days, but the patients enjoy frequent dances, concerts, and theatricals. They have also the benefit of weekly lectures on amusing and instructive subjects during the winter months. On the Friday before our visit, about 15 patients of each sex were taken for a pic-nic to Dudley Castle. It is proposed shortly to send a party of patients of both sexes for a few weeks to Tenby.

A good croquet ground has been formed, and the gentlemen play at cricket daily, when the weather is suitable.

We have to report the following improvements since our last visit:—

1. The principal lower galleries have been papered and painted.
2. The two gentlemen's dining-rooms have been painted and renovated, and will be papered next year.
3. Several sitting-rooms have been newly papered, painted, and carpeted.

The patients are under the immediate charge of a head and 16 ordinary attendants, and a night attendant, on the male side; and on the female, of a ladies' companion, 15 nurses, and a night attendant. They appear to be of a very respectable class.

We again recommend, as much needed, the painting, papering, and renovation of the large room known as the board-room, in order to its better adaptation to the purposes of evening recreation.

The state of the institution continues to be most creditable to Dr. and Mrs. Hewson. In the absence of the former, we were conducted over the hospital by Mr. Long, who appears to be very zealous and intelligent in the discharge of his duties as Assistant Medical Officer.

Bethlehem Hospital.

Monday, 6 July 1868.

Since this hospital was visited on the 26th April last year, 282 patients have been admitted; 106 males and 176 females. In the same interval 248 patients have been discharged—86 males and 162 females; and the deaths have been 41, 25 among the men, and 16 among the women. Of those discharged 130 had recovered, 11 were relieved, and 107 had not improved. There were two suicides, particulars of which, and of the inquests, were transmitted to Whitehall; and the rest of the deaths were from ordinary causes, the principal

principal being general paralysis and other diseases of the brain, exhaustion after mania and melancholia, and phthisis.

We have seen to-day, in the several wards and galleries, 243 patients; in the male division 111, and in the female division 132, there being besides upon the books 8 males and 9 females, at present absent on leave; some for very short periods, others with a view to trial before their discharge. There is now only one criminal patient here, application having been made to the Secretary of State for her retention on the grounds of her age and blindness. The incurable list contains 54 names. There are 192 classed as curable.

There was, on the whole, a remarkable freedom from excitement, even among the least favourable cases, the exceptions being one or two women; and the personal appearance and condition of the patients generally we thought very good. For the most part all were clothed well; and, even where shabbily dressed, as in a few exceptions in the male division, they were well attended to, and not untidy.

We were pleased to see everywhere a most liberal provision of amusement and occupation in the wards, of which a considerable proportion of the inmates seemed to be gladly availing themselves; and in every part of both divisions there are evident indications of continued and most praiseworthy effort, on the part of all engaged in the management of the institution, to obviate the old and still existing inconveniences of its structure, and make all possible addition to the comfort of the patients.

We have made some suggestions to-day as to a certain sort of bed in some of the single sleeping-rooms (all of which, as well as the small associated dormitories, were in excellent order), which Dr. Williams has promised attention to; and referring to the increased cheerfulness introduced lately into some of the galleries, it has given us satisfaction to learn his intention immediately to try the experiment of papering throughout one of the female wards.

The returns of the employed show some increase since the last visit: a suggestion then made for engaging a gardener attendant having been acted upon, and about 26 male patients now working regularly in the grounds; altogether, 78 men and 73 women have now daily occupation. Since that visit, also, the ground formerly given up to the criminal wing has been completely laid out and planted, with a view to out-door recreation; and games in which inmates of every class take part, and the usual pleasure excursions open to more than two-thirds of all the inmates, have been given in addition. Another visit to the sea side, such as was provided last year so liberally, will also be made in the present summer; the same houses having been already taken at Brighton for, as we hope, the same number of 50 patients.

The seclusion since the last visit has not been considerable. Two men have been secluded on three occasions, and 12 women on 32 occasions. The health generally is very good, no one was in bed in the male division, and in the female division only four, one for supposed affection of the spine, and one brought here eight days since, out of Devonshire, in an entirely exhausted condition. Twenty are entered as taking medicine.

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We have derived from our present visit a very favourable impression of the present state of the hospital, and of the continued zeal and ability with which Dr. Williams discharges his important duties.

Land has been purchased at Witley, near Godalming, for the branch convalescent establishment. The house is built for 40 inmates, and is expected to be ready for occupation this summer.

Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood.

17 and 18 November 1868.

We have inspected this institution, and personally examined all the inmates, except one of the male, and two of the female sex, who are absent on leave. The number on the books comprise 313 males and 157 females, total 470.

The admissions since our colleagues' visit, on the 11th June 1867, have been 98, viz., 62 boys and 36 girls; 25 boys and 14 girls have been discharged, and 22 boys and 10 girls have died. The cause of death in as many as 20 cases, is stated to have been phthisis, or disease of the chest; and seven of the patients died from exhaustion, consequent upon epilepsy. In one case an inquest was held on the body of a boy, who was accidentally scalded in a bath. The particulars of this circumstance were fully reported to our Board at the time.

We had an opportunity of seeing about 250 of the inmates dining in the hall yesterday, of whom 150 were of the male sex. These numbers by no means represent the proportion of patients who might advantageously be assembled together, but they completely fill the apartment. Great order and propriety prevailed during the meal, and the grace which was sung after it was performed in a very satisfactory manner. The food was very good, and neatly served, but beer is not allowed, except in special cases; and considering the low state of vitality, and the prevalence of chilblains in many cases, we very strongly recommend that it should form part of the ordinary dietary.

The clothing was generally good, and the patients were personally in a clean state; the bedding also was throughout in the best order.

The patients are attended during the night by two attendants in each division, whose duty it is to get them up at stated periods. The return for last night shows that there were not more than nine dirty, and 48 wet beds throughout the house.

The general health appears to be fair; we found 6 males and 1 female in bed, and 13 males and 8 females are registered as under medical treatment.

Seclusion is never employed here, but according to the medical journal, eight males and six females have been restrained since the last visit, chiefly as stated, for medical reasons. It is right to say, however,

however, that since the appointment of Dr. Grabham in June last, there has been only one instance of restraint, and then it was only imposed for one hour. Appendix (G.)

As to the useful occupation of the patients of both sexes, we have received the following returns:

BOYS:	
Carpenters	14
Tailors	19
Shoemakers	14
Matmakers	6
Shoeblacks	12
Industrial training class	70
Basketmakers	8
Plumbers	2
Farm	10
Gardeners	12
House work	10
Laundry	6
Postman	1
Carter	1
TOTAL	185

GIRLS.	
Household work	20
Needlework	8
	20

The very small number of females who are now usefully occupied suggests the inquiry, whether more might not be done to train them to domestic employments; and as has been before suggested on several occasions, we recommend that a laundry specially adapted for children, should be provided, and that some of the girls should be trained to assist in the kitchen, &c. The new workshops are now occupied; they are light, well ventilated, and admirably adapted for their purpose. The old workshops have been newly floored with wood, and they will shortly be used as day and sleeping-rooms. A large portion of the basement has also been refloored, and will be used as a place for exercise in wet weather.

The playground has been fenced and improved, and the drinking fountain fixed.

A new mortuary has been built, and a linen-room provided.

The paths have been regravelled and extended, and a roadway made to the basement, from around which the earth will shortly be removed.

A new gasometer has been put up, and there have been additions to the farm buildings.

Arrangements are now completed with the Caterham Company the water supply, which will be laid on almost immediately.

Nothing has yet been done towards the enlargement of the hall, but we hope no further delay will take place in this most necessary improvement.

We were much struck in our passage through the wards with the absolute monotony of the wall colouring. We think that as a means of treatment, a variety of light cheerful colours should be introduced, and also that some of the walls should be papered.

However satisfactory the general condition of the great body of the patients may be, we are strongly of opinion that more might be done for the worst class of children. In what are called the probationary wards, we found them quite unprovided with any means of amusement, such as toys and games. The rooms were bare and unattractive, and little seemed to be attempted in the way of training

Appendix (G.)

ing. In the 7th class-room, on the male side, in which there are 36 patients, mostly children, we think that the substitution of females for the male attendants now employed, would be attended with the best results.

The staff of attendants and servants is very large, amounting in both divisions to 126, exclusive of 10 superior officers. Of this number, 34 men and 25 women are employed solely as attendants.

We are glad to find that there has been an increase in the wages, both of the nurses and attendants. The former, some of whom commenced their duties with wages as low as 6*l.* a year, now begin at 14 *l.*, increasing 1 *l.* annually to 18 *l.*

The attendants, who formerly commenced at 20*l.*, have now 25 *l.*, increasing to 30*l.*

The assistant medical officer's salary has been increased from 100*l.* to 150 *l.* per annum.

Prayers continue to be read daily in the hall, and there is a special service on Sunday.

A special service is also given gratuitously once a month by the incumbent of a neighbouring church, at which about 100 of the patients are present. Until a chapel and a chaplain are provided for the institution, it would, we think, be desirable that arrangements should, if possible, be made for holding these services more frequently.

We have examined the books, and find that all the statutory records are duly made ; but it is our duty to direct attention to the fact, that 159 leaves have been cut out of the case-books, relating to the progress and treatment of as many patients, who have either left the asylum, or died therein. The various statements relating to these patients on admission still remain, the only addition being the fact of their death or discharge, the date of either being in most instances omitted, and also the cause of death. We understand that the committee have hitherto failed to ascertain or discover the author of this grave offence

The committee appear to devote much time to the welfare of this important and useful institution, and Dr. Grabham evidently gives his best attention to its management, and the well-being of the patients.

York Lunatic Hospital.

29 January 1868.

We have this day visited and inspected the Hospital, and, with the exception of one female pauper, absent on trial, have seen and examined all the patients.

We have to report the following, as the changes in the patients since the visit of our colleagues, 30th July last, and their present numbers.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	5	8	13
Discharged - - - -	8	7	15
„ of whom recovered -	5	4	9
Died, all from ordinary causes -	2	1	3
Present number on books:			
Private - - -	68	57	125
Pauper - - -	22	25	47
Total - -	90	82	172

An inquest was held in the case of the sudden death, from heart disease, of a female patient.

The sanitary state of the Institution is good; the patients last registered as under medical treatment (none for any serious disorder) being only two in the male division, and five in the female.

The patients of both sexes, and all classes, were found by us quiet and orderly, and excepting a few male private patients of the lower class, who are indifferently supplied with clothes, their personal condition was very satisfactory.

We noticed, with special approbation, the dress of the paupers.

There has not, since the last visit, been any instance of restraint or seclusion.

At the time of arrival, about two-thirds of the patients were on their way to the Chapel, wherein, on Wednesday in every week, the Litany and Scriptures are read, and a hymn sung.

About 30 patients, including three or four of the female sex, are permitted to walk out unattended, on parole, and we are informed by Dr. Needham that in no case has the confidence thus placed in them been abused.

One good effect of the increased liberty which the protection of palissade along the eastern boundary of the land (in lieu of the old broken hedge) has been materially to lessen the attempts or disposition to escape.

Upwards of two-thirds of the patients, private and pauper, attend Divine service in the Chapel on Sundays, and several go to the cathedral.

The patients enjoy weekly balls, concerts, or lectures, and on every alternate Saturday, a party of patients of both sexes, forming what is called the "Discussion Club," meet in the Board-room, when papers written by patients are read and discussed.

The advantage derived by the patients from the evening entertainments referred to, would be materially promoted and extended by a general Recreation-hall, which is a great desideratum.

The old Chapel has been converted into a billiard-room, and furnished with an excellent table.

Appendix (G.)

There has, since the last visit, been much done in the way of fresh carpeting, and other renovation.

The Hospital throughout is in satisfactory order, and the condition of the patients creditable to Dr. Needham's superintendence.

The Retreat, York.

17 July 1868.

We have inspected this hospital and seen all the patients, except two of the gentlemen, who had gone to see the cricket match. The numbers on the books are 51 of the male and 83 of the female sex. Since our last visit, 10 males and 14 females have been admitted, 6 males and 8 females have died, all from ordinary causes, and 2 males and 8 females have been discharged.

We have again the satisfaction of reporting that the institution is throughout in excellent order, and that the patients continue to receive all necessary care and attention. There is still a somewhat large proportion of old, feeble cases, but the general health is good, and last week only four of each sex were under medical treatment.

Four men and three women have been secluded from time to time, since the last visit. There is no record of any instance of restraint. It appears, however, that one of the male patients, and also a young lady, sometimes wear a pair of muffle gloves, which do not confine the arms. This fact has hitherto not been reported in the medical journal, but Dr. Kitching, at our request, promises that all future instances of this species of restraint shall be duly recorded.

The practice of taking the patients beyond the premises for exercise and recreation, is continued with success, and about 100 out of the 135 now here enjoy the privilege. All the domestic arrangements are as before reported.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries.

As regards the staff of attendants and nurses, we find that for the men there are 12 day and 1 night attendant, and for the women 19 day and 1 night nurse. Every ward has at least 2 attendants.

The scriptures are read daily in all the wards, and on Sundays Divine service is performed in the chapel. At these services, many patients, who do not belong to the Society of Friends, frequently attend, and nearly 20 of the whole body of patients go to church in York. We noticed that many of the rooms had been newly papered, and a considerable number of carpets, &c., have been supplied. The hospital is very nearly full, and the question of enlargement has been under the consideration of the committee, who, we hear, purpose shortly sending about 40 of the patients to Scarborough, where a house has already been taken for them.

A plan has been suggested for establishing a branch or convalescent hospital, to which patients may be removed from time to time, for change of scene, or for the benefit of their health. Such an arrangement would, we think, prove highly advantageous, and we hope the matter will not be lost sight of.

We have signed and examined the various books, and made an entry in the patients' book.

Appendix (H.)

Lunatic Hospital, Fort Pitt, Chatham.

26 November 1868.

We this day visited the Lunatic Hospital at Fort Pitt, and saw and examined the inmates, 29 in number, of whom one arrived during our visit.

We were accompanied upon our inspection by Dr. Ferguson, who was, in the absence of Dr. Blatherwick, in medical charge of the Hospital, and from whom, also from Serjeant Major Gould, we received every information and assistance.

Since the visit of our colleagues, 17th October 1867, 207 patients have been admitted and 189 discharged, and 3 have died; 1 suddenly from epilepsy a few days after his reception, and the other 2 from phthisis; one of the latter two days after his arrival.

The details of admissions, discharges, and deaths since the last visit, and the disposal of the soldiers discharged, are set forth in the subjoined table.

The soldiers sent to their respective unions since the 1st January last have been 17 in number.

The sanitary condition of the Hospital is at present satisfactory.

There has not, since the last visit, been any instance of mechanical restraint.

During that period 7 patients have been placed in seclusion on account of their violence, altogether on 15 occasions; 1 having been secluded five times, and 3 once each.

We found the patients quiet and orderly, and the hospital throughout clean and the beds in proper order. The day-rooms, owing to the absence of any decorations or objects of interest, present a very cheerless aspect.

No means of employment are provided in-doors, and, at the present season, none of the patients work in the garden.

In consequence of the practice of passing from patient to patient in rapid succession, suits of clothes, without regard to the various statures of the wearers, several as to dress presented an untidy and slovenly appearance. This, we think, calls for attention.

The arrangements generally continued as previously reported.

Were it not for the expected removal of the Establishment in the spring to Netley, we should suggest several alterations and improvements, from which, in existing circumstances, we abstain.

The permanent staff of attendants is, as before, eight in number, the remuneration for their special services being an addition to their pay of 3*d.* per day

The following patients are about to be sent forthwith to Grove Hall, Bow:—

1. P. M., homicidal and depressed. When at Gibraltar, shot a policeman through the neck, killing a man beyond him, and then charged others with his fixed bayonet.

Appendix (H.)

2. M. M'M. Under various delusions as to property; believing himself to be Lord Palmerston, and having attempted suicide at Montreal.

3. J D. Under delusions about electricity, &c., and impulsive, having frequently assaulted patients and attendants.

Our special attention was also directed to the following five cases as proper for removal to asylums:—

1. J. P. A case of impulsive mania.
2. W. K. Suicidal.
3. J. C. Violent and impulsive.
4. D. D. Excitable, and attacked others the day before our visit.
5. P. McL. Homicidal. When in India, stabbed the serjeant major and hospital apprentice.

All the above should be sent to asylums without unnecessary delay.

The subjoined statement was kindly prepared and transmitted to our Board after the above visit.

ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, &c. in the Military Lunatic Hospital at Fort Pitt, Chatham.

Remained 17 Oct. 1867.	Since Admitted.	Total Treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Remain under Treatment 26 Nov. 1868.
			Invalided to Friends.	To Grove Hall Asylum.	To Union Authorities.		
14	206*	220	94	81	14	†3	28

* Including one commissioned officer. † Two from phthisis; one from epilepsy.

The admissions have been numerous, embracing an unusual number of severe cases, 23 of which were complicated with suicidal, and 8 with homicidal impulses. The maximum daily number resident was 45.

One attempt at suicide occurred in the hospital. Private C. made a determined effort to strangle himself on the 12th November. He was immediately detected, and placed under close surveillance.

During the summer frequent delays occurred in removing the worst cases to Grove Hall Asylum, on account of a temporary want of room at that establishment.

Many cases not requiring restraint, and being, in fact, harmless, yet incapable of gaining a living from mental incompetency, have been from time to time recommended to be sent to the care of the authorities of the respective unions in England. Much difficulty has

has occurred in carrying this measure into effect, in consequence of the boards of guardians having frequently refused to receive these cases. Appendix (H.)

The excessive heat of the summer operated prejudicially on some of the patients, setting up excitement; but no epidemic, nor even the ordinary summer diarrhœa, was prevalent.

(signed) *Thos. Blatherwick,*
3 December 1868. Staff Surgeon Major in charge.

Royal Naval Asylum, Great Yarmouth.

26 October 1868.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners in Lunacy, report the result of a visit made by us this day to the Naval Hospital at Great Yarmouth, in which lunatic officers and seamen of the navy are received.

We found the institution and its inmates in a thoroughly satisfactory state. Since the last visit, in the middle of February 1867, much has been done for the better administration of the hospital and the greater comfort of its patients; and we saw abundant indication today that Deputy Inspector General Dr. Macleod, with the most able assistance of Dr. Whicher, continues to discharge with characteristic energy and success the duties entrusted to him. Wisely thinking little to be done while anything remains to do, he has made unceasing effort, in the interval named, not only to bring every part of the accommodation of the hospital into suitable and cheerful condition, but to increase the working efficiency of its several departments. The consequences are manifest in the general improvement as well as greater contentment of all classes of the patients; and at no former visit could we have said, as it is at present in our power to say, that not a complaint of any description was made to us during the visit, by any officer or seaman. All were free from excitement, and, as to personal appearance, in a most satisfactory state.

Prominent among the improvements are several new waterclosets, with cross ventilation above and below, already in B. and C. houses, and about to be supplied generally; a new bath-room in E. house, warmed with hot water pipes, and including vapour and shower bath, as well as two ordinary baths for officers, and six for seamen; and arrangements for separating from the seamen the warrant and junior engineer officers, which have contributed most importantly to the increased comfort of all. A cheerful well furnished day-room has been obtained for these officers by conversion of the old seamen's refractory ward; while, in place of the latter, a ward is provided far superior to its predecessor, better hung with pictures, more comfortably furnished with easy and soft chairs and sofas, and with linoleum on the floor. Noticeable also, in the upper story of the same building, are such improvements as a new chief attendant's-room, a new dormitory, and a mess-room, admirably constructed

Appendix (H.)

from the old dormitory, with new fireplaces, handsome marble mantle-pieces, and other suitable decorations. All this has involved at the same time, in other portions of the hospital as well those now spoken of, much fresh papering and painting. Much cheerful oak and maple graining has been executed by attendants and patients; some dilapidated hall-entrances have been repaired with tesselated tiles; the supply of new pictures and ornaments for the day-rooms has been very large; and mention should not be omitted of the placing of handrails to staircases used by the old and infirm. Three of the dining-halls have thus undergone complete renovation; a new billiard-room has been opened, with table re-covered, a slate-bed fixed, a handsome marble mantlepiece, and all cheerful furniture on the walls and floor; while, at the same time, the old recreation ward of the officers has been given up to the seamen and marines, for use as a reading-room, that which they already had being reserved for music and dancing.

Other changes are in progress, which will also be great improvements. Between A. and B. houses there will be a reception-room for visitors to the officers; in the angle between the cook-house and H. house will be one for the seamen and marines; the quadrangle and the respective airing grounds of officers and seamen will have each a drinking fountain; and the ground in front of the hospital will, we trust, be enclosed. But we have discussed to day, with Dr. Macleod, a change more important than any we have yet referred to, involving not only an addition to the resources of the hospital, but a considerable extension of its priceless benefits.

What it now perhaps needs most urgently is a ward for contagious diseases, and this may be obtained at a small cost by conversion of one of the lower wards in the H. house, used for stores, and supplied already with bath-room, watercloset, and attendant's cabin. Provision made elsewhere for the stores would release another ward on the ground floor, which, with the like ward overhead, and another precisely similar obtainable on the same floor, by throwing into one the several sleeping cabins, would increase by 40 or 50 beds the accommodation of the hospital. It is a proposal which strikes us as of the greatest importance. We desire also, in the interest of the older and more infirm of the officers, to solicit favourable consideration for a design to warm with hot water pipes a passage between A. and B. houses, used by these elderly patients in the winter to pass from their day-room in B. to their sleeping-room in A.

Adverting to things specially remarked upon in our last report, we have to mention that the greenhouse recommended for the better supply of plants in the wards has been constructed, and that all the officers' cabins are now supplied with blinds and curtains; but on the other hand it is matter for regret that the building of the new workshops is still delayed, and that it has not yet been found practicable to appoint exclusive night attendants. There is, however, as to this latter point, some hope shortly of making such arrangements as will otherwise satisfy the want. There are at present, to the 190 patients, 24 attendants; the classification desirable in a naval hospital, and infirm cases among the officers, requiring this proportion; and it is felt that an addition of four more for exclusive night

night watching would be inconvenient. But this objection would at once be removed if arrangements could be made to admit of the introduction of two efficient female nurses; and this is the view taken by Dr. Macleod. The watch in the officers' and seamens' quarters would then remain as at present, with the difference that during the intervals of repose necessary to these two men, a female nurse would be constantly in attendance in each of the sick wards. There does not seem to be any difficulty in the way of carrying out such a plan, except what may be incident to the provision in a male hospital of the amount of female accommodation required; and it seems to be of the greatest possible moment that the experiment should be tried. We have pleasure in adding, in connection with the subject, that since the hospital was last visited by us, the pay of the attendants has been increased, and some pensions for service granted to them. Appendix (H.)

Of the condition in which we found the several cabins to-day, of the pure fresh air and ventilation in the associated dormitories, of the cubical space in the sick wards, of the arrangements which secure that no one, whether officer, seaman, or marine, lives by day where he sleeps by night, it is quite impossible to speak too highly. We had only to suggest, as we passed through the associated dormitories, such better management of the combs and brushes in use as will always ensure that each patient has his own.

Some statistory details remain to be given. Since February 1867, 74 fresh cases have been admitted, 16 being officers and 58 seamen; there have been 28 discharges, of 8 officers and 20 seamen or marines, all of whom had recovered; and the deaths have been 30, 7 officers and 23 seamen. There are in the hospital to-day altogether 189 patients, 35 being officers, and 154 junior or warrant officers, seamen, or marines. The deaths were all from ordinary disease, principally palsy, epilepsy, other forms of brain disease, and phthisis. There has hardly been a case of seclusion since the last visit; the officer to whom at that time, and previously, it had been very much applied, having since become nearly convalescent. He spoke to us very quietly and rationally to-day.

Nearly all the seamen, and many of the officers, were in their airing-courts; and excellent provision appears to be made as well for walking exercise beyond the hospital as for carriage drives, suitable to the infirm and old among the officers, and for employment as far as possible of the seamen and marines, about 100 of whom at present have regular daily occupation, 14 at trades, about 30 in the grounds, and others in the wards and offices. As many as 80 of the seamen were lately taken to the theatres and other places of public amusement.

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

To the Committee of Management of the Isle of Man Lunatic Asylum.

Gentlemen,

I BEG to lay before you a report of the progress and condition of the asylum and its inmates for the past 11 months. The asylum was opened for the reception of patients on the 2nd June 1868; there were at that time 64 patients, namely, 30 males and 34 females, under treatment in the temporary asylum at Oatlands, the whole of whom were removed in the course of about three weeks to this institution.

This asylum is capable of accommodating 114 patients, namely, 51 males and 63 females; there are 12 single bed-rooms on either side of the house.

The changes amongst the patients during the past 11 months have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In the asylum, 2nd June 1868 -	30	34	64
Admitted since - - - -	31	21	52
Total number under treatment -	61	55	116
Discharged recovered - - -	10	7	17
Died - - - - - -	9	5	14
Remaining on the 30th April 1869 -	41	43	84

The recoveries have been at the rate of 32·6 per cent. of the admissions.

The deaths have been in the proportion of 12·2 per cent. of the total number under treatment; this cannot be deemed a high rate of mortality when it is considered that this is the only institution on the island for the reception of people of all classes, reduced by poverty or disease to a state of helplessness and imbecility; having been kept at home until they have become unmanageable by their friends, they are in many instances, as a last resource, when almost all hope of amendment has passed away, sent into the asylum to end the few remaining days of their existence.

A coronor's inquest has been held in every case of death, and a verdict of "death from natural causes" on each occasion returned.

The causes of death have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Apoplexy - - - - - - -	3	0
Epilepsy - - - - - - -	2	0
General paralysis - - - - - -	0	1
Phthisis - - - - - - - -	2	3
Gangrene of the lungs - - - - -	1	0
Diarrhœa - - - - - - -	1	0
Old age (89 years) - - - - - -	0	1

Much

Much progress has been made in laying out the grounds, and 5,000 trees and shrubs have been planted. Appendix (I.)

The airing courts and laundry yard, which are much needed, are not yet completed, but are being rapidly proceeded with. The average daily number of male patients employed out of doors during the last two months has been at the rate of 40 per cent. of those under treatment.

The shops have also been well maintained.

A very large proportion of the female patients are also usefully employed, either in the laundry, kitchen, or work-room.

The earth closet system in operation throughout the asylum, answers most satisfactorily: with ordinary care and attention on the part of the attendants, there is not the slightest smell in any of the closets in constant use, and the benefit derived by the farm from the utilisation of the soil is very considerable.

The general health of the patients since their removal from the temporary asylum has much improved, and I am happy to be able to state, that notwithstanding the prevalence of small-pox and scarlet fever in the neighbourhood of the asylum, no epidemic of any kind has reached its inmates.

The cost for the maintenance of the patients during the past 12 months has been at the rate of 13 *s.* 4¼ *d.* per head per week.

There are many items here charged to the maintenance, which in England are not included, such as fees for medical certificates on admission of patients, removals to and from the asylum, funeral expenses, &c., all of which tend to raise the cost per head, and render any comparison with other asylums unfair; the expenses also during the first quarter were much greater than are likely to occur again in consequence of having to keep open two establishments during part of the time; the farm also is only just now getting into working order. All the patients, male and female, take their meals together daily in the large dining-hall. Divine service is also held every Sunday in the same room, which is much appreciated and well attended.

One evening in the week is set apart for recreation; dancing, singing, music and theatrical performances have enlivened the long winter evenings, and have been much enjoyed by a large proportion of the patients.

I am able to report favourably of the general efficiency of the staff of attendants and nurses, and my thanks are especially due to the matron and steward for the valuable assistance they have rendered me in the management of the asylum.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Tregelles Hingston,*
Medical Superintendent.

Appendix (J).

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS not in ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, or LICENSED HOUSES, chargeable to the several UNIONS and PARISHES in England and Wales, on 1st January 1869, being an Abstract from the Annual Returns made under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64.

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
ANGLESEY:						
Anglesey	–	–	–	10	18	28
Holyhead	–	–	–	22	25	47
TOTAL	–	–	–	32	43	75
BEDFORD:						
Ampthill	4	5	9	5	8	13
Bedford	1	9	10	–	1	1
Biggleswade	7	4	11	11	8	19
Leighton Buzzard	3	2	5	9	6	15
Luton	7	9	16	7	10	17
Woburn	1	2	3	–	–	–
TOTAL	23	31	54	32	33	65
BERKS:						
Abingdon	3	6	9	6	2	8
Bradfield	9	14	23	3	–	3
Cookham	6	4	10	6	8	14
East Hampstead	–	2	2	–	2	2
Faringdon	8	7	15	2	1	3
Hungerford	5	2	7	1	3	4
Newbury	3	5	8	5	11	16
Reading	5	11	16	5	2	7
Wallingford	2	3	5	9	21	30
Wantage	2	4	6	6	10	16
Windsor	6	3	9	3	5	8
Wokingham	1	3	4	4	7	11
TOTAL	50	64	114	50	72	122
BRECON:						
Brecknock	3	6	9	–	4	4
Builth	–	–	–	5	13	18
Crickhowell	7	3	10	7	4	11
Hay	2	3	5	11	8	19
TOTAL	12	12	24	23	29	52

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
BUCKS:						
Amersham	6	6	12	6	3	9
Aylesbury	6	2	8	3	7	10
Buckingham	3	1	4	2	1	3
Eton	1	10	11	–	1	1
Newport Pagnell	4	7	11	4	9	13
Winslow	8	2	10	–	–	–
Wycombe	5	7	12	4	5	9
TOTAL	33	35	68	19	26	45
CAMBRIDGE:						
Cambridge	4	5	9	5	8	13
Caxton and Arrington	2	2	4	2	7	9
Chesterton	4	3	7	10	4	14
Ely	6	9	15	3	4	7
Linton	2	–	2	5	9	14
Newmarket	3	4	7	12	13	25
North Witchford	2	7	9	4	2	6
Whittlesey	1	4	5	–	–	–
Wisbech	3	6	9	3	5	8
TOTAL	27	40	67	44	52	96
CARDIGAN:						
Aberayron	–	–	–	9	20	29
Aberystwith	1	–	1	8	10	18
Cardigan	–	–	–	8	20	28
Lampeter	–	–	–	5	6	11
Tregaron	–	–	–	5	9	14
TOTAL	1	–	1	35	65	100
CARMARTHEN:						
Carmarthen	3	7	10	24	44	68
Llanelly	–	1	1	10	23	33
Llandilo Fawr	–	2	2	10	22	52
Llandovery	–	–	–	8	2	10
Newcastle Emlyn	–	–	–	16	20	36
TOTAL	3	10	13	68	111	179

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
CARNARVON:						
Bangor and Beaumaris	4	5	9	20	26	46
Carnarvon	2	2	4	13	12	25
Conway	1	2	3	8	8	16
Pwllheli	8	3	11	13	25	38
TOTAL	15	12	27	54	71	125
CHESTER:						
Altrincham	4	12	16	3	6	9
Birkenhead	3	5	8	4	2	6
Great Boughton	2	4	6	8	4	12
Chester	5	6	11	–	–	–
Congleton	7	9	16	4	7	11
Macclesfield	27	35	62	6	8	14
Nantwich	3	5	8	7	12	19
Northwich	4	8	12	11	18	29
Runcorn	4	5	9	2	1	3
Stockport	52	79	131	4	10	14
Wirrall	1	1	2	4	3	7
TOTAL	112	169	281	53	71	124
CORNWALL:						
Austell, St.	–	8	8	4	1	5
Bodmin	1	–	1	6	9	15
Camelford	–	–	–	3	3	6
Columb, St.	1	10	11	1	2	3
Falmouth	1	1	2	1	1	2
German's, St.	3	4	7	1	–	1
Helston	4	4	8	5	3	8
Launceston	2	4	6	–	5	5
Liskeard	5	7	12	6	1	7
Penzance	1	4	5	2	3	5
Redruth	7	12	19	3	1	4
Stratton	2	–	2	1	3	4
Truro	3	10	13	9	13	22
TOTAL	30	64	94	42	45	87
CUMBERLAND:						
Alston with Garrigill	–	3	3	1	–	1
Bootle	4	7	11	–	–	–
Brampton	2	5	7	9	1	10
Carlisle	5	3	8	2	7	9
Cockermouth	11	8	19	8	8	16
Longtown	1	1	2	3	1	4
Penrith	8	7	15	3	2	5
CUMBERLAND—*continued.*						
Whitehaven	7	15	22	5	10	15
Wigton	7	15	22	3	5	8
TOTAL	45	64	109	34	34	68
DENBIGH:						
Llanrwst	–	–	–	9	8	17
Ruthin	7	4	11	2	3	5
Wrexham	7	20	27	9	8	17
TOTAL	14	24	38	20	19	39
DERBY:						
Ashbourne	4	9	13	6	5	11
Bakewell	5	6	11	2	2	4
Belper	6	7	13	6	8	14
Chapel-en-le-Frith	3	7	10	–	–	–
Chesterfield	14	24	38	11	14	25
Derby	9	12	21	–	4	4
Glossop	2	4	6	–	2	2
Hayfield	8	5	13	3	2	5
Shardlow	5	3	8	2	7	9
TOTAL	56	77	133	30	44	74
DEVON:						
Axminster	3	6	9	2	7	9
Barnstaple	3	6	9	3	10	13
Bideford	1	1	2	1	7	8
Crediton	7	10	17	7	5	12
East Stonehouse	1	3	4	1	–	1
Exeter	19	24	43	8	12	20
Holsworthy	5	3	8	2	1	3
Honiton	3	2	5	12	13	25
Kingsbridge	6	5	11	2	3	5
Newton Abbott	4	7	11	5	10	15
Okehampton	2	5	7	9	13	22
Plymouth	24	23	47	22	18	40
Plympton, St. Mary	5	3	8	10	9	19
South Molton	6	3	9	1	1	2
Stoke Damerel	12	23	35	2	8	10
Tavistock	1	6	7	8	9	17
Thomas, St.	10	15	25	12	18	30
Tiverton	5	2	7	17	16	33
Torrington	3	8	11	–	–	–
Totnes	10	5	15	6	12	18
TOTAL	130	160	290	130	172	302

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
DORSET:						
Beaminster	2	3	5	5	3	8
Blandford	5	11	16	3	–	3
Bridport	3	2	5	3	1	4
Cerne	1	1	2	2	5	7
Dorchester	–	4	4	1	3	4
Poole	13	6	19	2	2	4
Shaftesbury	1	2	3	5	3	8
Sherborne	1	1	2	–	3	3
Sturminster	–	1	1	–	4	4
Wareham & Purbeck	4	4	8	4	10	14
Weymouth	10	9	19	2	5	7
Wimborne and Cranborne	2	3	5	–	3	3
TOTAL	42	47	89	27	42	69
DURHAM:						
Auckland	4	2	6	3	3	6
Chester-le-Street	5	6	11	–	–	–
Darlington	3	5	8	–	–	–
Durham	8	6	14	1	2	3
Easington	–	–	–	3	1	4
Gateshead	14	9	23	11	12	23
Hartlepool	4	3	7	–	–	–
Houghton-le-Spring	2	5	7	1	1	2
Lanchester	1	3	4	–	–	–
Sedgefield	1	4	5	–	–	–
South Shields	6	8	14	13	24	37
Stockton	5	6	11	1	–	1
Sunderland	40	44	84	8	24	32
Teesdale	4	8	12	5	3	8
Weardale	1	1	2	–	–	–
TOTAL	98	110	208	46	70	116
ESSEX:						
Billericay	1	2	3	3	9	12
Braintree	2	6	8	7	10	17
Chelmsford	6	4	10	7	13	20
Colchester	3	8	11	17	9	26
Dunmow	2	1	3	6	15	21
Epping	3	10	13	3	5	8
Halstead	–	4	4	5	8	13
Lexden and Winstree	7	9	16	–	1	1
Maldon	1	1	2	5	4	9
Ongar	2	2	4	4	7	11
Orsett	5	6	11	2	–	2
Rochford	9	5	14	3	2	5
Romford	2	3	5	4	2	6
Saffron Walden	5	9	14	10	8	18
Tendring	3	–	3	6	12	18
West Ham	28	27	55	4	12	16
Witham	1	–	1	1	5	6
TOTAL	80	97	177	87	122	209

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
FLINT:						
Asaph, St.	4	5	9	17	20	37
Hawarden	4	6	10	1	–	1
Holywell	7	20	27	7	6	13
TOTAL	15	31	46	25	26	51
GLAMORGAN:						
Bridgend and Cowbridge	–	–	–	7	11	18
Cardiff	8	8	16	4	3	7
Gower	1	1	2	6	12	18
Merthyr Tydfil	8	8	16	33	39	72
Neath	5	13	18	15	23	38
Pontypridd	1	4	5	2	2	4
Swansea	4	9	13	17	28	45
TOTAL	27	43	70	84	118	202
GLOUCESTER:						
Bristol	65	101	166	7	16	23
Cheltenham	4	8	12	22	29	51
Chipping Sodbury	4	5	9	–	3	3
Cirencester	3	4	7	7	4	11
Clifton	67	75	142	7	19	26
Dursley	6	7	13	3	10	13
Gloucester	1	7	8	2	10	12
Newent	3	4	7	6	8	14
Northleach	–	3	3	–	3	3
Stow-on-the-Wold	1	4	5	4	7	11
Stroud	13	24	37	18	16	34
Tetbury	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tewkesbury	4	7	11	4	6	10
Thornbury	5	5	10	3	3	6
Westbury-on-Severn	3	2	5	–	2	2
Wheatenhurst	1	4	5	–	4	4
Winchcomb	2	5	7	2	–	2
TOTAL	182	265	447	85	140	225
HEREFORD:						
Bromyard	1	3	4	15	15	30
Dore	3	3	6	3	2	5
Hereford	3	7	10	12	19	31
Kington	3	1	4	3	7	10
Ledbury	2	2	4	1	12	13
Leominster	2	2	4	6	17	23
Ross	4	4	8	5	9	14
Weobley	9	5	14	–	1	1
TOTAL	27	27	54	45	82	127

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
HERTS:						
Alban's, St.	5	15	20	7	10	17
Barnet	3	4	7	–	–	–
Berkhampstead	1	5	6	1	3	4
Bishop Stortford	3	4	7	13	15	28
Buntingford	2	–	2	–	2	2
Hatfield	1	2	3	–	–	–
Hemel Hempstead	4	4	8	2	6	8
Hertford	4	2	6	4	1	5
Hitchin	6	1	7	11	12	23
Royston	6	6	12	5	6	11
Ware	4	7	11	7	2	9
Watford	3	6	9	1	1	2
Welwyn	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	42	56	98	51	58	109
HUNTINGDON:						
Huntingdon	1	–	1	2	3	5
St. Ives	5	6	11	1	4	5
St. Neots	3	2	5	2	10	12
TOTAL	9	8	17	5	17	22
KENT:						
Ashford, East	5	6	11	–	1	1
Ashford, West	3	3	6	1	4	5
Blean	3	4	7	1	1	2
Bridge	3	2	5	–	2	2
Bromley	–	7	7	–	–	–
Canterbury	2	6	8	5	5	10
Cranbrook	5	2	7	3	7	10
Dartford	4	3	7	1	6	7
Dover	8	7	15	–	–	–
Eastry	9	18	27	4	12	16
Elham	4	4	8	1	2	3
Faversham	3	3	6	3	–	3
Gravesend and Milton	6	3	9	–	–	–
Greenwich	10	19	29	11	15	26
Hollingbourn	5	4	9	2	–	2
Hoo	2	–	2	–	–	–
Lewisham	4	5	9	1	9	10
Maidstone	13	13	26	3	11	14
Malling	4	4	8	1	3	4
Medway	23	26	49	–	–	–
Milton	1	2	3	1	2	3
North Aylesford	3	11	14	3	6	9
Romney Marsh	–	1	1	1	3	4
Sevenoaks	3	2	5	9	5	14
Sheppey	3	1	4	–	–	–
Tenterden	4	5	9	5	4	9
Isle of Thanet	12	16	28	3	6	9
KENT—*contd.*						
Tunbridge	1	10	11	3	9	12
Woolwich	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	143	187	330	62	113	175
LANCASTER:						
Ashton-under-Lyne	51	64	115	3	–	3
Barton-on-Irwell	14	15	29	1	3	4
Blackburn	59	71	130	–	–	–
Bolton	69	83	152	8	8	16
Burnley	13	13	26	20	16	36
Bury	67	90	157	13	15	28
Caton	2	1	3	–	3	3
Chorley	10	21	31	9	8	17
Chorlton	84	85	169	4	–	4
Clitheroe	12	14	26	3	8	11
The Fylde	12	4	16	–	2	2
Garstang	–	–	–	2	1	3
Haslingden	13	16	29	7	7	14
Lancaster	5	2	7	1	1	2
Leigh	5	8	13	3	3	6
Liverpool	31	35	66	25	32	57
Manchester	135	150	285	1	2	3
Oldham	61	61	122	5	5	10
Ormskirk	5	13	18	4	3	7
Prescot	22	19	41	5	12	17
Preston	44	5	49	9	9	18
Prestwich	8	8	16	1	1	2
Rochdale	38	43	81	10	8	18
Salford	56	82	138	2	7	9
Todmorden	–	–	–	4	4	8
Toxteth Park	23	23	46	–	–	–
Ulverstone	6	6	12	3	6	9
Warrington	5	14	19	2	2	4
West Derby	47	67	114	1	4	5
Wigan	42	56	98	3	4	7
TOTAL	939	1,069	2,008	149	174	323
LEICESTER:						
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	4	1	5	4	5	9
Barrow-on-Soar	6	3	9	10	25	35
Billesdon	3	2	5	9	9	18
Blaby	–	6	6	6	10	16
Hinckley	8	11	19	5	7	12
Leicester	46	28	74	2	10	12
Loughborough	5	6	11	2	–	2
Lutterworth	8	2	10	3	2	5
Market Bosworth	4	4	8	1	2	3
Market Harborough	6	5	11	1	–	1
Melton Mowbray	4	6	10	1	2	3
TOTAL	94	74	168	44	72	116

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
LINCOLN:						
Boston	–	7	7	9	24	33
Bourn	5	2	7	–	5	5
Caistor	5	14	19	5	4	9
Gainsborough	2	6	8	6	4	10
Glandford Brigg	1	–	1	10	12	22
Grantham	–	4	4	6	8	14
Holbeach	4	8	12	2	2	4
Horncastle	4	7	11	2	1	3
Lincoln	6	13	19	1	2	3
Louth	5	3	8	1	3	4
Sleaford	6	7	13	3	16	19
Spalding	7	8	15	3	7	10
Spilsby	5	4	9	12	14	26
Stamford	3	1	4	–	2	2
TOTAL	53	84	137	60	104	164
MERIONETH:						
Bala	–	–	–	4	4	8
Corwen	–	5	5	9	3	12
Dolgelley	4	6	10	5	18	23
Festiniog	2	1	3	10	5	15
TOTAL	6	12	18	28	30	58
MIDDLESEX:						
Bethnal Green	27	14	41	1	1	2
Brentford	4	6	10	–	–	–
Chelsea, St. Luke	23	13	36	3	2	5
Clerkenwell, St. James	22	18	40	7	2	9
Edmonton	7	9	16	2	5	7
Fulham	19	20	39	–	–	–
George, St., Hanover Square	4	5	9	–	–	–
George, St., in the East	16	22	38	–	–	–
Giles St., and St. George, Bloomsbury	12	16	28	–	–	–
Hackney	29	18	47	–	–	–
Hampstead	6	5	11	–	2	2
Hendon	2	6	8	–	–	–
Holborn	5	5	10	–	–	–
Islington	9	5	14	4	5	9
Kensington	10	17	27	–	–	–
London, City of	39	58	97	1	1	2
London, East	16	48	64	2	6	8
London, West	–	2	2	–	2	2
Luke, St., Middlesex	32	49	81	1	–	1
Margaret, St., and St. John, Westminster	24	36	60	–	–	–
MIDDLESEX—*cont*[d].						
Marylebone, St.	64	65	129	23	32	55
Mile End Old Town	45	42	87	3	15	18
Paddington	6	12	18	–	–	–
Pancras, St.	53	117	170	–	–	–
Poplar	17	14	31	32	38	70
Shoreditch	85	101	186	–	–	–
Staines	4	2	6	–	–	–
Stepney	37	43	80	5	3	8
Strand	18	26	44	1	2	3
Uxbridge	4	2	6	–	–	–
Westminster	10	8	18	–	3	3
Whitechapel	33	55	88	–	–	–
TOTAL	682	859	1,541	85	119	204
MONMOUTH:						
Abergavenny	5	6	11	10	15	25
Bedwelty	–	5	5	3	3	6
Chepstow	5	6	11	2	3	5
Monmouth	5	16	21	25	32	57
Newport	–	8	8	–	–	–
Pontypool	4	9	13	4	10	14
TOTAL	19	50	69	44	63	107
MONTGOMERY:						
Llanfyllin	3	2	5	12	17	29
Machynlleth	2	3	5	6	10	16
Montgomery and Pool	6	5	11	–	–	–
Newtown and Llanidloes	1	8	9	10	9	19
TOTAL	12	18	30	28	36	64
NORFOLK:						
Aylsham	1	1	2	5	3	8
Blofield	4	2	6	–	1	1
Depwade	4	9	13	6	10	16
Docking	3	3	6	2	–	2
Downham	1	3	4	1	8	9
Erpingham	5	2	7	1	7	8
St. Faith's	3	1	4	–	–	–
East and West Flegg	–	2	2	1	1	2
Forehoe	–	7	7	2	7	9
Freebridge Lynn	2	1	3	1	3	4
Guiltcross	1	4	5	4	2	6
Henstead	3	4	7	1	3	4
King's Lynn	1	6	7	–	2	2
Loddon and Clavering	2	13	15	2	5	7

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
NORFOLK—*cont^d.*						
Mitford and Launditch	11	7	18	14	14	28
Norwich	29	35	64	13	36	49
Swaffham	2	2	4	5	12	17
Thetford	5	6	11	3	4	7
Tunstead and Happing	–	–	–	4	3	7
Walsingham	3	2	5	9	14	23
Wayland	–	2	2	4	8	12
Great Yarmouth	21	27	48	2	8	10
TOTAL	101	139	240	80	151	231
NORTHAMPTON:						
Brackley	–	5	5	1	1	2
Brixworth	4	6	10	1	1	2
Daventry	7	6	13	7	9	16
Hardingstone	2	3	5	2	3	5
Kettering	5	5	10	5	5	10
Northampton	8	15	23	19	30	49
Oundle	8	7	15	7	7	14
Peterborough	5	5	10	4	6	10
Potterspury	5	1	6	3	2	5
Thrapston	4	4	8	2	2	4
Towcester	1	1	2	3	7	10
Wellingborough	7	2	9	6	10	16
TOTAL	56	60	116	60	83	143
NORTHUMBERLAND:						
Alnwick	2	5	7	2	–	2
Belford	–	1	1	–	–	–
Bellingham	1	1	2	5	6	11
Berwick	6	6	12	10	10	20
Castle Ward	5	4	9	–	3	3
Glendale	2	2	4	12	3	15
Haltwhistle	1	7	8	1	–	1
Hexham	3	9	12	6	6	12
Morpeth	4	–	4	3	5	8
Newcastle	33	28	61	13	18	31
Rothbury	1	2	3	–	2	2
Tynemouth	15	14	29	6	6	12
TOTAL	73	79	152	58	59	117
NOTTINGHAM:						
Basford	18	16	34	11	10	21
Bingham	2	3	5	–	3	3
East Retford	4	10	14	11	10	21
Mansfield	8	8	16	6	15	21
Newark	4	13	17	12	5	17
Nottingham	54	56	110	42	46	88
NOTTINGHAM—*cont^d.*						
Radford	3	3	6	5	3	8
Southwell	3	3	6	–	–	–
Worksop	2	6	8	–	3	3
TOTAL	98	118	216	87	95	182
OXFORD:						
Banbury	9	11	20	11	19	30
Bicester	3	7	10	–	2	2
Chipping Norton	–	3	3	5	7	12
Headington	–	–	–	–	2	2
Henley	4	12	16	1	–	1
Oxford	11	3	14	–	–	–
Thame	3	5	8	6	6	12
Witney	6	12	18	10	16	26
Woodstock	4	5	9	3	4	7
TOTAL	40	58	98	36	56	92
PEMBROKE:						
Haverfordwest	–	–	–	24	35	59
Narberth	3	7	10	19	35	54
Pembroke	1	–	1	14	19	33
TOTAL	4	7	11	57	89	146
RADNOR:						
Knighton	1	–	1	3	6	9
Presteigne	–	–	–	–	1	1
Rhayader	–	–	–	6	6	12
TOTAL	1	–	1	9	13	22
RUTLAND:						
Oakham	4	2	6	–	1	1
Uppingham	2	1	3	1	–	1
TOTAL	6	3	9	1	1	2
SALOP:						
Atcham	1	10	11	–	–	–
Bridgnorth	1	4	5	2	2	4
Church Stretton	5	4	9	–	3	3
Cleobury Mortimer	2	5	7	9	11	20
Clun	1	3	4	4	5	9
Drayton	2	4	6	2	2	4
Ellesmere	3	8	11	5	4	9
Ludlow	2	6	8	2	3	5
Madeley	4	8	12	4	17	21

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
SALOP—*cont^d.*						
Newport	–	2	2	1	7	8
Oswestry	1	9	10	1	3	4
Shiffnal	1	4	5	5	5	10
Shrewsbury	–	4	4	1	–	1
Wellington	4	4	8	11	13	24
Wem	1	9	10	4	2	6
Whitchurch	6	7	13	2	2	4
TOTAL	34	91	125	53	79	132
SOMERSET:						
Axbridge	11	12	23	7	7	14
Bath	47	53	100	–	–	–
Bedminster	7	4	11	2	8	10
Bridgwater	6	7	13	4	9	13
Chard	1	1	2	9	6	15
Clutton	9	7	16	10	12	22
Dulverton	2	3	5	2	7	9
Frome	3	6	9	9	12	21
Keynsham	8	7	15	3	7	10
Langport	4	4	8	3	4	7
Shepton Mallett	2	5	7	20	27	47
Taunton	4	10	14	11	14	25
Wellington	7	9	16	12	30	42
Wells	4	2	6	2	9	11
Williton	6	9	15	5	7	12
Wincanton	–	8	8	6	9	15
Yeovil	6	11	17	9	8	17
TOTAL	127	158	285	114	176	290
SOUTHAMPTON:						
Alresford	–	1	1	–	–	–
Alton	6	9	15	1	–	1
Alverstoke	2	3	5	–	–	–
Andover	12	12	24	6	7	13
Basingstoke	2	5	7	7	7	14
Catherington	–	–	–	–	–	–
Christchurch	2	6	8	1	2	3
Droxford	–	4	4	4	4	8
Fareham	3	5	8	5	1	6
Farnborough	1	1	2	–	1	1
Ferdingbridge	4	5	9	2	2	4
Hartley Wintney	3	5	8	5	7	12
Havant	3	5	8	–	2	2
Headley	–	3	3	1	–	1
Hursley	2	–	2	–	–	–
Kingsclere	–	1	1	2	–	2
Lymington	1	4	5	–	7	7
New Forest	3	10	13	3	4	7
Petersfield	2	2	4	–	–	–
Portsea Island	34	73	107	4	8	12
Ringwood	1	3	4	–	1	1
Romsey	5	3	8	1	1	2
Southampton	8	10	18	12	10	22

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
SOUTHAMPTON—*cont^d.*						
South Stoneham	1	3	4	6	13	19
Stockbridge	4	–	4	1	3	4
Whitchurch	1	2	3	–	2	2
Wight, Isle of	15	20	35	9	11	20
New Winchester	3	3	6	5	6	11
TOTAL	118	198	316	75	99	174
STAFFORD:						
Alstonefield	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burton-on-Trent	3	2	5	3	2	5
Cheadle	3	5	8	2	1	3
Leek	3	10	13	6	1	7
Lichfield	4	5	9	2	2	4
Newcastle-under-Lyme	–	–	–	–	–	–
Penkridge	3	6	9	–	1	1
Seisdon	–	–	–	3	5	8
Stafford	12	16	28	2	3	5
Stoke-upon-Trent	11	16	27	–	1	1
Stone	2	2	4	3	2	5
Tamworth	2	2	4	2	–	2
Uttoxeter	6	8	14	–	2	2
Walsall	6	6	12	6	5	11
West Bromwich	13	21	34	15	15	30
Wolstanton and Burslem	7	7	14	2	4	6
Wolverhampton	42	53	95	–	–	–
TOTAL	117	159	276	46	44	90
SUFFOLK:						
Blything	2	–	2	7	2	9
Bosmere and Claydon	3	7	10	3	9	12
Bury St. Edmunds	2	1	3	1	2	3
Cosford	4	7	11	8	10	18
Hartismere	1	1	2	2	9	11
Hoxne	–	6	6	6	5	11
Ipswich	13	19	32	16	16	32
Mildenhall	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mutford and Lothingland	–	4	4	1	4	5
Plomesgate	5	2	7	5	7	12
Risbridge	5	6	11	12	16	28
Samford	3	5	8	–	6	6
Stow	–	–	–	7	8	15
Sudbury	4	4	8	6	15	21
Thingoe	–	–	–	3	11	14
Wangford	5	3	8	5	6	11
Woodbridge	6	3	9	6	3	9
TOTAL	53	68	121	88	129	217

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
SURREY:						
Ash	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bermondsey	22	20	42	2	–	2
Camberwell	48	56	104	–	2	2
Chertsey	5	10	15	1	4	5
Croydon	3	7	10	1	6	7
Dorking	6	4	10	2	–	2
Epsom	8	11	19	–	3	3
Farnham	2	2	4	8	10	18
George, St., the Martyr	30	51	81	–	–	–
Godstone	1	6	7	3	4	7
Guildford	6	8	14	11	9	20
Hambledon	2	8	10	1	5	6
Kingston	10	27	37	3	3	6
Lambeth	26	45	71	–	–	–
Newington, St. Mary	25	18	43	3	3	6
Olaves, St.	3	5	8	1	1	2
Reigate	2	4	6	2	2	4
Richmond	8	6	14	–	–	–
Rotherhithe	3	2	5	6	8	14
Saviour's, St.	8	23	31	1	4	5
Wandsworth and Clapham	14	2	16	2	6	8
TOTAL	232	315	547	47	70	117
SUSSEX:						
Arundel	–	–	–	–	–	–
Battle	3	3	6	2	1	3
Brighton	25	29	54	16	4	20
Chailey	2	1	3	3	6	9
Chichester	1	1	2	1	3	4
Cuckfield	6	5	11	3	6	9
Eastbourne	1	2	3	1	1	2
East Grinstead	8	8	16	1	3	4
East Preston	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hailsham	5	4	9	3	7	10
Hastings	4	2	6	1	2	3
Horsham	5	11	16	5	11	16
Lewes	4	4	8	1	2	3
Midhurst	2	2	4	3	10	13
Newhaven	–	2	2	–	–	–
Petworth	2	6	8	2	–	2
Rye	5	3	8	2	4	6
Steyning	7	4	11	2	6	8
Sutton	4	3	7	1	–	1
Thakeham	3	3	6	–	3	3
Ticehurst	5	5	10	4	3	7
Uckfield	3	3	6	8	7	15
Westbourne	3	3	6	2	3	5
West Firle	–	–	–	1	1	2
Westhampnett	4	6	10	3	3	6
TOTAL	102	110	212	65	86	151
WARWICK:						
Alcester	2	2	4	4	–	4
Aston	8	9	17	1	1	2

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
WARWICK—*contd.*						
Atherstone	–	9	9	1	2	3
Birmingham	83	83	166	37	54	91
Coventry	4	11	15	–	–	–
Foleshill	3	7	10	6	18	24
Meriden	2	6	8	1	4	5
Nuneaton	1	3	4	6	17	23
Rugby	10	6	16	1	–	1
Solihull	3	6	9	2	–	2
Southam	4	5	9	1	3	4
Stratford-on-Avon	3	4	7	–	2	2
Warwick	3	5	8	2	13	15
TOTAL	126	156	282	62	114	176
WESTMORELAND:						
East Ward	3	2	5	3	1	4
Kendal	14	12	26	4	5	9
West Ward	–	4	4	4	2	6
TOTAL	17	18	35	11	8	19
WILTS:						
Alderbury	3	2	5	4	3	7
Amesbury	2	3	5	2	2	4
Bradford	–	3	3	6	7	13
Calne	7	5	12	3	5	8
Chippenham	5	9	14	10	6	16
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	2	2	4	–	3	3
Devizes	6	5	11	1	3	4
Highworth and Swindon	4	2	6	7	5	12
Malmesbury	3	2	5	5	7	12
Marlborough	1	3	4	1	–	1
Melksham	4	9	13	12	19	31
Mere	–	3	3	2	2	4
Pewsey	–	1	1	3	–	3
Salisbury	2	–	2	4	6	10
Tisbury	7	8	15	3	11	14
Warminster	5	2	7	5	11	16
Westbury and Whorwellsdown	1	1	2	4	9	13
Wilton	5	4	9	3	10	13
TOTAL	57	64	121	75	109	184
WORCESTER:						
Bromsgrove	6	6	12	3	6	9
Droitwich	2	4	6	3	7	10
Dudley	29	53	82	16	20	36
Evesham	5	2	7	3	4	7
Kidderminster	4	7	11	3	7	10
King's Norton	5	6	11	–	4	4

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
WORCESTER—*continued.*						
Martley	6	5	11	7	3	10
Pershore	5	8	13	5	3	8
Shipston-on-Stour	6	2	8	7	7	14
Stourbridge	3	14	17	27	23	50
Tenbury	–	1	1	1	3	4
Upton-on-Severn	1	9	10	5	5	10
Worcester	1	3	4	4	7	11
TOTAL	73	120	193	84	99	183
YORK (EAST RIDING):						
Beverley	2	4	6	1	3	4
Bridlington	1	3	4	2	–	2
Driffield	3	8	11	9	14	23
Howden	3	3	6	1	8	9
Kingston-on-Hull	10	14	24	–	–	–
Patrington	2	–	2	1	–	1
Pocklington	3	5	8	–	–	–
Sculcoates	5	12	17	–	–	–
Skirlaugh	2	1	3	1	–	1
York	24	43	67	–	2	2
TOTAL	55	93	148	15	27	42
YORK (NORTH RIDING):						
Bainbridge	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bedale	3	4	7	3	8	11
Easingwold	1	2	3	2	2	4
Guisborough	2	5	7	–	1	1
Helmsley	1	5	6	4	–	4
Kirkby Moorside	1	3	4	1	1	2
Leyburn	3	2	5	2	1	3
Malton	2	–	2	–	1	1
Northallerton	–	1	1	–	–	–
Pickering	–	2	2	1	3	4
Reeth	–	–	–	2	–	2
Richmond	4	4	8	2	2	4
Scarborough	12	14	26	6	16	22
Stokesley	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thirsk	5	4	9	–	–	–
Whitby	4	4	8	1	1	2
TOTAL	38	50	88	24	36	60

UNION.	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
YORK (WEST RIDING):						
Barnsley	4	6	10	7	17	24
Barwick	4	4	8	1	–	1
Bierley, North	27	29	56	7	21	28
Bradford	29	49	78	–	–	–
Bramley	1	3	4	–	2	2
Carlton	12	11	23	1	1	2
Dewsbury	4	4	8	–	2	2
Doncaster	9	9	18	6	4	10
Ecclesall Bierlow	12	8	20	8	6	14
Goole	4	4	8	1	1	2
Halifax	48	57	105	20	18	38
Hemsworth	5	5	10	–	1	1
Holbeck	6	3	9	3	–	3
Huddersfield	20	25	45	9	7	16
Hunslet	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keighley	13	16	29	4	9	13
Knaresborough	7	6	13	3	1	4
Leeds	35	52	87	1	5	6
Great Ouseburn	3	3	6	1	4	5
Pateley Bridge	1	–	1	3	3	6
Penistone	7	9	16	–	1	1
Pontefract	–	–	–	5	6	11
Great Preston	–	7	7	–	1	1
Ripon	6	8	14	1	9	10
Rotherham	8	10	18	–	3	3
Saddleworth	8	7	15	–	1	1
Sedbergh	3	1	4	1	–	1
Selby	2	4	6	3	3	6
Settle	4	4	8	–	2	2
Sheffield	43	51	94	30	34	64
Skipton	7	8	15	4	5	9
Tadcaster	–	–	–	1	1	2
Thorne	–	4	4	3	2	5
Wakefield	7	5	12	3	1	4
Wetherby	2	2	4	1	–	1
Wharfedale	–	–	–	2	5	7
Wortley	9	5	14	11	7	18
TOTAL	350	419	769	140	183	323

COUNTIES.

	In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Anglesey	–	–	–	32	43	75
Bedford	23	31	54	32	33	65
Berks	50	64	114	50	72	122
Brecon	12	12	24	23	29	52
Bucks	33	35	68	19	26	45
Cambridge	27	40	67	44	52	96
Cardigan	1	–	1	35	65	100
Carmarthen	3	10	13	68	111	179
Carnarvon	15	12	27	54	71	125
Chester	112	169	281	53	71	124
Cornwall	30	64	94	42	45	87
Cumberland	45	64	109	34	34	68
Denbigh	14	24	38	20	19	39
Derby	56	77	133	30	44	74
Devon	130	160	290	130	172	302
Dorset	42	47	89	27	42	69
Durham	98	110	208	46	70	116
Essex	80	97	177	87	122	209
Flint	15	31	46	25	26	51
Glamorgan	27	43	70	84	118	202
Gloucester	182	265	447	85	140	225
Hereford	27	27	54	45	82	127
Hertford	42	56	98	51	58	109
Huntingdon	9	8	17	5	17	22
Kent	143	187	330	62	113	175
Lancaster	939	1,069	2,008	149	174	323
Leicester	94	74	168	44	72	116
Lincoln	53	84	137	60	104	164
Merioneth	6	12	18	28	30	58
Middlesex	682	859	1,541	85	119	204
Monmouth	19	50	69	44	63	107
Montgomery	12	18	30	28	36	64
Norfolk	101	139	240	80	151	231
Northampton	56	60	116	60	83	143
Northumberland	73	79	152	58	59	117
Nottingham	98	118	216	87	95	182
Oxford	40	58	98	36	56	92
Pembroke	4	7	11	57	89	146
Radnor	1	–	1	9	13	22
Rutland	6	3	9	1	1	2
Salop	34	91	125	53	79	132
Somerset	127	158	285	114	176	290
Southampton	118	198	316	75	99	174
Stafford	117	159	276	46	44	90
Suffolk	53	68	121	88	129	217
Surrey	232	315	547	47	70	117
Sussex	102	110	212	65	86	151
Warwick	126	156	282	62	114	176
Westmoreland	17	18	35	11	8	19
Wilts	57	64	121	75	109	184
Worcester	73	120	193	84	99	183
York, East Riding	55	93	148	15	27	42
,, North Riding	38	50	88	24	36	60
,, West Riding	350	419	769	40	183	323
TOTAL	4,899	6,282	11,181	2,908	4,079	6,987

Appendix (K.)

Appendix (K.)

List of Workhouses visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy during the Year ending 31st December 1868.

County.	Workhouse.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Berks	Bradfield	5	8	13
	Hungerford	5	6	11
	Newbury	5	8	13
	Reading	8	14	22
Bucks	Amersham	5	5	10
	Wycombe	5	10	15
Cambridge	Ely	5	9	14
	Whittlesey	1	4	5
Chester	Macclesfield	29	29	158
	Stockport	49	71	20
Cornwall	Launceston	2	4	6
Cumberland	Alston and Garrigill	1	3	4
	Cockermouth	11	7	18
	Penrith	6	5	11
Derby	Ashbourne	4	10	14
	Chesterfield	15	20	35
	Glossop	1	4	5
Devon	Exeter, City	16	20	36
	Okehampton	2	6	8
	Plymouth	28	22	50
	Stoke Damerel	12	13	25
	Tavistock	1	6	7
Dorset	Poole	12	7	19
Durham	South Shields	6	6	12
	Sunderland	39	46	85
Essex	Orsett	6	5	11
	Rochford	6	4	10
	Romford	3	3	6
	Saffron Walden	5	8	13

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Essex—*continued*	West Ham	26	27	53
Gloucester	Bristol, St. Peter's	1	1	2
	„ Stapleton	62	97	159
	Clifton	67	74	141
	Stroud	13	23	36
Hertford	Albans, St.	5	16	21
	Buntingford	2	1	3
	Hertford	4	2	6
	Royston	7	6	13
	Ware	4	7	11
Kent	Blean	1	2	3
	Bridge	4	4	8
	Canterbury, City	2	6	8
	Dartford	4	3	7
	Dover	6	5	11
	Eastry	8	13	21
	Elham	7	4	11
	Gravesend and Milton	6	3	9
	Greenwich	13	34	47
	Hollingbourn	5	5	10
	Hoo	2	1	3
	Lewisham	4	4	8
	Maidstone	13	13	26
	Malling	6	5	11
	Medway	25	29	54
	Milton	1	2	3
	North Aylesford	3	14	17
	Romney Marsh	–	–	–
	Sheppey	3	1	4
	Tonbridge	1	10	11
Lancaster	Ashton-under-Lyne	51	55	106
	Blackburn	61	67	128
	Bolton	57	67	124
	Bury	66	99	165
	Chorlton	75	77	152
	Haslingden, Michelsfield Hook	–	16	16
	Leigh	6	8	14
	Liverpool, Brownlow Hill	42	5	47
	„ Dingle Mount	–	50	50
	Manchester, Old	7	20	27
	„ New	126	131	257
	Oldham	55	54	109

Appendix (K.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster—*continued.*	Ormskirk	7	13	20
	Preston, Ribchester	44	–	44
	Prestwich	4	5	9
	Rochdale, Hollingworth	10	5	15
	„ Marland	19	17	36
	„ Spotland	9	19	28
	„ Wardleworth	–	4	4
	Salford	57	80	137
	Toxteth Park	12	20	32
	West Derby	31	46	77
	Wigan	42	54	96
Leicester	Barrow-on-Soar	6	3	9
	Billesdon	3	1	4
	Blaby	2	6	8
	Leicester	44	26	70
	Lutterworth	8	2	10
	Market Harborough	5	5	10
Middlesex	Bethnal Green	32	54	86
	Brentford	4	6	10
	Chelsea	24	17	41
	Clerkenwell	44	50	94
	Edmonton	7	12	19
	Fulham	18	20	38
	George, St., Hanover-square	4	1	5
	„ Little Chelsea	–	5	5
	George, St., in-the-East	16	23	39
	Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury	11	17	28
	Hackney	32	31	63
	Hampstead	3	5	8
	Hendon	2	6	8
	Holborn	7	7	14
	Islington, St. Mary	9	4	13
	James, St., Westminster	6	11	17
	Kensington	14	20	34
	London, City of	39	57	96
	London, East	15	47	62
	London, West	–	1	1
	Luke, St., Middlesex	31	49	80
	Margaret, St., & St. John, Westminster, at Kensington	23	32	55
	„ Petty France	–	3	3
	Martin, St., in-the-Fields (two visits)	6	10	16

Appendix (K.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex—*continued.*	Marylebone, St.	61	64	125
	Mile End Old Town	41	49	90
	Paddington	4	11	15
	Pancras, St.	43	112	155
	Poplar	10	11	21
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	86	93	179
	Staines	4	2	6
	Stepney	42	46	88
	Strand, The, Cleveland-st.	10	8	18
	„ Upper Edmonton	–	21	21
	Uxbridge	4	2	6
	Whitechapel	38	58	96
Monmouth	Bedwelty	1	4	5
	Pontypool	8	11	19
Norfolk	Depwade	3	9	12
	Docking	4	3	7
	Downham	2	4	6
	Freebridge Lynn	2	1	3
	Guiltcross	–	4	4
	King's Lynn	3	6	9
	Norwich	31	34	65
	Swaffham	1	1	2
	Thetford	5	7	12
	Yarmouth, Great	23	30	53
Northampton	Brackley	–	5	5
	Daventry	8	6	14
	Peterborough	7	5	12
	Potterspury	6	1	7
	Towcester	1	1	2
Northumberland	Bellingham	1	1	2
	Castle Ward	5	3	8
	Haltwhistle	–	4	4
	Hexham	3	10	13
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	48	37	85
Nottingham	Basford	19	16	35
	Nottingham	51	58	109
Salop	Cleobury Mortimer	2	6	8
Somerset	Bath	45	55	100
Southampton	Alverstoke	18	11	29
	Andover	7	11	18

Appendix (K.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Southampton—*contd.*	Basingstoke	–	5	5
	Droxford	–	3	3
	Farnborough	1	1	2
	Hartley Wintney	3	6	9
	Kingsclere	–	1	1
	Portsea Island	52	84	136
	Romsey	4	5	9
	Southampton	5	7	12
	Stockbridge	3	–	3
	Whitchurch	3	1	4
	Wight, Isle of	18	18	36
	Winchester, New	3	5	8
Stafford	Alstonefield	–	–	–
	West Bromwich	26	38	64
	Wolverhampton	38	44	82
Suffolk	Blything	7	4	11
	Bosmere and Claydon	3	7	10
	Hartismere	2	2	4
	Hoxne	1	5	6
	Ipswich	17	17	34
	Plomesgate	5	2	7
	Risbridge	5	5	10
	Wangford	5	3	8
Surrey	Ash	–	–	–
	Bermondsey	20	22	42
	Camberwell	39	61	100
	Farnham	2	2	4
	George, St., the Martyr,			
	„ Mint-street	–	–	–
	„ Eagle House, Mitcham	31	52	83
	Hambledon	2	8	10
	Lambeth	19	36	55
	Newington, St. Mary	28	23	51
	Olave's, St.	4	6	10
	Rotherhithe	5	4	9
	Saviour's St.	3	29	32
	Wandsworth and Clapham	10	4	14
Sussex	Brighton	24	28	52
	Eastbourne	2	1	3
	Hailsham	5	4	9

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Sussex—*continued*	Hastings	5	2	7
	Horsham	5	13	18
	Midhurst	2	2	4
	Newhaven	3	4	7
	Petworth-Kirdford	2	4	6
	„ Petworth	–	2	2
	„ Westborough-green	1	1	2
	Sutton	4	3	7
	Thakeham	3	3	6
	West Firle	–	–	–
Warwick	Birmingham	83	71	154
	Rugby	11	4	15
Westmorland	West Ward	–	3	3
Wilts	Calne	7	5	12
	Devizes	6	5	11
	Marlborough	1	3	4
	Melksham	4	8	12
	Pewsey	–	1	1
Worcester	Dudley	25	52	77
	Evesham	2	4	6
	Pershore	4	8	12
	Shipston-on-Stour	6	5	11
York, East Riding	Driffield	2	5	7
	Kingston-upon-Hull	10	13	23
	York	22	39	61
York, North Riding	Bainbridge	1	1	2
	Helmsley Blackmoor	1	4	5
	Kirby Moorside	1	3	4
	Leyburn	3	3	6
	Richmond	3	3	6
York, West Riding	Bierley, North	24	29	53
	Bradford	20	47	67
	Dewsbury	4	5	9
	Doncaster	5	9	14
	Ecclesall Bierlow	12	8	20
	Halifax	48	68	116

Appendix (K.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
York, W. R.—*contd.*	Huddersfield, Huddersfield	11	10	21
	" Deanhouse	13	15	28
	Leeds	36	49	85
	Penistone	8	7	15
	Saddleworth	8	6	14
	Sheffield	45	52	97
	Thorne	—	4	4
WALES:				
Cardigan	Aberayron	—	—	—
	Aberystwyth	—	—	—
	Cardigan	—	—	—
Carmarthen	Llandilo Fawr	—	1	1
	Llandovery	—	—	—
	Newcastle-in-Emlyn	—	1	1
Carnarvon	Pwllheli	3	4	7
Glamorgan	Merthyr Tydvil	5	7	12
	Pontypridd	2	4	6
Merioneth	Festiniog	2	1	3
	TOTAL	3,299	4,183	7,482

Workhouses visited - - 244

Appendix (L.)

SUMMARY.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

1.—AGGREGATE of the ADMISSIONS (including RE-ADMISSIONS) of PATIENTS, in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the Five Years 1864-68.

	SEX.	YEARS.					
		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	Total 1864-68.
County and Borough Asylums	Males	3,287	3,713	3,412	3,665	3,825	17,902
	Females	3,283	3,755	3,477	3,741	4,045	18,301
	Total	6,570	7,468	6,889	7,406	7,870	36,203
*Hospitals	Males	819	690	601	642	783	3,535
	Females	424	404	419	463	453	2,163
	Total	1,243	1,094	1,020	1,105	1,236	5,698
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	Males	344	487	574	531	463	2,399
	Females	529	455	622	594	510	2,710
	Total	873	942	1,196	1,125	973	5,109
Provincial Licensed Houses	Males	375	431	406	428	508	2,148
	Females	306	406	460	425	453	2,050
	Total	681	837	866	853	961	4,198
TOTAL	Males	4,825	5,321	4,993	5,266	5,579	25,984
	Females	4,542	5,020	4,978	5,223	5,461	25,224
	Total	9,367	10,341	9,971	10,489	11,040	51,208

* In these Summaries the Naval and Military Asylums at Chatham and Yarmouth respectively, as well as the State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, are, for convenience, included amongst the Hospitals.

2.—Aggregate of the Discharges of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, during the Five Years 1864-68.

	Discharged.	SEX.	YEARS. 1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	Total 1864–68.
County and Borough Asylums	Recovered	Males	1,120	1,107	1,000	1,121	1,243	5,591
		Females	1,318	1,423	1,460	1,559	1,598	7,358
		Total	2,438	2,530	2,460	2,680	2,841	12,949
	Not Recovered	Males	365	623	456	550	559	2,553
		Females	428	440	438	404	602	2,312
		Total	793	1,063	894	954	1,161	4,865
Hospitals	Recovered	Males	181	159	160	167	156	823
		Females	162	171	231	195	187	946
		Total	343	330	391	362	343	1,769
	Not Recovered	Males	344	249	290	322	400	1,605
		Females	118	106	143	159	160	686
		Total	462	355	433	481	560	2,291
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	Recovered	Males	93	91	117	103	106	510
		Females	177	126	167	136	128	734
		Total	270	217	284	239	234	1,244
	Not Recovered	Males	121	159	242	261	150	933
		Females	195	220	275	274	195	1,159
		Total	316	379	517	535	345	2,092
Provincial Licensed Houses	Recovered	Males	104	94	140	119	145	602
		Females	97	111	154	172	130	664
		Total	201	205	294	291	275	1,266
	Not Recovered	Males	208	382	178	147	292	1,207
		Females	133	284	147	141	167	872
		Total	341	666	325	288	459	2,079
Total	Recovered	Males	1,498	1,451	1,417	1,510	1,650	7,526
		Females	1,754	1,831	2,012	2,062	2,043	9,702
		Total	3,252	3,282	3,429	3,572	3,693	17,228
	Not Recovered	Males	1,038	1,413	1,166	1,280	1,401	6,298
		Females	874	1,050	1,003	978	1,124	5,029
		Total	1,912	2,463	2,169	2,258	2,525	11,327

3.—AGGREGATE of the DEATHS of PATIENTS in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the Five Years 1864–68.

	SEX.	YEARS.					
		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	TOTAL 1864–68.
County and Borough Asylums	Males	1,399	1,414	1,464	1,489	1,447	7,213
	Females	1,186	1,103	1,124	1,193	1,234	5,840
	Total	2,585	2,517	2,588	2,682	2,681	13,053
Hospitals	Males	107	136	135	136	126	640
	Females	67	74	75	85	74	375
	Total	174	210	210	221	200	1,015
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	Males	142	165	188	161	143	799
	Females	112	104	145	138	115	614
	Total	254	269	333	299	258	1,413
Provincial Licensed Houses	Males	90	100	121	90	124	525
	Females	60	57	71	72	87	347
	Total	150	157	192	162	211	872
TOTAL	Males	1,738	1,815	1,908	1,876	1,840	9,177
	Females	1,425	1,338	1,415	1,488	1,510	7,176
	Total	3,163	3,153	3,323	3,364	3,350	16,353

4.—Aggregate of the Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st of January in each of the Five Years 1864–68.

	SEX.	YEARS.				
		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
County and Borough Asylums	Males	9,789	10,192	10,761	11,253	11,758
	Females	11,742	12,093	12,882	13,337	13,922
	Total	21,531	22,285	23,643	24,590	25,680
Hospitals	Males	1,319	1,506	1,652	1,668	1,685
	Females	1,080	1,157	1,210	1,180	1,204
	Total	2,399	2,663	2,862	2,848	2,889
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	Males	1,085	1,073	1,145	1,172	1,178
	Females	1,237	1,282	1,287	1,322	1,368
	Total	2,322	2,355	2,432	2,494	2,546
Provincial Licensed Houses	Males	1,243	1,216	1,071	1,038	1,110
	Females	890	906	860	948	988
	Total	2,133	2,122	1,931	1,986	2,098
Total	Males	13,436	13,987	14,629	15,131	15,731
	Females	14,949	15,438	16,239	16,787	17,482
	Total	28,385	29,425	30,868	31,918	33,213

AGGREGATE of the ADMISSIONS (including RE-ADMISSIONS); of the DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS; of the NUMBER of PATIENTS, on the 1st January in each Year, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

(1.)—AGGREGATE of the ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1864 - - - - -	3,287	3,283	6,570
1865 - - - - -	3,713	3,755	7,468
1866 - - - - -	3,412	3,477	6,889
1867 - - - - -	3,665	3,741	7,406
1868 - - - - -	3,825	4,045	7,870
TOTAL - - -	17,902	18,301	36,203

(2.)—AGGREGATE of the DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	1,120	1,318	2,438	365	428	793	1,399	1,186	2,585
1865 - - -	1,107	1,423	2,530	623	440	1,063	1,414	1,103	2,517
1866 - - -	1,000	1,460	2,460	456	438	894	1,464	1,124	2,588
1867 - - -	1,121	1,559	2,680	550	404	954	1,489	1,193	2,682
1868 - - -	1,243	1,598	2,841	559	602	1,161	1,447	1,234	2,681
TOTAL - -	5,591	7,358	12,949	2,553	2,312	4,865	7,213	5,840	13,053

(3.)—AGGREGATE of the NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	9,789	11,742	21,531	10,192	12,093	22,285	10,761	12,882	23,643	11,253	13,337	24,590	11,758	13,922	25,680

HOSPITALS.

(1.)—AGGREGATE of the ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1864	819	424	1,243
1865	690	404	1,094
1866	601	419	1,020
1867	642	463	1,105
1868	783	453	1,236
TOTAL	3,535	2,163	5,698

(2.)—AGGREGATE of the DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	181	162	343	344	118	462	107	67	174
1865	159	171	330	249	106	355	136	74	210
1866	160	231	391	290	143	433	135	75	210
1867	167	195	362	322	159	481	136	85	221
1868	156	187	343	400	160	560	126	74	200
TOTAL	823	946	1,769	1,605	686	2,291	640	375	1,015

(3.)—AGGREGATE of the NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	1,319	1,080	2,399	1,506	1,157	2,663	1,652	1,210	2,862	1,668	1,180	2,848	1,685	1,204	2,889

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

(1.)—AGGREGATE of the ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1864 - - - - -	344	529	873
1865 - - - - -	487	455	942
1866 - - - - -	574	622	1,196
1867 - - - - -	531	594	1,125
1868 - - - - -	463	510	973
TOTAL - - -	2,399	2,710	5,109

(2.)—AGGREGATE of the DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	93	177	270	121	195	316	142	112	254
1865 - - -	91	126	217	159	220	379	165	104	269
1866 - - -	117	167	284	242	275	517	188	145	333
1867 - - -	103	136	239	261	274	535	161	138	299
1868 - - -	106	128	234	150	195	345	143	115	258
TOTAL - -	510	734	1,244	933	1,159	2,092	799	614	1,413

(3.)—AGGREGATE of the NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	1,085	1,237	2,322	1,073	1,282	2,355	1,145	1,287	2,432	1,172	1,322	2,494	1,178	1,368	2,546

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

(1.)—AGGREGATE of the ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1864 - - - - -	375	306	681
1865 - - - - -	431	406	837
1866 - - - - -	406	460	866
1867 - - - - -	428	425	853
1868 - - - - -	508	453	961
TOTAL - - -	2,148	2,050	4,198

(2.)—AGGREGATE of the DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	184	97	201	208	133	341	90	60	150
1865 - - -	94	111	205	382	284	666	100	57	157
1866 - - -	140	154	294	178	147	325	121	71	192
1867 - - -	119	172	291	147	141	288	90	72	162
1868 - - -	145	130	275	292	167	459	124	87	211
TOTAL - -	602	664	1,266	1,207	872	2,079	525	347	872

(3.)—AGGREGATE of the NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	1,243	890	2,133	1,216	906	2,122	1,071	860	1,931	1,088	948	1,986	1,110	988	2,098

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

No. 1.
BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1864	56	64	120
1865	66	82	148
1866	59	75	134
1867	69	74	143
1868	65	73	138
TOTAL	315	368	683

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	28	23	51	2	5	7	35	29	64
1865	27	37	64	1	–	1	26	33	59
1866	24	31	55	2	22	24	28	46	74
1867	34	30	64	5	2	7	34	24	58
1868	25	34	59	18	31	49	24	30	54
TOTAL	138	155	293	28	60	88	147	162	309

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	240	272	512	231	279	510	243	291	534	248	267	515	244	285	529
Average Number	238	262	500	250	267	517	246	274	520	243	274	517	246	279	525

No. 2.
BUCKS ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	33	28	61
1865	38	46	84
1866	36	50	86
1867	42	40	82
1868	36	61	97
Total	185	225	410

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	12	10	22	10	3	13	15	18	33
1865	9	9	18	9	6	15	12	17	29
1866	16	13	29	5	5	10	20	5	25
1867	15	18	33	6	7	13	17	16	33
1868	10	19	29	4	3	7	15	17	32
Total	62	69	131	34	24	58	79	73	152

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	133	153	286	129	150	279	137	164	301	132	191	323	136	190	326
Average Number	133	153	286	130	154	284	134	179	310	136	186	322	141	201	342

No. 3.

CAMBRIDGE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	39	43	82
1865	42	47	89
1866	40	50	90
1867	30	45	75
1868	40	48	88
Total	191	233	424

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	16	17	33	4	21	25	16	9	25
1865	20	20	40	2	3	5	16	13	29
1866	9	24	33	20	24	44	18	15	33
1867	17	25	42	7	1	8	11	20	31
1868	14	19	33	5	8	13	15	10	25
Total	76	105	181	38	57	95	76	67	143

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	133	152	285	136	148	284	140	159	299	133	146	279	128	145	273
Average Number	137	151	288	136	152	288	144	162	306	126	146	272	135	149	284

No. 4.

CARMARTHEN, CARDIGAN, PEMBROKE, AND HAVERFORDWEST ASYLUM.

[Opened 26 September 1865.]

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	—	—	—
1865	61	41	102
1866	52	64	116
1867	29	26	55
1868	26	30	56
Total	168	161	329

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
1866	2	10	12	4	1	5	14	10	24
1867	8	10	18	—	1	1	13	8	21
1868	4	5	9	2	2	4	11	4	15
Total	14	25	39	6	4	10	39	24	63

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	39	99	92	82	174	100	89	189
Average Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	69	149	96	87	183	105	94	199

No. 5.

CHESTER ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	90	86	176
1865	81	73	154
1866	67	70	137
1867	68	78	146
1868	77	66	143
Total	383	373	756

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	34	35	69	8	11	19	34	30	64
1865	35	29	64	21	15	36	24	15	39
1866	16	27	43	24	27	51	18	18	36
1867	14	26	40	2	2	4	40	19	59
1868	25	40	65	4	5	9	43	38	81
Total	124	157	281	59	60	119	159	120	279

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	214	221	435	228	231	459	229	245	474	238	243	481	250	274	524
Average Number	223	238	461	226	238	464	227	239	466	243	254	497	264	265	529

No. 6.

CORNWALL ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	47	49	96
1865 - - - - -	59	52	111
1866 - - - - -	47	47	94
1867 - - - - -	56	69	125
1868 - - - - -	47	63	110
Total - - -	256	280	536

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	17	13	30	3	6	9	23	13	36
1865 - - -	21	19	40	3	7	10	20	20	40
1866 - - -	15	21	36	6	9	15	27	14	41
1867 - - -	14	22	36	7	4	11	29	24	53
1868 - - -	16	25	41	2	7	9	22	23	45
Total - - -	83	100	183	21	33	54	121	94	215

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	173	185	358	177	202	379	192	208	400	191	211	402	197	230	427
Average Number	175	200	375	187	207	394	193	211	404	195	218	413	208	231	439

No. 7.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	26	21	47
1865	20	34	54
1866	40	34	74
1867	59	38	97
1868	49	47	96
Total	194	174	368

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	8	8	16	2	1	3	15	12	27
1865	6	15	21	3	2	5	5	10	15
1866	6	13	19	–	6	6	7	3	10
1867	16	13	29	1	–	1	22	9	31
1868	18	18	36	1	5	6	14	11	25
Total	54	67	121	7	14	21	63	45	108

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	125	100	225	126	100	226	132	107	239	159	119	278	179	135	314
Average Number	125	100	225	131	106	237	134	110	244	172	130	302	187	143	330

No. 8.

DENBIGH, ANGLESEY, CARNARVON, FLINT, AND MERIONETH ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	37	50	87
1865	55	64	119
1866	108	88	196
1867	71	73	144
1868	68	71	139
Total	339	346	685

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	18	17	35	8	1	9	21	12	33
1865	16	12	28	1	21	22	16	17	33
1866	22	41	63	10	3	13	38	18	56
1867	31	48	79	1	2	3	28	31	59
1868	33	36	69	11	4	15	26	29	55
Total	120	154	274	31	31	62	129	107	236

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	135	130	265	125	150	275	147	164	311	185	190	375	196	182	378
Average Number	128	143	271	140	166	306	174	188	362	191	188	379	208	184	392

No. 9.

DERBY ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	49	42	91
1865	42	42	84
1866	36	37	73
1867	55	42	97
1868	60	39	99
Total	242	202	444

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	18	21	39	2	7	9	18	21	39
1865	10	18	28	3	7	10	18	9	27
1866	14	21	35	2	4	6	23	16	39
1867	14	12	26	1	–	1	35	11	46
1868	27	22	49	1	3	4	24	19	43
Total	83	94	177	9	21	30	118	76	194

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	149	170	319	160	163	323	171	171	342	168	167	335	173	186	359
Average Number	154	170	324	166	167	333	166	163	329	167	172	339	180	187	367

No. 10.

DEVON ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	82	87	169
1865 - - - - -	94	86	180
1866 - - - - -	79	73	152
1867 - - - - -	77	93	170
1868 - - - - -	104	81	185
Total - - -	436	420	856

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	30	40	70	7	8	15	42	40	82
1865 - - -	35	33	68	18	7	25	36	37	73
1866 - - -	33	30	63	6	26	32	70	34	104
1867 - - -	24	27	51	7	8	15	33	27	60
1868 - - -	37	48	85	15	13	28	44	22	66
Total - -	159	178	337	53	62	115	225	160	385

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	276	398	674	279	397	676	284	406	690	254	389	643	267	420	687
Average Number	278	396	674	289	401	690	275	399	674	258	400	658	275	421	696

No. 11.

DORSET ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	34	28	62
1865 - - - - -	115	79	194
1866 - - - - -	43	67	110
1867 - - - - -	42	31	73
1868 - - - - -	27	57	84
Total - - -	261	262	523

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	11	16	27	1	6	7	16	11	27
1865 - - -	11	18	29	4	6	10	11	9	20
1866 - - -	10	12	22	7	7	14	12	13	25
1867 - - -	12	20	32	7	4	11	20	17	37
1868 - - -	14	15	29	5	3	8	14	12	26
Total - - -	58	81	139	24	26	50	73	62	135

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	128	147	275	134	142	276	223	188	411	237	223	460	240	213	453
Average Number	131	147	278	180	162	342	235	199	434	241	220	461	241	231	472

No. 12.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	72	74	146
1865	71	58	129
1866	59	62	121
1867	92	87	179
1868	73	88	161
Total	367	369	736

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	25	29	54	12	10	22	26	15	41
1865	26	26	52	31	29	60	34	16	50
1866	19	36	55	2	5	7	20	16	36
1867	36	37	73	8	3	11	25	24	49
1868	19	36	55	5	3	8	34	24	58
Total	125	164	289	58	50	108	139	95	234

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	208	179	387	217	199	416	197	186	383	215	191	406	238	214	452
Average Number	215	195	410	209	194	403	209	189	398	237	209	446	245	235	480

No. 13.

ESSEX ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	78	92	170
1865	62	88	150
1866	73	96	169
1867	94	109	203
1868	76	79	155
Total	383	464	847

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	28	42	70	5	1	6	27	38	65
1865	23	60	83	2	4	6	33	24	57
1866	36	49	85	3	5	8	20	37	57
1867	39	62	101	7	4	11	45	32	77
1868	36	54	90	1	4	5	32	16	48
Total	162	267	429	18	18	36	157	147	304

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	214	307	521	232	318	550	236	318	554	250	323	573	253	334	587
Average Number	224	307	531	231	317	548	239	324	563	253	329	582	257	337	594

No. 14.

GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

[Opened, 4th November 1864.]

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	41	–	41
1865	106	105	211
1866	49	41	90
1867	53	45	98
1868	68	48	116
Total	317	239	556

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1865	10	8	18	1	–	1	4	2	6
1866	11	11	22	1	3	4	13	–	13
1867	11	18	29	1	3	4	17	3	20
1868	22	16	38	4	3	7	28	7	35
Total	54	53	107	7	9	16	62	12	74

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	–	–	—	41	–	41	132	95	227	156	122	278	180	143	323
Average Number	–	–	—	83	53	136	145	110	255	167	133	300	190	154	344

No. 15.

GLOUCESTER ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	92	63	155
1865 - - - - -	69	93	162
1866 - - - - -	75	64	139
1867 - - - - -	67	79	146
1868 - - - - -	88	97	185
Total - - -	391	396	787

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	36	41	77	8	7	15	40	23	63
1865 - - -	36	41	77	11	12	23	39	31	70
1866 - - -	22	35	57	13	7	20	37	20	57
1867 - - -	32	49	81	7	13	20	37	25	62
1868 - - -	30	40	70	8	12	20	41	29	70
Total - - -	156	206	362	47	51	98	194	128	322

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	287	311	598	295	303	598	278	312	590	281	314	595	272	306	578
Average Number	284	316	600	290	310	600	283	313	596	278	309	587	279	309	588

No. 16.

HANTS ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	87	75	162
1865 - - - - -	91	87	178
1866 - - - - -	78	85	163
1867 - - - - -	77	95	172
1868 - - - - -	73	84	157
Total - - -	406	426	832

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	14	29	43	4	2	6	47	43	90
1865 - - -	18	42	60	8	1	9	61	32	93
1866 - - -	22	32	54	5	3	8	40	30	70
1867 - - -	26	51	77	28	17	45	35	25	60
1868 - - -	16	28	44	14	8	22	28	50	78
Total - - -	96	182	278	59	31	90	211	180	391

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	249	301	550	271	302	573	275	314	589	286	334	620	274	336	610
Average Number -	263	303	566	266	301	567	280	324	604	274	339	613	282	338	620

No. 17.
KENT ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-Admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	113	131	244
1865 - - - - -	123	140	263
1866 - - - - -	93	93	186
1867 - - - - -	161	184	345
1868 - - - - -	157	154	311
Total - - -	647	702	1,349

(2.) Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	42	71	113	10	9	19	54	42	96
1865 - - -	44	53	97	19	18	37	35	38	73
1866 - - -	31	40	71	50	6	56	33	23	56
1867 - - -	41	54	95	51	64	115	37	36	73
1868 - - -	51	63	114	30	37	67	53	46	99
Total - - -	209	281	490	160	134	294	212	185	397

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	293	390	683	300	399	699	325	430	755	304	454	758	336	484	820
Average Number -	293	393	686	311	421	732	317	438	755	313	442	755	490	355	845

No. 18.

LANCASTER ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-Admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	60	82	142
1865 - - - - -	78	125	203
1866 - - - - -	46	82	228
1867 - - - - -	64	80	244
1868 - - - - -	51	135	286
Total - - -	599	504	1,103

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	21	21	42	6	6	12	34	28	62
1865 - - -	22	29	51	9	13	22	27	28	55
1866 - - -	27	41	68	6	8	14	48	29	77
1867 - -	37	34	71	13	4	17	47	39	86
1868 - - -	57	40	97	21	16	37	67	49	116
Total - - -	164	165	329	55	47	102	223	173	396

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	366	369	735	365	396	761	385	451	836	450	455	905	517	458	975
Average Number -	362	374	736	378	421	799	413	452	865	495	450	945	521	470	991

No. 19.

RAINHILL ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-Admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	79	79	158
1865 - - - - -	89	87	176
1866 - - - - -	69	63	132
1867 - - - - -	73	87	160
1868 - - - - -	77	63	140
Total - - -	387	379	766

(2)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	30	38	68	20	14	34	30	29	59
1865 - - -	43	45	88	12	4	16	41	36	77
1866 - - -	30	26	56	7	5	12	30	32	62
1867 - - -	20	38	58	6	4	10	42	43	85
1868 - - -	29	28	57	8	12	20	35	23	58
Total - - -	152	175	327	53	39	92	178	163	341

(3.)--Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	309	356	665	308	354	662	301	356	657	303	356	659	308	358	666
Average Number -	307	357	664	305	356	661	303	354	657	309	356	665	313	357	670

No. 20.

PRESTWICH ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	256	247	503
1865	185	168	353
1866	174	150	324
1867	100	163	263
1868	157	151	308
Total	872	879	1,751

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	81	93	174	17	34	51	72	66	138
1865	58	78	136	56	26	82	68	55	123
1866	42	74	116	42	30	72	60	49	109
1867	26	68	94	44	12	56	66	54	120
1868	48	65	113	36	38	74	69	50	119
Total	255	378	633	195	140	335	335	274	609

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	378	432	810	464	486	950	467	495	962	497	492	989	461	521	982
Average Number	435	476	911	479	493	972	487	497	984	479	506	985	467	519	986

No. 21.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	33	45	78
1865 - - - - -	40	38	78
1866 - - - - -	30	48	78
1867 - - - - -	33	40	73
1868 - - - - -	78	85	163
Total - - -	214	256	470

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	9	19	28	6	–	6	17	30	47
1865 - - -	13	14	27	7	7	14	18	18	36
1866 - - -	10	17	27	3	9	12	14	16	30
1867 - - -	12	12	24	5	5	10	14	14	28
1868 - - -	23	19	42	2	5	7	18	20	38
Total - - -	67	81	148	23	26	49	81	98	179

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	186	207	393	187	203	390	189	202	391	192	208	400	194	217	411
Average Number	184	200	384	191	206	397	193	204	397	194	208	402	220	238	458

No. 22.

LINCOLN ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FRMALES.	TOTAL.
1864 - - - - -	54	65	119
1865 - - - - -	81	87	168
1866 - - - - -	72	62	134
1867 - - - - -	70	71	141
1868 - - - - -	77	66	143
TOTAL - - -	354	351	705

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	28	40	68	4	15	19	28	15	43
1865 - - -	26	27	53	5	4	9	27	16	43
1866 - - -	23	20	43	5	4	9	35	22	57
1867 - - -	20	30	50	4	2	6	34	28	62
1868 - - -	23	23	46	6	4	10	32	44	76
TOTAL - - -	120	140	260	24	29	53	156	125	281

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	219	231	450	213	226	439	236	266	502	245	282	527	257	293	550
Average Number }	215	229	444	216	240	456	241	273	514	245	284	529	269	293	562

No. 23.

COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1864 - - - - -	230	174	404
1865 - - - - -	242	198	440
1866 - - - - -	198	144	342
1867 - - - - -	147	159	306
1868 - - - - -	213	168	381
TOTAL - - -	1,030	843	1,873

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	68	48	116	23	44	67	124	77	201
1865 - - -	70	57	127	22	17	39	127	71	198
1866 - - -	56	58	114	18	11	29	110	79	189
1867 - - -	53	52	105	12	16	28	88	86	174
1868 - - -	73	53	126	38	17	55	104	86	190
TOTAL - - -	320	268	588	113	105	218	553	399	952

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	774	1,156	1,930	789	1,161	1,950	812	1,214	2,026	826	1,210	2,036	820	1,215	2,035
Average Number -	783	1,162	1,945	811	1,201	2,012	818	1,210	2,028	824	1,212	2,036	818	1,232	2,050

No. 24.

HANWELL ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	169	185	354
1865	186	280	466
1866	153	196	349
1867	151	193	344
1868	92	173	265
Total	751	1,027	1,778

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	47	75	122	19	27	46	103	100	203
1865	34	77	111	18	25	43	97	106	203
1866	34	74	108	24	19	43	79	89	168
1867	33	69	102	40	25	65	78	99	177
1868	21	74	95	76	24	100	41	64	105
Total	169	369	538	177	120	297	398	458	856

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	592	1,009	1,601	592	992	1,584	629	1,064	1,693	645	1,078	1,723	645	1,078	1,723
Average Number	598	1,011	1,609	612	1,031	1,643	636	1,072	1,708	644	1,083	1,727	632	1,078	1,710

No. 25.

MONMOUTH, HEREFORD, BRECON, AND RADNOR ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	57	60	117
1865	67	66	133
1866	91	72	163
1867	90	68	158
1868	82	91	173
Total	387	357	744

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	23	36	59	8	7	15	23	22	45
1865	24	26	50	41	4	45	18	16	34
1866	29	37	66	24	18	42	26	21	47
1867	21	27	48	41	5	46	29	12	41
1868	25	35	60	15	29	44	28	17	45
Total	122	161	283	129	63	192	124	88	212

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

—	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	209	241	450	212	236	448	196	256	452	208	252	460	207	276	483
Average Number	216	240	456	211	247	458	206	255	461	210	263	473	212	285	497

No. 26.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	53	59	112
1865	45	57	102
1866	43	66	109
1867	62	65	127
1868	63	72	135
Total	266	319	585

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	22	32	54	2	5	7	25	19	44
1865	20	28	48	2	2	4	26	25	51
1866	20	46	66	1	7	8	25	20	45
1867	30	31	61	4	–	4	23	20	43
1868	24	39	63	–	9	9	21	15	36
Total	116	176	292	9	23	32	120	99	219

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	170	206	376	174	209	383	171	211	382	168	204	372	173	218	391
Average Number	173	207	380	176	212	388	174	215	389	174	208	382	185	227	412

No. 27.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1864 - - - - -	35	37	72
1865 - - - - -	38	49	87
1866 - - - - -	23	32	55
1867 - - - - -	36	42	78
1868 - - - - -	62	45	107
TOTAL - - -	194	205	399

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	11	13	24	–	1	1	10	7	17
1865 - - -	19	22	41	–	–	–	15	14	29
1866 - - -	6	14	20	–	–	–	13	15	28
1867 - - -	17	23	40	1	1	2	18	7	25
1868 - - -	21	24	45	2	3	5	20	14	34
TOTAL - - -	74	96	170	3	5	8	76	57	133

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	119	109	228	133	125	258	137	138	275	141	141	282	141	152	293
Average Number -	128	115	243	137	129	266	142	142	284	145	145	290	156	155	311

No. 28.

NOTTS ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	37	52	89
1865	51	58	109
1866	52	50	102
1867	44	51	95
1868	38	55	93
Total	222	266	488

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed:						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	12	23	35	6	5	11	18	22	40
1865	22	20	42	–	8	8	27	14	41
1866	19	24	43	4	7	11	25	17	42
1867	13	26	39	5	14	19	26	17	43
1868	13	13	26	5	4	9	19	23	42
Total	79	106	185	20	38	58	115	93	208

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	160	157	317	161	159	320	163	175	338	167	177	344	167	171	338
Average Number	166	160	326	165	170	335	168	179	347	165	172	337	163	180	343

No. 29.

OXFORD AND BERKS ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-Admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	77	80	157
1865 - - - - -	72	62	134
1866 - - - - -	67	89	156
1867 - - - - -	77	84	161
1868 - - - - -	57	91	148
Total - - -	350	406	756

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	28	36	64	7	39	46	35	35	70
1865 - - -	24	31	55	34	9	43	18	24	42
1866 - - -	22	30	52	10	4	14	27	26	53
1867 - - -	34	40	74	5	20	25	34	28	62
1868 - - -	20	35	55	39	25	64	17	30	47
Total - - -	128	172	300	95	97	192	131	143	274

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	217	285	502	224	255	479	220	253	473	228	282	510	232	278	510
Average Number -	219	259	478	219	247	466	221	232	483	232	275	507	220	271	491

No. 30.

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	84	54	138
1865 - - - - -	103	84	187
1866 - - - - -	56	66	122
1867 - - - - -	54	75	129
1868 - - - - -	60	58	118
Total - - -	357	337	694

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	35	24	59	35	15	50	26	14	40
1865 - - -	29	27	56	16	22	38	43	20	63
1866 - - -	18	21	39	4	3	7	26	26	52
1867 - - -	20	37	57	5	3	8	17	23	40
1868 - - -	20	31	51	5	10	15	33	22	55
Total - - -	122	140	262	65	53	118	145	105	250

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	190	213	403	178	214	392	193	229	422	201	245	446	213	257	470
Average Number -	189	216	405	180	210	390	192	236	428	211	256	467	223	257	480

No. 31.

SOMERSET ASYLUM.

(1).—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	119	98	217
1865	92	104	196
1866	79	106	185
1867	66	101	167
1868	103	127	230
Total	459	536	995

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	49	64	113	8	14	22	39	20	59
1865	48	54	102	37	30	67	30	30	60
1866	37	50	87	13	16	29	37	24	61
1867	31	48	79	8	7	15	21	27	48
1868	47	69	116	7	12	19	40	32	72
Total	212	285	497	73	79	152	167	133	300

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	225	265	490	248	265	513	225	255	480	217	271	488	223	290	513
Average Number	249	266	515	235	270	505	220	271	491	217	276	493	233	301	534

No. 32.

STAFFORD ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	112	113	225
1865 - - - - -	180	158	338
1866 - - - - -	126	135	261
1867 - - - - -	117	131	248
1868 - - - - -	133	133	266
Total - - -	668	670	1,338

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	45	50	95	24	11	35	39	37	76
1865 - - -	47	61	108	127	58	185	49	29	78
1866 - - -	30	77	107	32	15	47	51	29	80
1867 - - -	31	68	99	24	2	26	45	39	84
1868 - - -	56	58	114	25	82	107	60	28	88
Total - - -	209	314	523	232	168	400	244	162	406

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	256	227	483	260	242	502	217	252	469	230	266	496	247	288	535
Average Number -	276	237	513	234	247	481	225	259	484	243	276	519	249	251	500

No. 33.

BURNTWOOD (STAFFORD) ASYLUM.

[Opened 20 December 1864.]

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	20	11	31
1865 - - - - -	124	53	177
1866 - - - - -	31	15	46
1867 - - - - -	21	- -	21
1868 - - - - -	63	148	211
Total - - -	259	227	486

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
1865 - - -	3	1	4	–	3	3	5	–	5
1866 - - -	4	1	5	1	2	3	7	1	8
1867 - - -	1	2	3	1	–	1	16	3	19
1868 - - -	3	11	14	3	3	6	11	8	19
Total - - -	11	15	26	5	9	14	39	12	51

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	–	–	–	20	10	30	136	59	195	155	70	225	158	65	223
Average Number -	–	–	–	99	42	141	147	60	207	152	68	220	175	133	308

No. 34.

SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	45	70	115
1865	61	60	121
1866	40	64	104
1867	55	70	125
1868	59	75	134
Total	260	339	599

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	20	34	54	4	3	7	13	28	41
1865	26	30	56	6	5	11	20	16	36
1866	17	33	50	7	3	10	21	35	56
1867	19	28	47	3	2	5	27	27	54
1868	19	21	40	6	13	19	19	22	41
Total	101	146	247	26	26	52	100	128	228

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	145	197	342	153	202	355	162	211	373	157	204	361	163	217	380
Average Number	148	198	346	157	207	364	156	206	362	162	208	370	165	212	377

No. 35.

SURREY (WANDSWORTH) ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	77	56	133
1865 - - - - -	70	52	122
1866 - - - - -	76	45	121
1867 - - - - -	120	87	207
1868 - - - - -	69	76	145
Total - - -	412	316	728

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	26	15	41	13	8	21	41	33	74
1865 - - -	21	21	42	14	2	16	37	28	65
1866 - - -	27	14	41	5	9	14	43	22	65
1867 - - -	15	14	29	84	52	136	24	23	47
1868 - - -	24	21	45	6	32	38	35	23	58
Total - - -	113	85	198	122	103	225	180	129	309

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	418	500	918	415	500	915	413	501	914	414	501	915	411	499	910
Average Number -	415	498	913	413	500	913	406	501	907	409	501	910	412	500	912

No. 36.

SURREY (WOKING) ASYLUM.

[Opened, 17th June 1867.]

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	–	–	–
1865	–	–	–
1866	–	–	–
1867	160	168	328
1868	146	196	342
Total	306	364	670

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1865	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1866	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1867	2	8	10	1	1	2	5	4	9
1868	24	38	62	12	6	18	28	23	51
Total	26	46	72	13	7	20	33	27	60

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	152	155	307
Average Number	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	203	239	442

No. 37.

SUSSEX ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	64	70	134
1865	67	57	124
1866	70	89	159
1867	69	93	162
1868	119	73	192
Total	389	382	771

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	11	10	21	9	6	15	36	21	57
1865	16	17	33	7	10	17	36	29	65
1866	17	25	42	6	8	14	40	30	70
1867	15	27	42	7	17	24	35	37	72
1868	14	34	48	7	5	12	28	24	52
Total	73	113	186	36	46	82	175	141	316

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	217	243	460	225	276	501	233	277	510	240	303	543	252	315	567
Average Number	223	250	473	227	281	508	239	296	535	244	311	555	290	326	616

No. 38.

WARWICK ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	38	46	84
1865	37	48	85
1866	42	63	105
1867	50	45	95
1868	44	51	95
Total	211	253	464

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	10	20	30	5	5	10	17	21	38
1865	12	23	35	4	1	5	14	14	28
1866	12	23	35	2	3	5	19	15	34
1867	11	32	43	3	6	9	25	22	47
1868	21	20	41	1	1	2	18	24	42
Total	66	118	184	15	16	31	93	96	189

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	168	210	378	174	210	384	181	220	401	190	242	432	201	227	428
Average Number	173	218	391	178	211	389	187	226	413	200	235	435	205	231	436

No. 39.

WILTS ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - -	49	55	104
1865 - - - -	52	64	116
1866 - - - -	58	62	120
1867 - - - -	60	53	113
1868 - - - -	52	60	112
Total - - -	271	294	565

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed,						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	19	15	34	8	–	8	19	28	47
1865 - - -	19	36	55	4	4	8	24	19	43
1866 - - -	19	27	46	9	2	11	24	25	49
1867 - - -	30	26	56	2	3	5	36	26	62
1868 - - -	7	29	36	3	–	3	18	28	46
Total - - -	94	133	227	26	9	35	121	126	247

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	158	229	387	161	241	402	166	246	412	172	254	426	164	252	416
Average Number -	154	232	386	161	241	402	166	249	415	171	250	421	176	259	435

No. 40.

WORCESTER ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	67	103	170
1865	72	68	140
1866	76	79	155
1867	79	80	159
1868	87	69	156
Total	381	399	780

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	26	22	48	6	4	10	34	36	70
1865	15	34	49	5	2	7	26	21	47
1866	18	28	46	1	25	26	30	23	53
1867	25	25	50	12	8	20	36	28	64
1868	21	28	49	5	11	16	44	27	71
Total	105	137	242	29	50	79	170	135	305

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	184	277	461	185	318	503	211	329	540	238	332	570	244	351	595
Average Number	187	312	499	196	316	512	221	337	558	242	345	587	254	349	603

No. 41.

YORK (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1864	60	57	117
1865	60	58	118
1866	69	77	146
1867	64	78	142
1868	86	104	190
TOTAL	339	374	713

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	20	31	51	4	5	9	31	18	49
1865	23	37	60	2	1	3	44	21	65
1866	28	39	67	7	5	12	35	23	58
1867	31	41	72	13	14	27	28	19	47
1868	32	53	85	6	23	29	21	23	44
TOTAL	134	201	335	32	48	80	159	104	263

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	264	228	492	269	231	500	260	230	490	259	240	499	251	244	495
Average Number	268	233	501	267	233	500	254	243	497	252	235	487	266	247	513

No. 42.

YORK (WEST RIDING) ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	225	220	445
1865 - - - - -	161	202	363
1866 - - - - -	189	182	371
1867 - - - - -	249	187	436
1868 - - - - -	234	231	465
Total - - -	1,058	1,022	2,080

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	84	78	162	17	17	34	95	71	166
1865 - - -	51	94	145	10	11	21	109	79	188
1866 - - -	58	89	147	15	10	25	117	78	195
1867 - - -	81	105	186	12	13	25	93	58	151
1868 - - -	98	113	211	8	4	12	74	51	125
Total - - -	372	479	851	62	55	117	488	337	825

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	511	521	1,032	540	575	1,115	531	593	1,124	530	598	1,128	593	609	1,202
Average Number	526	549	1,075	537	589	1,126	514	604	1,118	573	606	1,179	618	623	1,241

No. 43.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	103	105	208
1865	116	119	235
1866	137	126	263
1867	138	96	234
1868	105	111	216
Total	599	557	1,156

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	33	40	73	17	19	36	37	28	65
1865	34	56	90	33	24	57	43	26	69
1866	52	77	129	23	18	41	48	31	79
1867	57	59	116	23	8	31	54	24	78
1868	37	51	88	21	12	33	31	39	70
Total	213	283	496	117	81	198	213	148	361

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	230	284	514	246	302	548	252	315	567	266	315	581	270	320	590
Average Number	237	297	534	252	315	567	268	322	590	281	323	604	277	327	604

No. 44.

BRISTOL ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-Admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	42	42	84
1865	47	39	86
1866	42	32	74
1867	48	38	86
1868	43	37	80
Total	222	188	410

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	17	20	37	3	7	10	14	19	33
1865	26	17	43	4	6	10	16	11	27
1866	18	14	32	5	7	12	15	8	23
1867	21	14	35	13	5	18	10	13	23
1868	21	21	42	12	5	17	19	11	30
Total	103	86	189	37	30	67	74	62	136

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

—	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	97	102	199	105	98	203	106	103	209	110	106	216	114	112	226
Average Number	100	102	202	105	99	204	111	106	217	112	106	218	110	118	228

No. 45.

HAVERFORDWEST ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	–	1	1
1865	2	–	2
1866	–	–	–
1867	Closed.		–
1868	–	–	–
Total	2	1	3

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
1865	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
1866	–	–	–	12	15	27	–	–	–
1867	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1868	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	13	15	28	1	2	3

(3.) Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	12	16	28	11	16	27	12	15	27	–	–	–	–	–	–
Average Number	12	16	28	12	16	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

No. 46.

HULL ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	18	10	28
1865 - - - - -	27	23	50
1866 - - - - -	20	25	45
1867 - - - - -	32	29	61
1868 - - - - -	31	23	54
Total - - -	128	110	238

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	5	3	8	3	2	5	6	4	10
1865 - - -	12	9	21	3	3	6	13	6	19
1866 - - -	8	15	23	2	3	5	8	6	14
1867 - - -	8	16	24	4	4	8	12	6	18
1868 - - -	11	8	19	3	7	10	5	6	11
Total- - -	44	51	95	15	19	34	44	28	72

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	58	56	114	62	57	119	61	62	123	63	63	126	71	66	137
Average Number	60	56	116	61	60	121	62	61	123	68	63	131	77	67	144

No. 47.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

[Opened 16 April 1866.]

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	—	—	—
1865	—	—	—
1866	112	108	220
1867	50	64	114
1868	61	46	107
Total	223	218	441

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3
1867	10	15	25	2	7	9	15	7	22
1868	4	7	11	46	33	79	7	9	16
Total	15	23	38	50	41	91	24	17	41

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

—	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	107	105	212	130	140	270
Average Number	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	123	130	253	132	139	271

No. 48.

NORWICH ASYLUM.

(A provisional Borough Asylum, 4 March 1864.)

(1).—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	48	74	122
1865	15	18	33
1866	18	25	43
1867	24	18	42
1868	18	20	38
Total	123	155	278

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	3	6	9	4	16	20	4	1	5
1865	1	12	13	8	1	9	4	3	7
1866	5	8	13	5	7	12	6	8	14
1867	7	8	15	7	8	15	6	6	12
1868	6	8	14	3	2	5	5	7	12
Total	22	42	64	27	34	61	25	25	50

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	–	–	–	37	51	88	39	53	92	41	55	96	45	51	96
Average Number	38	52	90	39	50	89	40	56	96	45	53	98	46	53	99

No. 49.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE ASYLUM.

[Opened as Provisional Borough Asylum 24 June 1865.]

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	–	–	–
1865	58	56	114
1866	19	28	47
1867	20	17	37
1868	31	26	57
Total	128	127	255

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1865	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
1866	5	11	16	1	1	2	5	6	11
1867	6	14	20	–	1	1	7	3	10
1868	4	11	15	2	4	6	12	5	17
Total	17	36	53	3	6	9	24	16	40

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	54	110	64	64	128	71	63	134
Average Number	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	60	122	67	63	130	74	68	142

HOSPITALS.

No. 50.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, EXETER.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	7	9	16
1865	14	17	31
1866	4	11	15
1867	10	14	24
1868	9	11	20
Total	44	62	106

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	2	2	4	4	2	6	1	3	4
1865	4	2	6	6	4	10	3	5	8
1866	–	6	6	2	10	12	1	6	7
1867	–	3	3	3	4	7	3	2	5
1868	2	3	5	4	4	8	1	2	3
Total	8	16	24	19	24	43	9	18	27

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	29	29	58	29	31	60	30	37	67	31	26	57	35	31	66
Average Number	27	31	58	29	33	62	30	31	61	34	28	62	36	34	70

No. 51.

BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	21	17	38
1865	21	12	33
1866	15	13	28
1867	17	12	29
1868	18	7	25
Total	92	61	153

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	7	3	10	5	8	13	6	1	7
1865	2	4	6	10	8	18	7	1	8
1866	4	6	10	7	6	13	8	1	9
1867	1	2	3	6	3	9	5	4	9
1868	1	2	3	8	1	9	5	2	7
Total	15	17	32	36	26	62	31	9	40

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	28	26	54	31	31	62	33	30	63	29	30	59	34	33	67
Average Number	29	27	56	33	29	62	30	33	63	34	31	65	35	33	68

No. 52.

LIVERPOOL LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	17	12	29
1865	15	12	27
1866	14	14	28
1867	7	5	12
1868	9	12	21
Total	62	55	117

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	6	1	7	2	9	11	2	2	4
1865	5	6	11	9	6	15	5	2	7
1866	8	5	13	4	3	7	4	2	6
1867	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	2	3
1868	3	4	7	4	10	14	3	–	3
Total	26	20	46	23	32	55	15	8	23

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	21	27	48	28	27	55	24	25	49	22	29	51	20	24	44
Average Number	24	28	52	25	25	50	23	26	49	19	26	45	19	24	43

No. 53.

MANCHESTER ROYAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	22	18	40
1865	31	19	50
1866	28	29	57
1867	19	17	36
1868	30	19	49
Total	130	102	232

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	9	6	15	11	6	17	1	4	5
1865	8	4	12	4	1	5	14	2	16
1866	11	18	29	4	4	8	10	3	13
1867	5	8	13	7	4	11	12	7	19
1868	11	11	22	5	3	8	6	4	10
Total	44	47	91	31	18	49	43	20	63

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	51	43	94	52	45	97	57	57	114	60	61	121	55	59	114
Average Number	51	44	95	55	51	106	60	60	120	57	59	116	60	60	120

No. 54.

LINCOLN LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	11	8	19
1865 - - - - -	12	14	26
1866 - - - - -	19	11	30
1867 - - - - -	11	15	26
1868 - - - - -	9	17	26
Total - - -	62	65	127

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	2	5	7	5	3	8	7	2	9
1865 - - -	3	4	7	3	3	6	5	–	5
1866 - - -	7	4	11	7	7	14	4	1	5
1867 - - -	1	2	3	5	9	14	5	3	8
1868 - - -	3	7	10	2	7	9	5	4	9
Total - - -	16	22	38	22	29	51	26	10	36

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1st January -	33	38	71	30	36	66	31	43	74	32	42	74	32	43	75
Average Number -	30	37	67	28	37	65	30	39	69	33	43	76	32	41	73

No. 55.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1864 - - - - -	48	91	139
1865 - - - - -	35	79	114
1866 - - - - -	35	79	114
1867 - - - - -	55	83	138
1868 - - - - -	54	98	152
TOTAL - - -	227	430	657

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	24	52	76	19	44	63	4	4	8
1865 - - -	13	35	48	21	34	55	8	7	15
1866 - - -	15	56	71	18	30	48	5	5	10
1867 - - -	21	46	67	27	24	51	5	4	9
1868 - - -	26	43	69	24	48	72	2	9	11
TOTAL - - -	99	232	331	109	180	289	24	29	53

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	58	96	154	59	87	146	52	90	142	49	78	127	51	87	138
Average Number	63	100	163	54	91	145	50	84	134	49	84	133	57	90	147

No. 56.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	4	9	13
1865	7	10	17
1866	6	8	14
1867	5	4	9
1868	7	–	7
Total	29	31	60

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	1	2
1865	3	5	8	2	1	3	1	5	6
1866	3	5	8	–	3	3	2	2	4
1867	4	2	6	1	–	1	2	–	2
1868	3	–	3	2	–	2	1	–	1
Total	16	15	31	7	6	13	7	8	15

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1st January	28	49	77	26	52	78	27	51	78	28	49	77	26	51	77
Average Number	27	49	76	28	49	77	28	49	77	28	50	78	28	51	79

No. 57.

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	56	49	105
1865	57	52	109
1866	50	61	111
1867	68	76	144
1868	57	53	110
Total	288	291	579

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	25	18	43	9	4	13	19	22	41
1865	16	32	48	6	5	11	23	15	38
1866	28	34	62	5	9	14	22	24	46
1867	26	25	51	6	5	11	20	25	45
1868	21	25	46	9	6	15	26	22	48
Total	116	134	250	35	29	64	110	108	218

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	199	207	406	202	212	414	214	212	426	209	206	415	225	227	452
Average Number	205	213	418	211	219	430	209	210	419	218	215	433	222	225	447

No. 58.

NOTTINGHAM LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-Admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	14	9	23
1865	9	9	18
1866	10	8	18
1867	11	15	26
1868	7	6	13
Total	51	47	98

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	7	4	11	2	–	2	5	1	6
1865	3	3	6	3	4	7	4	1	5
1866	5	5	10	4	4	8	1	1	2
1867	4	6	10	7	6	13	3	–	3
1868	3	2	5	4	3	7	4	1	5
Total	22	20	42	20	17	37	17	4	21

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	29	19	48	29	23	52	28	24	52	28	22	50	25	25	50
Average Number	29	21	50	29	23	52	29	25	54	25	26	51	21	25	46

No. 59.

WARNEFORD ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-Admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	4	4	8
1865	4	1	5
1866	2	2	4
1867	3	4	7
1868	3	2	5
Total	16	13	29

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2
1865	–	1	1	2	1	3	1	–	1
1866	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
1867	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	2	2
1868	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	4	5	9	8	4	12	3	4	7

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total.
1 January	28	28	56	27	29	56	28	28	56	28	30	58	29	30	59
Average Number	28	29	57	27	29	56	29	28	57	29	29	58	29	28	57

No. 60.

INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE, COTON HILL.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-Admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	21	9	30
1865	13	17	30
1866	12	16	28
1867	14	14	28
1868	10	11	21
Total	70	67	137

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	9	4	13	3	–	3	4	2	6
1865	6	6	12	1	2	3	4	4	8
1866	3	3	6	6	6	12	3	2	5
1867	2	12	14	3	1	4	6	6	12
1868	2	6	8	5	4	9	2	3	5
Total	22	31	53	18	13	31	19	17	36

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	61	54	115	66	57	123	68	62	130	68	67	135	71	62	133
Average Number	68	55	123	68	61	129	70	65	135	70	65	135	74	63	137

No. 61.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	75	117	192
1865	83	102	185
1866	87	109	196
1867	88	127	215
1868	83	135	218
Total	416	590	1,006

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	36	48	84	127	28	155	10	9	19
1865	38	57	95	22	25	47	11	16	27
1866	49	68	117	38	49	87	13	8	21
1867	35	72	107	37	51	88	18	12	30
1868	34	64	98	41	44	85	15	11	26
Total	192	309	501	265	197	462	67	56	123

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	207	120	327	109	152	261	121	156	277	108	140	248	106	132	238
Average Number	136	127	263	112	142	254	109	144	253	109	133	242	108	135	244

No. 62.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	81	40	121
1865 - - - - -	50	27	77
1866 - - - - -	45	20	65
1867 - - - - -	47	21	68
1868 - - - - -	53	40	93
Total - - -	276	148	424

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	–	–	–	21	9	30	12	7	19
1865 - - -	1	–	1	21	11	32	7	6	13
1866 - - -	1	–	1	20	8	28	24	7	31
1867 - - -	–	–	–	11	13	24	14	7	21
1868 - - -	–	–	–	22	5	27	22	7	29
Total - - -	2	–	2	95	46	141	79	34	113

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	229	100	329	277	124	401	298	134	432	298	139	437	320	140	460
Average Number	259	111	370	285	127	412	291	133	424	299	139	438	317	150	467

No. 63.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	24	14	38
1865 - - - - -	19	20	39
1866 - - - - -	24	15	39
1867 - - - - -	17	16	33
1868 - - - - -	24	16	40
Total - - -	108	81	189

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged of Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	7	8	15	3	2	5	9	2	11
1865 - - -	12	7	19	7	1	8	9	7	16
1866 - - -	7	9	16	4	4	8	9	3	12
1867 - - -	9	5	14	4	5	9	9	4	13
1868 - - -	6	10	16	–	4	4	6	3	9
Total - - -	41	39	80	18	16	34	42	19	61

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	97	74	171	102	76	178	93	81	174	97	80	177	92	82	174
Average Number	98	78	176	101	74	175	95	79	174	96	78	174	96	83	179

No. 64.

YORK RETREAT ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	8	12	20
1865	6	9	15
1866	6	15	21
1867	8	12	20
1868	7	10	17
Total	35	58	93

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	3	5
1865	4	5	9	1	–	1	1	2	3
1866	3	10	13	1	–	1	2	4	6
1867	1	6	7	–	–	–	6	5	11
1868	1	4	5	–	1	1	2	4	6
Total	11	29	40	2	1	3	13	18	31

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	45	75	120	49	80	129	49	82	131	49	83	132	50	84	134
Average Number	47	77	124	49	80	129	49	84	133	49	85	134	53	84	137

No. 65.
FORT PITT, CHATHAM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	152	-	152
1865	149	-	149
1866	172	-	172
1867	174	-	174
1868	187	-	187
Total	834	-	834

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	25	–	25	128	–	128	–	–	–
1865	21	–	21	130	–	130	1	–	1
1866	11	–	11	158	–	158	2	–	2
1867	27	–	27	154	–	154	–	–	–
1868	24	–	24	148	–	148	3	–	3
Total	108	–	108	718	–	718	6	–	6

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	23	–	23	22	–	22	19	–	19	20	–	20	13	–	13
Average Number	29	–	29	27	–	27	24	–	24	26	–	26	26	–	26

No. 66.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	32	-	32
1865	34	-	34
1866	37	-	37
1867	41	-	41
1868	42	-	42
Total	186	-	186

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	11	–	11	1	–	1	19	–	19
1865	10	–	10	1	–	1	20	–	20
1866	–	–	–	11	–	11	13	–	13
1867	21	–	21	2	–	2	19	–	19
1868	11	–	11	–	–	–	16	–	16
Total	53	–	53	15	–	15	87	–	87

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	153	–	153	154	–	154	157	–	157	170	–	170	169	–	169
Average Number	156	–	156	160	–	160	163	–	163	173	–	173	179	–	179

No. 67.

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	222	6	228
1865	131	4	135
1866	35	8	43
1867	47	28	75
1868	174	16	190
Total	609	62	671

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	4	3	7	–	–	–	4	3	7
1865	10	–	10	–	–	–	12	1	13
1866	4	2	6	–	–	–	12	6	18
1867	6	1	7	43	29	72	8	2	10
1868	4	4	8	121	19	140	6	1	7
Total	28	10	38	164	48	212	42	13	55

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	–	95	95	214	95	309	323	98	421	342	98	440	332	94	426
Average Number	115	94	209	299	96	395	328	98	426	338	95	433	355	86	441

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

No. 68.

BETHNAL HOUSE ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	45	111	156
1865 - - - - -	108	123	231
1866 - - - - -	147	156	303
1867 - - - - -	90	109	199
1868 - - - - -	38	100	138
Total - - -	428	599	1,027

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	22	49	71	6	43	49	16	31	47
1865 - - -	29	22	51	32	59	91	19	18	37
1866 - - -	27	50	77	72	61	133	39	30	69
1867 - - -	18	33	51	54	64	118	25	21	46
1868 - - -	9	32	41	9	34	43	19	19	38
Total - - -	105	186	291	173	261	434	118	119	237

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	111	196	307	112	184	296	140	208	348	149	223	372	142	214	356
Average Number	113	191	304	126	201	327	135	213	348	145	208	353	140	228	368

No. 69.
GROVE HALL, BOW.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	52	85	137
1865 - - - - -	95	54	149
1866 - - - - -	93	81	174
1867 - - - - -	105	56	161
1868 - - - - -	107	62	169
Total - - -	452	338	790

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	8	13	21	7	24	31	37	13	50
1865 - - -	14	17	31	22	24	46	45	18	63
1866 - - -	17	32	49	24	30	54	42	23	65
1867 - - -	11	19	30	60	18	78	36	19	55
1868 - - -	11	11	22	30	23	53	33	17	50
Total - - -	61	92	153	143	119	262	193	90	283

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	242	110	352	242	145	387	256	140	396	266	136	402	264	136	400
Average Number	237	130	367	243	140	383	258	132	390	266	136	402	278	147	425

No. 70.

CAMBERWELL HOUSE.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	59	77	136
1865	52	57	109
1866	93	105	198
1867	125	113	238
1868	75	66	141
Total	404	418	822

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	16	28	44	20	30	50	23	14	37
1865	7	14	21	19	34	53	25	11	36
1866	14	21	35	44	40	84	32	25	57
1867	24	29	53	38	42	80	38	22	60
1868	19	20	39	25	29	54	29	15	44
Total	80	112	192	146	175	321	147	87	234

(3.) Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	133	193	326	133	198	331	134	196	330	137	215	352	162	235	397
Average Number	130	198	328	132	198	330	130	203	333	156	232	388	162	238	400

No. 71.

BROOKE HOUSE, UPPER CLAPTON.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	14	12	26
1865	15	18	33
1866	24	19	43
1867	23	15	38
1868	26	16	42
Total	102	80	182

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	4	4	8	3	6	9	5	–	5
1865	6	4	10	7	8	15	3	3	6
1866	9	10	19	7	8	15	3	1	4
1867	6	5	11	11	9	20	4	5	9
1868	9	5	14	12	6	18	7	1	8
Total	34	28	62	40	37	77	22	10	32

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	30	31	61	32	33	65	31	36	67	36	36	72	38	32	70
Average Number	31	31	62	30	36	66	35	38	73	37	32	69	37	35	72

No. 72.

PEMBROKE HOUSE, HACKNEY.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	10	-	10
1865	9	1	10
1866	7	-	7
1867	3	-	3
1868	13	1	14
Total	42	2	44

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	2	–	2	5	–	5	7	–	7
1865	–	–	–	3	1	4	4	1	5
1866	2	–	2	3	–	3	3	–	3
1867	3	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	4
1868	3	–	3	2	–	2	4	1	5
Total	10	–	10	13	1	14	22	2	24

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	126	15	141	122	15	137	124	14	138	123	14	137	119	14	133
Average Number	123	15	138	122	14	136	123	14	137	120	14	134	123	14	137

No. 73.

SUSSEX AND BRANDENBURGH HOUSES, HAMMERSMITH.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-Admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	23	14	37
1865	17	10	27
1866	13	8	21
1867	20	11	31
1868	19	12	31
Total	92	55	147

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	5	5	10	19	5	24	4	3	7
1865	1	3	4	12	9	21	4	2	6
1866	5	1	6	6	5	11	4	2	6
1867	5	4	9	12	6	18	–	4	4
1868	4	1	5	14	8	22	–	–	–
Total	20	14	34	63	33	96	12	11	23

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	40	18	58	35	19	54	35	15	50	33	15	48	36	12	48
Average Number	37	16	53	33	14	47	35	14	49	37	16	53	38	14	52

No. 74.

HOXTON HOUSE ASYLUM.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	29	78	107
1865 - - - - -	44	56	100
1866 - - - - -	50	53	103
1867 - - - - -	29	106	135
1868 - - - - -	26	68	94
Total - - -	178	361	539

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	6	22	28	13	32	45	11	18	29
1865 - - -	2	22	24	12	23	35	22	15	37
1866 - - -	8	6	14	18	28	46	24	22	46
1867 - - -	2	8	10	15	34	49	12	25	37
1868 - - -	4	11	15	5	18	23	13	26	39
Total - - -	22	69	91	63	135	198	82	106	188

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	83	155	238	82	161	243	90	157	247	90	154	244	90	193	283
Average Number	80	158	238	87	158	245	86	158	244	88	192	280	92	206	298

No. 75.

KENSINGTON HOUSE.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	7	1	8
1865	13	4	17
1866	10	4	14
1867	7	1	8
1868	13	6	19
Total	50	16	66

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	2	–	2	2	2	4	2	3	5
1865	5	2	7	8	1	9	3	1	4
1866	4	1	5	6	7	13	1	3	4
1867	1	1	2	8	–	8	5	1	6
1868	5	1	6	3	1	4	3	1	4
Total	17	5	22	27	11	38	14	9	23

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	27	30	57	28	26	54	25	26	51	24	19	43	17	18	35
Average Number	27	28	55	24	27	51	25	21	46	21	18	39	20	21	41

No. 76.

PECKHAM HOUSE.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	46	81	127
1865	71	75	146
1866	78	111	189
1867	62	110	172
1868	63	98	161
Total	320	475	795

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	19	33	52	21	30	51	17	16	33
1865	10	20	30	27	34	61	24	20	44
1866	14	23	37	42	66	108	24	21	45
1867	10	21	31	28	57	85	21	32	53
1868	22	29	51	21	44	65	17	20	37
Total	75	126	201	139	231	370	103	109	212

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	99	215	314	88	217	305	98	218	316	96	219	315	99	219	318
Average Number	94	219	313	95	216	311	95	212	307	98	218	316	100	219	319

No. 77.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, STOKE NEWINGTON.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	7	11	18
1865	12	8	20
1866	13	10	23
1867	12	13	25
1868	30	13	43
Total	74	55	129

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	1	5	6	4	3	7	1	3	4
1865	3	4	7	5	3	8	1	6	7
1866	3	3	6	3	2	5	4	1	5
1867	3	5	8	4	7	11	5	1	6
1868	7	4	11	13	4	17	4	4	8
Total	17	21	38	29	19	48	15	15	30

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total,	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	26	30	56	27	30	57	30	25	55	33	29	62	33	29	62
Average Number	28	30	58	27	26	53	34	27	61	33	30	63	38	30	68

No. 78.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses, in which the Average Number of Patients did not in any one Year exceed Fifty.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	52	59	111
1865	51	49	100
1866	46	75	121
1867	55	60	115
1868	53	68	121
Total	257	311	568

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Year.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	8	18	26	21	20	41	19	11	30
1865	14	18	32	12	24	36	15	9	24
1866	14	20	34	17	28	45	12	17	29
1867	20	11	31	31	37	68	11	8	19
1868	13	14	27	16	28	44	14	11	25
Total	69	81	150	97	137	234	71	56	127

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	168	244	412	172	254	426	182	252	434	185	262	447	178	266	444

Note.—The following are the Houses comprised in the above Group:

Derwentwater House, Acton.
The Friars, East Acton.
Effra Hall, Brixton.
Clarence Villa, Brompton.
Earl's Court House, Brompton.
Montague House, Brook Green.
Blacklands House, Chelsea.
Elm House, 149, Church-street, Chelsea
Manor House, Chiswick.
The Retreat, Clapham.
Munster House, Fulham.
Normand House, Fulham.
Otto House, Fulham.
London House, Hackney.
Upper Mall House, Hammersmith.
Normansfield, Hampton Wick.
Lawn House, Hanwell.
Vine Cottage, Norwood Green, near Hanwell.
Kent Lodge, Hanwell.
Hayes Park, Hayes.
Wood End Grove, Hayes.
Hendon House, Hendon.
Moorcroft House, Hillingdon.
Wyke House, Isleworth.
51, Priory-road, Kilburn.
Great House, Leyton.
Silverton House, Peckham.
Southall Park, Southall.
The Shrubbery, Southall.
South Lodge, Southall.
Grove House, Stoke Newington.
Halliford House, Sunbury.
Twickenham House, Twickenham.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

No. 79.

DURHAM.—DUNSTON LODGE.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	45	52	97
1865	50	33	83
1866	41	29	70
1867	10	11	21
1868	9	8	17
Total	155	133	288

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	11	11	22	19	18	37	7	4	11
1865	10	14	24	31	29	60	14	2	16
1866	14	9	23	28	17	45	5	3	8
1867	6	6	12	9	15	24	5	3	8
1868	5	2	7	3	7	10	1	3	4
Total	46	42	88	90	86	176	32	15	47

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1st January	39	28	67	47	47	94	42	35	77	36	35	71	26	22	48
Average Number	34	37	71	45	41	86	45	38	83	30	23	53	26	21	47

No. 80.

ESSEX HALL, NEAR COLCHESTER.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-Admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	6	7	13
1865	15	4	19
1866	10	6	16
1867	17	19	36
1868	10	6	16
Total	58	42	100

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	–	–	–	13	12	25	1	4	5
1865	–	–	–	12	8	20	–	–	–
1866	–	–	–	6	3	9	1	1	2
1867	–	–	–	8	4	12	8	6	14
1868	–	–	–	5	3	8	2	2	4
Total	–	–	–	44	30	74	12	13	25

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	60	33	93	52	24	76	55	20	75	58	22	80	59	31	90
Average Number	60	30	90	57	22	79	56	20	76	56	25	81	62	32	94

No. 81.

GLAMORGAN.—VERNON HOUSE.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	61	38	99
1865	30	41	71
1866	12	8	20
1867	25	5	30
1868	14	33	47
Total	142	125	267

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	10	17	27	54	9	63	16	11	27
1865	3	8	11	124	110	234	7	8	15
1866	2	7	9	20	25	45	2	—	2
1867	2	3	5	8	7	15	2	1	3
1868	3	1	4	4	8	12	6	2	8
Total	20	36	56	210	159	369	33	22	55

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	159	133	292	140	134	274	36	49	85	24	25	49	37	19	56
Average Number	158	130	288	111	99	210	26	31	57	21	20	41	41	33	74

No. 82.

LANCASTER.—HAYDOCK LODGE.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	21	27	48
1865	106	72	178
1866	129	157	286
1867	80	115	195
1868	90	77	167
Total	426	448	874

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	6	9	15	14	9	23	6	3	9
1865	18	14	32	49	34	83	21	6	27
1866	52	49	101	70	29	99	38	20	58
1867	25	47	72	24	25	49	17	29	46
1868	47	38	85	19	37	56	27	13	40
Total	148	157	305	176	134	310	109	71	180

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	85	44	129	80	50	130	98	68	166	67	127	194	81	141	222
Average Number	78	43	121	73	50	123	100	108	208	67	131	198	88	140	228

No. 83.

NORFOLK.—HEIGHAM HALL.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	8	5	13
1865	10	8	18
1866	7	14	21
1867	5	6	11
1868	3	11	14
Total	33	44	77

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	1	–	1	4	2	6	–	–	–
1865	3	2	5	4	4	8	1	–	1
1866	4	5	9	3	1	4	4	2	6
1867	1	9	10	4	1	5	2	–	2
1868	1	4	5	1	6	7	3	–	3
Total	10	20	30	16	14	30	10	2	12

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

—	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	25	22	47	28	25	53	30	27	57	26	33	59	24	29	53
Average Number	25	23	48	29	25	54	28	30	58	23	30	53	21	30	51

No. 84.

SOMERSET.—BRISLINGTON HOUSE.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissons.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	7	8	15
1865	10	10	20
1866	21	18	39
1867	19	10	29
1868	17	11	28
Total	74	57	131

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	4	2	6	1	3	4	2	4	6
1865	3	4	7	5	2	7	1	2	3
1866	6	7	13	7	3	10	2	3	5
1867	10	8	18	7	3	10	1	3	4
1868	4	4	8	10	5	15	3	3	6
Total	27	25	52	30	16	46	9	15	24

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	40	40	80	40	39	79	41	41	82	47	46	93	48	42	90
Average Number	40	39	79	41	39	80	45	45	90	47	43	90	48	42	90

No. 85.

SUSSEX.—TICEHURST.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864 - - - - -	8	10	18
1865 - - - - -	7	6	13
1866 - - - - -	12	4	16
1867 - - - - -	11	9	20
1868 - - - - -	10	9	19
Total - - -	48	38	86

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864 - - -	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	–	1
1865 - - -	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	1	3
1866 - - -	3	2	5	2	1	3	6	–	6
1867 - - -	2	5	7	2	3	5	5	2	7
1868 - - -	4	2	6	4	4	8	2	–	2
Total - - -	15	15	30	11	11	22	16	3	19

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	28	19	47	30	24	54	31	25	56	32	26	58	34	25	59
Average Number }	30	21	51	31	25	56	30	28	58	35	25	60	34	27	61

No. 86.

WILTS.—LAVERSTOCK HOUSE.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	11	9	20
1865	9	9	18
1866	5	8	13
1867	3	9	12
1868	7	7	14
Total	35	42	77

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	5	3	8	–	–	–	11	3	14
1865	1	4	5	7	5	12	2	1	3
1866	4	3	7	3	3	6	4	–	4
1867	–	5	5	2	2	4	–	2	2
1868	1	4	5	-	2	2	–	3	3
Total	11	19	30	12	12	24	17	9	26

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	32	27	59	27	30	57	26	29	55	20	31	51	21	31	52
Average Number	30	26	56	26	30	56	24	30	54	20	33	53	25	29	54

No. 87.

WILTS.—FISHERTON HOUSE.

(1.)—Admissions, including Re-admissions.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	55	20	75
1865	51	38	89
1866	44	64	108
1867	124	132	256
1868	219	145	364
Total	493	399	892

(2.)—Discharges, Removals, and Deaths.

Years.	Discharged or Removed.						Died.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	15	11	26	31	8	39	18	7	25
1865	12	10	22	93	7	100	19	6	25
1866	9	12	21	3	2	5	14	9	23
1867	21	39	60	20	27	47	24	13	37
1868	32	42	74	179	31	210	46	32	78
Total	89	114	203	326	75	401	121	67	188

(3.)—Number of Patients on 1st January, and Daily Average Number in each Year.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	335	106	441	326	100	426	253	115	368	271	156	427	330	209	539
Average Number	333	101	434	256	105	361	258	124	382	309	176	485	286	237	523

No. 88.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES, in which the Average Number of Patients resident did not in any one Year exceed Fifty.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1864	153	130	283
1865	143	185	328
1866	125	152	277
1867	134	109	243
1868	129	146	275
TOTAL	684	722	1,406

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1864	48	40	88	71	71	142	28	24	52
1865	42	53	95	55	83	138	33	31	64
1866	46	60	106	36	63	99	45	33	78
1867	52	50	102	63	54	117	26	13	39
1868	48	33	81	67	64	131	34	29	63
TOTAL	236	236	472	292	335	627	166	130	296

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

—	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	440	438	878	446	433	879	459	451	910	457	447	904	450	439	889

Note.—The following are the Houses comprised in the above Group:—

Springfield House, near Bedford.
Winslow Hall, near Winslow.
Leathes House, near Penrith.
Wye House, Buxton.
Plympton House, Plympton.
Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.

Appendix (L.)

(*continued.*)

Witham, Essex.
Essex Hall Cottage, near Colchester.
Northwoods, near Bristol.
Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.
Moorend House, Charlton, near Cheltenham.
Fairford House, Fairford.
The Croft House, Fairford.
Westbrook House, Alton.
Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans.
Hadham Palace, Much Hadham.
Brook House, St. Neots.
North Grove House, Hawkhurst.
Tattlebury House, Goudhurst.
West Malling Place, near Maidstone.
Marsden Hall, Burnley.
Clifton Hall, near Manchester.
Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.
The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.
Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.
Stretton House, Church Stretton.
Grove House, All Stretton.
Longwood House, near Bristol.
Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.
Fairwater House, near Taunton.
Amberd House, near Taunton.
Downside Lodge, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
Upper House, Combe Down, Bath.
Moat House, Tamworth.
Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.
Aspall Hall, near Debenham.
The Grove, Ipswich.
Belle Vue House, Ipswich.
Colville House, Lowestoft.
Great Foster House, Egham.
Lea Pale House, Guildford.
Church Street, Epsom.
Church Hill House, Brighton.
Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield.
Burman House, Henley-in-Arden.
Arden House, Henley-in-Arden.
Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.
Duddeston Hall, near Birmingham.
Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common (the Midland Counties Idiot Asylum).
Belle Vue House, Devizes.
Fiddington House, Market Lavington.
Kingsdown House, Box.
Droitwich Asylum.
Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.
Dunnington House, near York.
Kilham Retreat, near York.
Mount Stead, near Leeds.
Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham.
Terrace House, Osbaldwick.
Grove House, Acomb, near York.
Lime Tree House, Acomb, near York.
St. John's House, Wakefield.
Lawrence House, York.

St. Luke's Hospital.

29 April 1869.

We have inspected every part of the building, and personally examined all the patients except five men and six women, who are absent on probation.

To-day the inmates are 129 in number, of whom 19 males and 37 females are acute or curable cases, and 30 males and 43 females are boarders or incurable patients. One woman was secluded; she had been very recently admitted, and was in a state of acute mania. Three other women were in bed, one of them being seriously ill. Only one of the men was confined to bed, more in consequence of acute mania than from bodily illness. There appears to have been no instance of mechanical restraint since our colleagues' visit, and, according to the records in the medical journal, only two males and three females have been secluded for short periods.

We found the majority of the men walking in the yard, which has been much improved by the removal of the wall which separated it from the newly-acquired piece of ground, formerly a place of burial. Many of the male patients were but shabbily dressed, some were ragged, and several wore hats without crowns. For this state of things the patients' friends may, perhaps, be deemed responsible, but it was owing to the negligence of the male attendants, that so many of the men were suffered to go about with their trousers unbuttoned, their shoes untied, and their clothes dirty and unbrushed. There have been numerous changes in the staff of attendants lately, but we cannot say that we were very favourably impressed with the majority of those in charge of the male division, who are now eight in number. On the female side the nurses seem respectable and efficient; there are 12 of them, besides the night watch. The suggestion so often made for a fixed night attendant in the male wards has at length been complied with; the arrangements in this respect being now the same in both divisions.

Although in the divisions called the "wards" there are books and other means of amusement, very few of the male patients seem to avail themselves of them, the majority being listless and unoccupied. The ladies in the corresponding departments were far more generally employed. In the "wings" in both divisions the want of amusements or interesting pursuits was strikingly manifest, and the remarks made by our colleagues on this subject at their last visit are still quite applicable. The subject of occupation and amusement, and the question of how best to relieve the monotony of the patients' lives, is one which we strongly urge upon the consideration of the committee. Except once a year there are no meetings whatever for purposes of recreation. The sexes never meet even at dinner, and of the whole number now in the house, only seven go beyond the premises.

There is a billiard table, but it is rarely if ever used, and a bowling green, of which the same may be said. There are no skittles, croquet, fives, or other out-door games for the men. A very few of

of the women get a drive about once a fortnight in a fly, the cost of which is defrayed by a subscription amongst the patients' friends. The recommendations made at the last visit for the abolition of the old crib bedsteads, and the supply of chairs and presses in the bedrooms, have not been complied with. Immediate attention should be given to the flock beds used on the majority of the crib bedsteads. Having caused some of them to be opened, we found they contained only hard knotted lumps of flock mixed with pieces of refuse, woollen drugget, and felt. Such a bed as this when laid on the wooden bottom of the crib bedstead must be quite unfit to rest on. The laundry arrangements appears to be sufficient for a proper supply of clean bed linen, but there is a custom here of obliging the attendants in both divisions to clean soiled and wetted sheets and bedding before sending them to the wash-house. We are very strongly of opinion that a task of this description should not be thrown upon the attendants, for it is not probable that the services of superior persons will be secured, whilst duties of so very disagreeable a nature are allotted to them.

There has been no change or improvement in the hot-water apparatus, but by careful arrangements and regulations for economising the use of hot-water, it appears from the statements made to us by the attendants, that no very serious inconvenience is now felt. In the opinion of Dr. Dickson, however, the supply is still inadequate, and he proposes at the next meeting of the committee to suggest that new boilers shall be erected. We trust that his suggestions will meet with immediate attention.

It would be needless on the present occasion to repeat the observations we have so frequently made as to the unsuitableness of St. Luke's Hospital, both as regards its construction and its position, for the purposes of an asylum for the treatment of the insane. The defects are such as could be cured by no structural alterations; but something might be done to improve the "wings," by the introduction of furniture and objects of interest, and thus bring them more nearly to the condition of the day-rooms in the central galleries. At present they have a painfully bare and gloomy appearance, quite sufficient, when combined with the almost total absence of means of amusement, to account for the dull and listless aspect of their inmates.

We had an opportunity of seeing the patients at dinner. The food which we tasted was good and well cooked, and consisted of roast beef and potatoes. Solid meat is given in this manner on four days in the week, but on two days only soup, to which a certain amount of meat has been added, is allowed. We are of opinion that a meal of this description is not satisfactory, nor such as the patients paying one guinea per week are entitled to. The female patients have bread and butter for tea, but the men are only allowed bread and cheese with beer, unless tea be prescribed for them as extra diet under medical orders. A revision of the dietary in this respect is also desirable, but above all it is necessary that an immediate change should be made as regards the supply of vegetables, the rule at present being that potatoes alone are allowed all the year round. All we could learn from the steward was, that perhaps

on three or perhaps on six days in the year other vegetables were given. Dr. Dickson has been resident in the hospital since the 10th of last March, but his appointment as superintendent only dates from the 9th instant. We questioned him as to his position and powers, inquiring whether his authority in regard to other officers was actually such as is contemplated by the 49th section of the general rules. This rule is as follows: "Subject to the control of the general or house committee, he shall have paramount authority over every officer resident in the hospital in respect of the medical and moral treatment of the patients, and shall be responsible for the general condition of the hospital." Dr. Dickson stated that although this rule was held to be in force, there were certain other regulations and customs which greatly modified it, and that in fact he had not paramount control in all departments, nor such powers as, in his opinion, were absolutely necessary for the proper government of the institution.

Dr. Dickson has, we are glad to hear, brought this subject under the consideration of the committee, and we trust that they will resolve forthwith to place the hospital under his individual authority, subject only to their own control.

As usual at our annual visitations we have made all statutory inquiries, and examined and signed the books and registers. As regards the visitation and management, it appears that according to the general rules the house committee meet at the hospital every Friday to receive applications for the admission of patients; and at least once a month "they are required to inspect every part of the hospital, and record in a book to be kept for the purpose the condition in which they find the establishment; together with such suggestions for its improvement, as may have occurred to them during inspection;" and a like inspection is to be made at some uncertain time at least once in three months by one or more members of the committee. How far these important duties are performed we had no means of ascertaining with accuracy, but the last three records of inspection by members of the committee are dated the 7th of August, the 23rd of October, and the 24th of December in the past year, and these entries contain no suggestions for improvements.

It appears that since the last visit on the 3rd of December 1868, 24 male and 38 female patients have been admitted, 23 males and 35 females have been discharged, and 2 males and 4 females have died.

There are now vacancies for 15 male and 28 female patients.

The average weekly cost per patient is now 1*l.* 2*s.* 0½*d.*

REPLY OF GOVERNORS.

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, London, E.C.,
14 May 1869.

WE, the committee of St. Luke's Hospital, having duly and carefully considered the entry made by the Commissioners in Lunacy in the visitors' book, after their statutory visit, made on the 29th April 1869, desire to say that we are always prepared to receive with every consideration the suggestions made to us by the Commissioners. We are satisfied that they are actuated by the best motives, we fully recognise the experience from which their suggestions emanate, and we wish to carry them out whenever it is in our power to do so. But we regret that the Commissioners, who have, as we are well aware, an objection to hospitals situate in London, should repeatedly express themselves in terms which must create a prejudice against this institution; for, whatever may be its defects, it still renders great and most important service to the public, and we think that while St. Luke's Hospital in its results of treatment will bear comparison with any similar institution in the kingdom, it is discouraging to those who, at a great sacrifice of valuable time, interest themselves in its behalf, to have sundry and manifold suggestions repeatedly made to them by the Commissioners, which they are, from want of funds and other causes, utterly unable to comply with.

The Commissioners cannot but be aware of the difficulties with which we have for some time had to contend; these, we are glad to believe, have now passed away. But to speak to the points of comment; we would say, with regard to the clothing of the patients, it is not reasonable that we should be held responsible, the more so when it is considered that many who have long been resident as boarders, some over 30 years, in the institution, at the low contribution of 7*s.* per week towards their support, are members of families too poor to provide them with more or better clothing than that which they have. The Commissioners have noticed the numerous changes in the staff of male attendants, and remarked that they were not very favourably impressed with the majority of them. We would here mention the great difficulty which exists in obtaining the services of efficient men to undertake the duty, and in order to secure more reliable attendants we not long since raised the scale of wages. While on this head, we must call the attention of the Commissioners to the very different circumstances under which male and female attendants are placed. Female attendants are as a rule young women of the class of upper servants, who undertake an attendant's situation because the wages are better than those of ordinary service, and after holding situations as attendants for a few years, usually resign them only to fill better positions. It is not often, however, that male attendants can be obtained from the same respectable class, as such men can, as a rule, obtain higher wages by

engaging in other pursuits. Those who are willing to engage in the duties are, as a rule, of a class considerably beneath that which we have spoken of; they are usually older than female attendants, and undertake the situations in asylums only when they have failed in other occupations. Some consideration must, however, be made at the moment for the newness of the present staff. The difficulty reported to us by our medical superintendent is that of awakening in these men that interest in the patients which is essential to the keeping of neatness and good order. We are glad, however, to observe that this difficulty is already partially overcome, and we anticipate that before long there may be no reason for comment on this head. We have for years had a fixed night-watch on the female side, and we lately appointed a fixed night-watch on the male side, in accordance with the suggestions of the Commissioners. But, in order to place the night attendance on the most satisfactory footing, we have determined to appoint a second fixed night-attendant on either side of the hospital, and also to introduce Dent's system of tell-tale.

In the "wings," the more or less absence of objects of interest has arisen from the destructive habits of the patients who occupy them; in almost all, however, there are aviaries and birds, and in all there are pictures, in some there are books, and all receive the daily newspapers. The only patients, however, who are in these divisions are either recent and acute cases of mania, imbeciles, or destructive patients, who are with difficulty restrained from destroying those articles which are provided for their amusement. Every case that is at all improving, and capable of appreciating the more varied objects of interest in a ward, is immediately removed there.

With regard to amusements generally, we are always desirous of providing such as the medical superintendent may suggest to us, if within the limit of our means. The number who walk beyond the hospital boundaries is of necessity small, as the population of the hospital is so frequently changing. Many of the cases on admission are in a condition of bodily health rendering them unfit for out-door exercise, and most are in a mental condition unfit for public gaze; but we are assured by our medical superintendent that all the convalescent cases, and all the boarders who are fit, are permitted to walk beyond the grounds. About 30 patients in all are at the present time capable of taking such exercise, and are on the list for that purpose; as many as seven, and sometimes nine, go out in a day.

The billiard-room, which at the visit of the Commissioners was in the hands of the workpeople, is daily for several hours at the service of the male patients, and a fire is kept in the room all through the winter. The skittle-alley formerly in existence was removed for the purpose of building the new wall. It will immediately be replaced; while the bowling-green has already been levelled, and is being laid down in turf, rendering it available for the purposes of either bowls or croquet, and it is intended that patients of both sexes shall have the opportunity of meeting here regularly.

A fives-court is also in contemplation.

The present condition of the funds of the hospital would hardly warrant the expense of regular carriage or omnibus drives, or even of

of frequent excursions into the country and pic-nic parties. It has, however, always been the practice during the summer months to provide a certain amount to pay for special excursions and amusements. This will be continued, and if possible increased; while the weekly or fortnightly dancing and musical evenings will be revived when the season for such entertainments comes round.

The room used as a ball and concert-room, and two of the wards, with their respective bed-rooms, have already been whitewashed, papered, and otherwise decorated. The three other wards are about to go through a similar process immediately; also several single rooms in the wings which require attention. The padded-room on the male side has already been thoroughly cleansed.

The question raised by the Commissioners from time to time regarding the crib bedsteads, and the supply of chairs and presses in the bed-rooms, is constantly before us, but one we are unable to deal with from want of funds. We are glad by degrees to abolish those that are now in use and substitute modern, but such a change as this throughout would involve a very large outlay, and one quite out of our power. As regards the flock beds, we have gradually been replacing these with hair mattresses.

Regarding the cleansing of soiled bed-linen by the attendants before sending to the laundry, this duty is performed by a junior attendant of the ward or wing wherein it is soiled. We have never yet found any of these attendants on either side object to perform that duty.

Regarding the hot-water apparatus, the subject was reported upon by our medical superintendent at the last meeting of the general committee, and was necessarily postponed until estimates could be obtained for the proposed improvements and alterations, which we are now prepared to carry out.

Regarding the dietary of the patients, we lately requested our medical superintendent to make a full inquiry upon the present system, and to report fully to us the detail and practical operation of it. He informs us that his report is in progress, and that it will contain many recommendations for alterations; among which are embodied all the suggestions in the Commissioners' Report.

The medical superintendent has always been empowered to order green vegetables at his discretion, and Dr. Dickson informs us that the patients now have these frequently. We must here correct an error into which the Commissioners have fallen, when they state that the patients only have solid meat four times a week. The fact is that solid meat is supplied them six times a week; the meat on the seventh day, though still in the solid form, is distributed in soup.

We are of opinion that it would be unwise to make any distinction between the diet and treatment of those cases whose friends contribute towards their support, and those who are admitted on the free list.

On the appointment of Dr. Dickson to the office of resident medical superintendent, having in view the better management of the establishment, we appointed a sub-committee to consider and define his powers. Their report when made, will, we anticipate, be in accordance with the views of the Commissioners.

Although no record has been entered in the house committee's visitation book since the 24th December 1868, the wards and the different parts of the hospital have frequently been inspected, and from time to time special directions for repairs have been given. We have ordered that a more regular record of the visits of the house committee shall be entered in the book kept for that purpose.

Notwithstanding the objections of the Commissioners, there are many manifest reasons why it is advisable to maintain in the metropolis a hospital for the treatment of the insane, who are members of families of the middle class resident in any part of the country, but possessed of only small means. Not the least of which are the facilities thus afforded for the transmission of the patients in the first instant to the hospital, and the subsequent frequent and regular visits of friends, thus saving a double journey to those who would have to pass through London were the hospital removed from its present site, it being a common centre to the whole of England. Upon the subject of the site, and the structural arrangements of the building, we must again recall to the notice of the Commissioners the facts rendering impossible any alteration. The ground upon which St. Luke's Hospital stands is leasehold. It is held for a term of 40 years, renewable every 14 years on payment of a fine of 200 *l.*, at a yearly rental of 200 *l.*; so that we are powerless as regards its removal, inasmuch as we should lose all beneficial interest in the property, and sacrifice everything that has been spent upon it without any compensation. Again, the building was commenced in the year 1782. The cost, about 50,000 *l.*, was raised by public subscription. Its interior arrangement is substantially the same as that adopted in modern asylums, and we believe would challenge comparison with any in the country; while a large outlay, were such in our power, would not in any great degree improve the exterior. It is notorious that all visitors who come to the hospital are agreeably surprised at the great comfort which they find in the wards.

Various schemes are under consideration for the purpose of bringing the claims of St. Luke's Hospital before the public, and we need hardly suggest to the Commissioners how greatly these efforts may be counteracted by the expression of their opinion, that the hospital is unsuitable to its purpose, and that its defects are irremediable.

The Committee generally hope that the Commissioners will pay them another visit before long, in order that they may be satisfied by a personal inspection that all possible and reasonable objections have been remedied, and all the improvements above specified accomplished. We would conclude by expressing our conviction that all these matters will now be practically dealt with according to our wishes, and the wishes of the Commissioners, and we are induced to say this from the confidence we feel in the good-will, energy, and intelligence of our present resident medical superintendent.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
H. F. S. Lefevre, Treasurer.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS—IRELAND.

R.I. ACADEMY
DUBLIN

THE

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN IRELAND:

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869.

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ROYAL MEDICAL

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EIGHTEENTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POYNTZ, EARL SPENCER, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

INTRODUCTORY.

We have the honour to submit our Annual Report on the condition of Lunatic Asylums and of the Insane in Ireland, during the year ending 31st December, 1868, for your Excellency's information.

Total number of insane in Ireland.

We give as usual a summary of all the returns, showing the gross amount of insanity in the country on that date.

In Public Asylums,	5,816
In Private do.	632
In Gaols,	53
In Poorhouses,	2,742
In Lucan, supported by Government,	49
In Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics,	162
Total number of Registered Lunatics,	9,454
Lunatics at large,*	6,564
Total number of insane in Ireland,	16,018

The returns from District Asylums, it will thus be observed, exhibit an increase of 604 patients over those of last year; this is not however attributable to any marked increase in the number of the insane generally, but chiefly to the fact that additional accommodation on an extended scale has been made available by the opening of the new asylums established at Ennis and Enniscorthy, and the provision of an auxiliary to the Richmond by the temporary appropriation of a portion of the female prison at Grangegorman to lunatics belonging to the latter district.

Effects of 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118.

The operation of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., c. 118, has also contributed materially to crowd the District Lunatic Asylums with patients,—magistrates, we regret to say, giving the widest possible interpretation to the term "Dangerous Lunatic," in fact from the numbers committed by them during the year, as contrasted with the numbers committed to gaols annually, previous to the passing of this Act, they appear to consider every lunatic brought before them as "dangerously insane," and to issue a warrant accordingly

* The lunatics at large are taken from last year's returns.

INTRODUCTORY.

Committal of "dangerous lunatics" to asylums.

for their reception into the asylum of the district. This is a serious evil; the more especially as it has been decided by the Law Officers that these warrants are mandatory, and that whether there is room or not the parties named in them must peremptorily be admitted.

The Governors and Medical Officers are thus left no option whatever in the selection of cases, and the most unfit, idiotic, imbecile, or chronic case coming under Magistrates' warrant, must be at once admitted, to the exclusion—when an asylum is full or nearly so—of persons suffering under recent and acute attacks who, if promptly received and placed under treatment, would in all probability speedily recover.

Great increase in the number of persons committed as "dangerous lunatics."

The number of persons committed as "dangerous lunatics," under the Acts 1 Vic., cap. 27, and 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, during the year ending 31st December, 1867, was 634, but under the recent Act, 30 & 31 Vic., no less than 979 persons have been committed by Magistrates to asylums as "dangerously insane," fully one half of whom were found to be harmless, idiotic, or imbecile, and therefore unsuitable cases to be classified or treated under the denomination of "dangerous lunatics," and who are thus fixed upon the public rates for support and maintenance.

Mode of admitting ordinary patients.

The mode of admitting persons as ordinary patients is as follows: A form, setting forth in detail the full particulars of each case, is presented to the Board of Governors, who, with the assistance of the Medical Officers, examine into all the circumstances, both as regards the malady and the chargeability of the applicant, and admit or reject according as the fitness or unfitness of the individual shall appear. When an order for admission is issued, the officers of the asylum have therefore due notice of the time the patient will arrive, so that the needful arrangements may be made.

These principally consist in the preparation of proper sleeping accommodation, either in an associated dormitory or a separate apartment, as the nature of the case may seem to the Medical Officers to require; but, under the Act in question, lunatics are sent in at all times, without any previous notice whatever, and at any hour of the day or night, often too—in the case of overcrowded asylums—when there is not even the accommodation of a bed, or of a separate apartment, should such be, as is generally the case, indispensable for the proper placing of the lunatic.

It thus not unfrequently happens that an asylum is disturbed at midnight, while a violent patient shouting and vociferating in a paroxysm of insanity has to be provided for; the inmates are roused from their rest, a disturbance is created throughout the entire establishment, and the patients are excited in a manner that may be injurious to them.

In our last Report, issued immediately after the passing of the Act, and before there was time to give it a trial, thinking it judicious to acquiesce in an accomplished fact, the more especially as up to that time our opinion was adverse to it, we expressed our concurrence in the propriety of the measure, but only so far as regards the abolition of the committal of lunatics to gaols, for, foreseeing the difficulties likely to arise from the power

Committal of "dangerous lunatics" to asylums.

conferred on Magistrates to commit lunatics direct to asylums, before sufficient accommodation had been provided for them, we made the following observations, in the hope that the abuses which we anticipated might in some measure be thereby mitigated :—

"If, however, Justices will only exercise their new powers discreetly, and commit none but really dangerous lunatics, leaving the other classes of the insane to find their way into the asylums through the usual channels, we have no doubt but little, if any, inconvenience will be felt; but what is to be feared is that they will consider nearly every case of lunacy brought before them as a fit one for committal; and we know of our own experience, under the 1 Vic., and 8 & 9 Vic., that parties bringing lunatics before Justices, have found no difficulty in deposing to facts sufficient to give a colour to the case, even though the individuals might be perfectly harmless, and thus secure their committal as 'dangerous.'"

These remarks clearly foreshadowed what has since actually taken place, as appears from the following summary, showing the authority for admission into asylums for the last ten years and nine months.

Year.	Ordinary cases admitted by Order of the Board.			Ordinary cases admitted as urgent by the Physicians.			Dangerous Lunatics, by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Dangerous Lunatics, by warrant of Justices, under the Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 118.			Lunatics charged with offences by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics detained, in default of surety, by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Total admitted during the year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1859*	261	295	556	182	191	373	195	150	345	–	–	–	21	10	31	–	–	–	659	646	1,305
1860*	199	268	467	220	243	463	210	161	371	–	–	–	7	3	10	1	1	2	637	676	1,313
1861*	169	272	441	239	243	482	185	136	321	–	–	–	8	4	12	4	2	6	605	657	1,262
1861†	153	168	321	168	171	339	142	107	249	–	–	–	7	4	11	–	1	1	470	451	921
1862†	206	226	432	207	167	374	181	142	323	–	–	–	28	11	39	3	–	3	625	546	1,171
1863	217	283	500	219	204	423	219	135	354	–	–	–	14	5	19	10	3	13	753	667	1,420
1864†	178	204	382	209	262	471	209	153	362	–	–	–	14	6	20	4	3	7	614	628	1,242
1865†	200	216	416	238	237	475	212	160	372	–	–	–	9	14	23	4	–	4	664	627	1,291
1866†	282	312	594	324	331	655	292	208	500	–	–	–	15	7	22	5	6	11	926	856	1,782
1867†	193	246	439	352	353	705	214	137	351	–	–	–	19	11	30	1	1	2	779	748	1,527
1868†	346	319	665	296	337	633	82	48	130	587	392	979	20	7	27	7	2	9	1,335	1,108	2,443‡

* To 31st March. † To 31st December. ‡ This includes 272 transfers from one asylum to another.

It thus appears that while the average admission of "dangerous lunatics" into asylums by Lord Lieutenant's warrant was at the rate of 354 per annum for ten years past, the first year the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, came into operation, transferring the power from His Excellency to the Justices of the Peace, the admissions

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Committal of "dangerous lunatics" to asylums.

rose to 1,109, more than trebling the former average. Again, while the proportion of admissions in the ordinary and most legitimate mode, that is by the Act of the Local Boards and their Medical Officers, was 930 per annum for the last ten years on 1,323, or nearly three to one, from the same cause, it has fallen during the last year to one-half, clearly demonstrating that the Act has interfered materially with the regular course of admission.

While fully alive to the unsuitableness of gaols as places of detention for any class of lunatics, we at the same time entertained grave doubts as to the wisdom of closing them prematurely against the really dangerous lunatic class, and of investing magistrates instead with authority to commit direct to asylums, knowing from experience how indiscriminately the power would be exercised; and we, on more than one occasion, prior to the passing of the Act, laid these views before Her Majesty's Government.

Indiscriminate committal of reputed "dangerous lunatics."

As long as the law was in force under which magistrates were bound to commit persons to gaols, who were proved before them to be dangerously insane, they felt constrained to exercise some caution, to make inquiries into the antecedents of the parties, and to discriminate as to facts, although even thus it not unfrequently happened that persons were committed to gaol when the reasons assigned to prove the dangerous character of their insanity were merely colourable ones; but when committal to asylum was substituted, it would seem that in many instances no investigation was made, the simple fact of insanity in any degree being sufficient in their opinion to justify the committal as a "dangerous lunatic."

Want of information respecting them.

No form of warrant being provided by the Act, we had one drawn up, together with forms for supplying the necessary information with reference to the treatment, registering, chargeability, &c., of persons committed under it, which forms were circulated to the magistrates throughout Ireland, with directions from the Chief Secretary that they should be accurately observed. These forms were also printed *in extenso* in our last report, but we regret to say that they are in many cases imperfectly attended to, and that the absence of full and detailed information regarding lunatics received into asylums under warrant of justices, occasions considerable inconvenience and difficulty in dealing with their cases.

Unfit persons committed.

Of the 979 persons admitted into asylums as dangerous lunatics by warrant of justices in the year 1868, as against 351 admitted by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant in the previous year, a large proportion exhibited no symptoms whatever to justify their committal, some of them being described as "blind," "crippled," "helplessly paralyzed," "deaf and blind with great debility," their committal as "dangerously insane" being under such circumstances opposed to reason and common sense.

Lunatic committed as "dangerous" while in a dying state.

We may adduce as a case in point that of a man conveyed in *articulo mortis* over thirty miles to the Ballinasloe asylum as a dangerous lunatic. The Resident Medical Superintendent, seeing that he was sinking, had him placed at once in the infirmary, and did all that could be done in his behalf, but the man died within two hours after his admission.

Many of the above unfit subjects were sent from workhouses,

and after a short residence in asylum, were discharged and sent back to their Unions as not being proper cases for asylum relief. INTRODUCTORY.

The Resident Medical Superintendents of various asylums complain strongly of the inconvenience arising from this arbitrary system of forcing persons, suffering under any mental affection, into the asylums; and Dr. Stewart of Belfast states, that "This compulsory mode of admission appears to be found so convenient, that it is rapidly superseding the ordinary method"—a statement fully borne out by the fact, that although this law has been only a year in operation, out of 2,171 direct admissions nearly one-half were committed by justices as dangerous lunatics. Committal of "dangerous lunatics" to asylums. Inconveniences arising from the system.

Apart from the question of fitness, in some instances the unseasonable hours at which these lunatics are brought to asylums, without previous notice, forms the ground of complaint; in others the absence of any information regarding the lunatic, or the imperfect nature of that supplied, in others the want of a guarantee that the patient will be removed when recovered or deemed harmless, and unsuitable for further residence in an asylum, and, on the whole, the Act is found to be defective in its working in many respects.

The only asylum in which it has been found to work satisfactorily is the Richmond, or Metropolitan; but here it is to be observed, that in point of fact little or no alteration has been made by the statute, inasmuch as a portion of the Grangegorman Prison has been, as before stated, converted into an Auxiliary Asylum, so that the 178 persons committed during the year have occasioned no inconvenience—*mutato nomine* the old system still we may say existing in this district. Grangegorman Prison as an auxiliary asylum.

We have, as already observed, always strongly represented the evil of confining lunatics in gaols, and in our various reports to Parliament have plainly expressed our convictions on the subject, indicating that in our belief it was a necessary evil, the existence of which was only tolerable until suitable accommodation elsewhere should be provided.

To get rid of one evil by the substitution of another is, however, a questionable proceeding, and that such has been done by investing justices with arbitrary authority to crowd lunatics, fit or unfit, room or no room, into district asylums, without any reference whatever to the opinions of the experienced professional heads of those establishments, or of the Boards of Governors, who represent the ratepayers by whom they are maintained, is proved by the facts. Such an alternative would not have been adopted had our opinions prevailed.

The following table shows the working of District Asylums for the last ten years, so far as it can be set forth in a tabular form. In it are included all the most important items of information, statistical and financial, and which we are enabled to give in this complete and comprehensive shape, from the fact of having in 1858 adopted a uniform set of returns embracing every item we could think of as necessary to be known in connexion with asylums, and to which we have since strictly adhered:— District asylums. Summary of Statistics for ten years.

SUMMARY of DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM Returns for the Ten Years and Deaths, Total Number under Treatment, Total Cost of Support and

Number of Asylums.	Year.	Patients in Asylums on the First day of the Year			Patients Admitted during the Year.			Total under Treatment during the Year.			Patients Discharged during the Year.											
											Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Total Discharged.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
16	*1859	2,035	1,930	3,965	659	646	1,305	2,694	2,576	5,270	331	312	643	65	98	163	46	37	83	429	441	870
16	*1860	2,087	2,003	4,090	637	676	1,313	2,724	2,679	5,403	292	352	644	69	79	148	37	38	75	398	469	867
16	*1861	2,131	2,044	4,175	605	657	1,262	2,736	2,701	5,437	262	295	557	62	88	150	30	22	52	354	405	759
16	†1861	2,165	2,124	4,289	470	451	921	2,635	2,575	5,210	234	216	450	51	52	103	18	22	40	303	290	593
16	1862	2,216	2,172	4,388	625	546	1,171	2,841	2,718	5,559	266	288	554	41	44	85	35	11	46	342	343	685
17	1863	2,319	2,186	4,505	753	667	1,420	3,072	2,853	5,925	292	335	627	50	66	116	106	62	168	448	463	911
17	1864	2,439	2,233	4,672	614	628	1,242	3,053	2,861	5,914	284	302	586	40	75	115	38	28	66	362	405	767
17	1865	2,465	2,264	4,729	664	627	1,291	3,129	2,891	6,020	293	303	596	59	64	123	41	20	61	393	387	780
19	1866	2,529	2,306	4,835	926	856	1,782	3,455	3,162	6,617	326	344	670	133	129	262	105	94	199	564	567	1,131
19	1867	2,661	2,409	5,070	779	748	1,527	3,440	3,157	6,597	307	331	638	83	96	179	51	46	97	441	473	914
21	1868	2,748	2,464	5,212	1335	1108	2,443	4,083	3,572	7,655	404	445	849	84	68	152	219	187	406	707	700	1407

* These returns are for twelve months, ending 31st March in each year.
† This includes a period of nine months only, it having been thought advisable to make the Reports thenceforth for the twelve months ending 31st December each year.

Increased number of asylums.

From the foregoing it appears that the asylums have increased in number in ten years from 16 to 21, the patients from 3,965 to 5,816, that the admissions have averaged 1,400 a year, recoveries 625, or 42 per cent. on admissions, and deaths 350, or 8 per cent. on daily average under treatment.

Annual cost of Maintenance.

The cost of support and maintenance has risen from £81,080 to £132,528, and the average cost per head per annum from £20 to £24 10*s.*, the increased expenditure being satisfactorily explained by the advanced cost of necessaries during the period, and by the improvements that have taken place in the condition of the lunatics; we deem it right, however, to observe that the sum of £24 10*s.* a year is by no means an excessive rate, particularly when contrasted with the cost of maintenance in similar institutions elsewhere.

New system of audit.

By an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament (31 & 32 Vic., c. 97) a new system of auditing the accounts of District Asylums has been introduced and will come into operation in March next. The principal features of this measure are the transference of the duty from the Audit Commissioners, Somerset House, to the Poor Law Auditors in this country, who have been empowered to investigate the accounts annually at the several asylums, "Statements and Abstracts" of the accounts having first been transmitted to our department, and through us to them, the object of which proceeding does not distinctly appear, as our duty seems to end there.

An exposition of the state of each asylum as regards the number of its inmates, &c., is to accompany these "statements and

Nine Months ending 31st December, 1868, showing Admissions, Discharges, Maintenance for each Year, and the Average Cost per Head per Annum.

Escaped.			Deaths. Natural.			Deaths. Accidental.			Total Deaths.			Total Discharges, Deaths and Escapes.			Remaining in Asylums on the last day of the Year.			Cost of Support and Maintenance of Lunatics during the Year.			Average Cost of Maintenance per Head per Annum.			Year.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
–	–	–	164	123	287	1	3	4	165	126	291	607	573	1,180	2,087	2,003	4,090	81,080	16	2½	19	19	4½	1859
9	5	14	182	158	340	4	3	7	186	161	347	593	635	1,228	2,131	2,044	4,175	81,862	18	11	19	12	9	1860
24	7	31	192	163	355	1	2	3	193	165	358	571	577	1,148	2,165	2,124	4,289	88,790	15	2	20	18	6	1861
5	3	8	107	109	216	4	1	5	111	110	221	419	403	822	2,216	2,172	4,388	69,347	6	1	—†			1861
6	1	7	171	183	354	3	4	7	174	187	361	522	531	1,053	2,319	2,187	4,506	94,035	2	11	21	2	8	1862
5	1	6	175	154	329	5	2	7	180	156	336	633	620	1,253	2,439	2,233	4,672	97,022	8	2	20	19	9	1863
8	–	8	216	192	408	2	–	2	218	192	410	588	597	1,185	2,465	2,264	4,729	96,435	7	0	20	8	6	1864
3	2	5	203	194	397	1	2	3	204	196	400	600	585	1,185	2,529	2,306	4,835	97,620	4	8	20	7	6	1865
6	1	7	220	184	404	4	1	5	224	185	409	794	753	‡1,547	2,661	2,409	5,070	113,204	10	1	23	12	0	1866
5	1	6	245	216	461	1	3	4	246	219	465	692	693	1,385	2,748	2,464	5,212	119,834	17	6½	23	19	2	1867
9	1	10	233	186	419	3	–	3	236	186	422	952	887	1,839	3,131	2,685	5,816	132,528	2	7	24	10	11	1868

‡ Includes 107 patients transferred to Castlebar on its opening from Ballinasloe Asylum.

abstracts," as provided by 1 & 2 Geo. 4, cap. 33. We may however observe, that for a series of years the most minute and elaborate tables on all these points have been annually printed in our Reports.

By the 5th sec. of the Act three Governors are required to certify as to the correctness of the accounts, &c., and they are at the same time made personally liable for errors and defalcations, the auditors being empowered to prosecute summarily. This clause would appear to be in fact a penal one as against the Governors, and some have already expressed an unwillingness to incur personal responsibility in the matter. It remains, however, to be seen how the Act will progress, and for our own part we shall omit nothing to facilitate its satisfactory working.

Total cost of building to the present time.

With reference to the subject of the cost of building, beginning with the Armagh Asylum in 1825, the gross total of the advances up to 31st March, 1868, including the purchase of land, furniture, fitments, &c., is £900,882 15*s.* 11*d.*, of which £536,754 1*s.* 7*d.* has been repaid to Her Majesty's exchequer, leaving a balance of £351,145 14*s.* 4*d.* outstanding.

Necessity for the expenditure.

Much stress has been laid upon the matter of expenditure, and an impression would seem to exist in the minds of some persons that an undue or extravagant outlay has taken place.

On this point we may observe that the Act 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, a statute amending previous enactments, and under which we hold our office of Inspectors, plainly contemplated a wide extension of the lunatic asylum system in Ireland.

It bears upon the face of every clause proof of a thorough knowledge of the subject of lunacy, and its framers appear to have

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anticipated with great judgment and foresight the circumstances which time has developed.

Duty of Inspectors to recommend increased accommodation.

By its provisions the insane of Ireland, and more particularly the insane poor, are placed under our special charge, the duty of seeing to their welfare and that they are suitably provided for, being expressly imposed upon us, and it would be a grievous dereliction of duty on our part had we omitted to report from time to time the necessity which we knew to exist for extending the means for their proper treatment and maintenance.

Accordingly, in carrying out the instructions contained in the statute, we spared no pains, as our annual reports, extending over a period of two-and-twenty years, demonstrate, to ascertain the amount of lunacy existing in the country, and when we found that it prevailed in any district to an extent evidently beyond the capacity of the asylum to deal with, we did not hesitate to record the fact, and to suggest the remedy entirely irrespective of any question save the interest of the insane poor and the fulfilment of our own obligations.

We do not hesitate to avow this distinctly and to aver that if any error has been committed, which we think the figures contained in this and previous reports establish is not the case, it has been committed on the facts collected by us in the discharge of our official duty, and we are quite ready to undertake all the responsibility of having laboured to the utmost of our power to put Government in possession of the fullest and most complete information connected with the department placed under our charge.

Improved condition of the insane.

We would add that when we make our periodical visitations of these great public charities and witness the care bestowed upon their afflicted inmates, the cheerfulness with which they are surrounded, the contentment—we might, perhaps, use the word happiness—in which those who are capable of appreciating the social and creature comforts provided for them live, we congratulate ourselves on having had some share in the extension of the district lunatic asylum system.

Promptitude of Boards of Governors to make improvements.

We should not, at the same time, omit referring to the desire manifested by Boards of Governors and Grand Juries, with one or two exceptions, to provide increased accommodation when satisfied that the want existed, and we bear willing testimony to the promptitude with which they have applied to Government for the necessary powers to carry out improvements. The history of lunacy in Ireland shows that some of the most influential noblemen and gentlemen in the country have for years given their valuable time and experience to promote the well-being of the insane classes.

The particulars relating to the working of each asylum being fully set forth in the voluminous tabular statements attached to this report—see App. B, p. 52 to p. 108—and the results of the year succinctly shown under the several heads in the most available and useful form, both as to the statistics of insanity and the social and financial condition of each asylum, now that, in accordance with our previous practice, we have to make a few observations regarding each separately, we shall not dwell on these points, save in some exceptional case, as it would be needless repetition to do so.

ARMAGH.

ARMAGH ASYLUM.

This asylum, which according to the official returns had, on the 31st December, 1867, accommodation for 170 only, contained on that date 173, thus when the Act empowering Justices to commit dangerous lunatics to asylums instead of to gaols came into operation, there was not only no room in the institution, but it had already in it more than there was proper accommodation for.

Action of Board in regard to "dangerous lunatics."

The local authorities, alarmed at the prospect before them, took the subject into immediate and earnest consideration, and the Resident Physician, prompted by anxiety to obviate any difficulties that might arise from the want of room, sleeping accommodation, &c., sent a circular to the Magistrates of the district requesting that notice might be given him before the transmission of dangerous lunatics to the asylum; this course was disapproved by Government as being contrary to the intention of the Act, and a letter was addressed to the Governors, informing them that warrants under the 30 & 31 Vic., c. 118, were mandatory and should be at once complied with.

The Board, feeling the urgency, of the circumstances, entered into correspondence with the Guardians of the several Unions in the district, with a view to relieve the immediate pressure on the asylum, by removing such cases as could be properly taken care of in poor-houses to those institutions, proposing at the same time to pay for their maintenance at a certain rate, but this course was also disapproved of by Government, it being stated that the Governors could not legally defray the cost of maintaining lunatics outside the asylum. It is right to add that the Board of Guardians of this union, though at first averse to the proposal, subsequently manifested every desire to assist the Board of Governors by placing at their disposal unoccupied premises to meet the emergency.

Crowded state of asylum. Resolutions of Board.

The condition of the Armagh asylum at this crisis will appear from the following extract from the proceedings of the Board, at a special meeting held on the 21st January, 1868, and which was submitted to Government:—"The Governors, by fitting up some apartments in the underground portion of the asylum, can make room for a few patients during the interval that will elapse until the asylum at Monaghan is opened; but so few could with safety to their health be thus accommodated, the Governors must seek for accommodation outside the asylum for the patients whom they have reason to expect will be committed by the Magistrates.

"The Governors request to know whether Her Majesty's Government would sanction the making an arrangement with the Board of Superintendence of the Gaol of Armagh, for the use of a certain number of rooms in it, in which patients might be placed, and proper keepers put in charge of them. By this means the Governors would not have to incur any expense for the providing of furniture, and the patients could be visited by the resident Medical Officer and by the visiting Physician.

"The Governors beg also to state, that in the Lurgan Union

ARMAGH ASYLUM.

Proposed arrangements to gain room.

Workhouse there is a portion of the building which could be made available for the reception of harmless lunatics. They request to know whether Her Majesty's Government would sanction the making of a similar arrangement with the Guardians for bearing the expense of any patients transferred to Lurgan, and not legally chargeable on that union."

Both these projects, the carrying out of either of which would have met the difficulty simply and effectively, were declared not to be feasible. Accordingly, on the 10th of February, there being then 183 patients, or 13 over the number in the asylum, the Board passed the following resolution:—"That in consequence of the present number of lunatics reputed to be dangerous, who have been sent by magistrates to this asylum since the 1st of January, many of whom have appeared on admission not to be so, and by whom the house is extremely overcrowded, and as the information on the committals is so vague and so unsatisfactory about the lunatics themselves, their chargeability, place of birth and residence, and whether they have means or not, this Board requests that Government will have a new and more comprehensive form prepared for the guidance of the Board of Governors and magistrates of the district."

These extracts sufficiently demonstrate how great was the desire of the Governors of the Armagh Asylum to provide for an unexpected contingency created by an Act of Parliament over which they had no influence, and which came into operation before the district was ripe for the measure, or in other words before the accommodation in course of provision was completed or ready for patients.

His apartments given up by Resident Medical Superintendent.

The committals of alleged dangerous lunatics still increasing, until on the 9th of March the asylum had 194 inmates or 24 beyond its number, and the state of things being absolutely intolerable from overcrowding, the Resident Medical Superintendent, Dr. M'Kinstry, as a last resource, proposed to give up his apartments for the use of the patients, and to reside outside the building.

This arrangement, made at considerable inconvenience to the chief officer of the institution, was sanctioned by Government and finally carried out, otherwise it is difficult to say what would have been the result, as before the year expired there had been 118 so-called dangerous lunatics committed to the asylum, and there remained in it on the 31st December 225 patients, its accommodation being limited to 170.

We visited very frequently, and on referring to the reports of our several inspections find that with the single exception of overcrowding, they are all highly favourable to the character and general management of the institution.

Want of chaplains.

We have, however, still to deplore the want of regularly appointed Chaplains; but having so often in our annual reports dwelt upon the advantages of religious ministrations to the patients, by clergymen of their respective creeds, it is unnecessary for us to do more than discharge the simple duty of stating our opinion, that no asylum can be said to be properly organized or conducted without the aid of duly authorized Chaplains.

BALLINASLOE.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.

The views expressed in our sixteenth and seventeenth reports relative to the accommodation in this asylum, (which we stated was by no means too great, considering the extent of the district remaining on the separation of the county Mayo), have been substantiated. Previous to the opening of the new asylum at Castlebar this institution contained 346 patients, 106 of them belonging to Mayo. These were removed in 1866, and within the two intervening years, the inmates have again risen to 323, the number resident on the 31st December, 1868.

Additional accommodation.

It became therefore apparent to us in the course of our visitations, that some further provision should be made for the insane poor of this important district, which contains an aggregate population of 445,717 souls according to the last census, the net annual value of property being, under the "Tenement Valuation Act," £794,748.

We accordingly brought the subject under the consideration of the Governors, who, after mature deliberation, and having conferred frequently with us, resolved to apply for powers to enlarge the building for 80 additional beds. The matter is now before the Board of Control and Correspondence, and we expect that the works will be carried out in the course of the present year.

Taking the usual per-centage of insanity in the population, viz., 1 in 700, the number of insane of all denominations, and in all ranks of life would be 637, so that the proposed extension, which will give a total accommodation for 400 inmates, we regard as moderate, particularly looking to the way in which the asylum has filled up as above detailed during the past two years. The cost of maintenance on that number at £23 per head would amount to £9,200, or about $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ in the pound on the net annual valuation.

State of house satisfactory.

Having frequently inspected the asylum during the year, we are enabled to express our approval of the order and regularity which we found to prevail in it. Its sanitary condition has been most satisfactory, and it has continued to sustain its position as a curative establishment, the recoveries being forty per cent. on the admissions. There was but one escape during the year, and that merely temporary, the patient having been brought back within three hours.

BELFAST.

BELFAST ASYLUM.

Want of room temporarily.

The overcrowded condition of this institution has engaged our serious consideration as well as that of the Board, the number of inmates being 51 in excess of the accommodation, the committals of reputed dangerous lunatics reaching 109; still, as stated in our former report, expecting the completion of the Down Asylum, within a short time, we have felt the difficulty of pressing for any increase, although we suggested that some temporary accommodation should if possible be provided.

We were gratified to find on our inspections that notwithstanding the above state of things the sanitary and curative aspects of

BELFAST ASYLUM.

this important institution have remained unimpaired, and we have nothing to add on this subject to the observations previously made by us; the management in the various departments being deserving of our warmest approbation.

Chaplains.

We regret to have to state that our efforts to secure for the unhappy inmates the comfort and consolation which they would unquestionably receive from the visitations of Chaplains of their own creeds, and from attendance at Divine worship on Sundays, have as yet been unavailing.

Resolution of Board.

A majority of the Governors at their meeting on the 3rd August, 1868, passed a resolution in favour of the appointment of Chaplains, which was rescinded at a subsequent Board, and a deputation waited on the late Lord Lieutenant to protest against the proposed appointments; no actual affirmative decision has as yet been pronounced, and we shall only quote for your Excellency's information a passage on the subject from our Report to your Excellency's predecessor:—

"Having in our various reports from year to year felt it our duty to draw attention to the injury inflicted on the patients in this asylum by denying them the services of regular chaplains of their respective creeds, thus depriving them of the consolation of attending Divine service, and of the advantages of religious instruction, we deem it incumbent on us, now that the Earl of Mayo's Act, 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, sec. 2, has removed any doubt or difficulty in the matter, to state our deliberate opinions, that it is positively unjust to deprive persons in enforced confinement, but more especially persons labouring under mental afflictions, of the consoling ministrations of clergymen belonging to the religion which they profess; and we earnestly hope your Excellency will exercise the authority derived under the above Act."

CARLOW.

CARLOW ASYLUM.

Relieved by removal of Wexford patients

Since the date of our last report this asylum, which, for a great number of years, had suffered from overcrowding, owing to the insufficiency of room to accommodate all the applicants for treatment within its wards, has experienced the long expected relief in the removal of the county Wexford patients to the new asylum at Enniscorthy, which was opened for their reception in April last. The patients were removed in batches of ten or twenty at a time, and by the month of July the institution, which contained in April 222 lunatics, had its numbers reduced to 142.

Internal improvements required.

On our inspections, notwithstanding its very overcrowded state prior to the removal of these patients, we found it invariably clean and orderly, and the sanitary condition of the inmates particularly good. Many alterations and improvements are, nevertheless, urgently required to bring it up to the proper standard of what such an institution should be.

We have frequently referred to them on previous occasions, but as the building was hitherto filled to overcrowding we felt that no change could then be made. Now, however, that there is ample room, the time has come for introducing the necessary improvements.

The condition of some of the dormitories and day-rooms is especially unsatisfactory, as also that of the laundry, while the furniture requires to be renewed to some extent. We trust that the Board of Governors will take the matter at once into consideration and adopt measures for carrying out the necessary alterations in the course of the ensuing year. CARLOW ASYLUM.

CASTLEBAR.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.

The inmates of this asylum have increased during the year from 161 to 180, leaving still a large margin of vacancies. However, as the increase has been continuous, averaging 16 each year since its opening, we are of opinion the building will not prove too extensive, and that eventually it will receive its full complement of patients.

The total cost of the asylum, as certified, was £34,947 10*s.* 11*d.*, including the purchase of land, furniture, fitments, and all other expenses attendant on its erection, which is at the rate of £140 per patient.

We are glad to report the satisfactory condition in which we found the institution generally on our visitations. The Resident Medical Superintendent is most painstaking and attentive to the various details of management, which are brought before the Board in a very complete and comprehensive form at each meeting, as appears from the abstract of proceedings furnished monthly to our office. Inspections satisfactory.

In our last report we had occasion to observe upon the conduct of some of the attendants, as mentioned in the reports of the Chief Officer, and which led us to the conclusion that, as a class, the servants of the Castlebar Asylum, particularly on the female side, were hardly equal to those in other similar institutions.

We are sorry to state that these observations appear still to apply, though in perhaps a less pronounced form, several cases of misconduct having occurred during the year, which were dealt with at the time by the Board on the report of the Resident Medical Superintendent in the way they deserved, and we are confident that the zeal and judgment shown by Dr. Edmundson in his management of the staff will eventually place it on a better footing.

We have to state that the non-attendance of Governors at the monthly meetings has been on two or three occasions the cause of some inconvenience. By the Privy Council Rules three members of the Board are required to form a *quorum*, otherwise no business can be legally transacted. Cheques for the payment of contractors, officers, servants, &c., cannot be drawn, and if, as occurred on one occasion, the attendance fail on the first month of the quarter, the necessary application to the Privy Council for the usual quarterly advance for support and maintenance cannot be made in due time, and considerable confusion consequently arises. Non-attendance of Governors at meetings of Board.

CLONMEL PARENT.

CLONMEL PARENT ASYLUM.

The general condition of this asylum appeared on our inspection to be as usual satisfactory, and we recorded minutes to that effect on our visitations in March and July last. The arrangements indicated in our last report for extending the accommodation have been taken into consideration by the Board, and at a special meeting, held on the 10th of June, 1868, at which one of the Inspectors and the Architect of the Board of Control of Lunatic Asylums were present, after much discussion it was resolved "that the *front wings* of parent asylum be extended so as to afford additional accommodation for 60 patients on each side, and 10 additional single rooms (same as existing) on each front wing be added."

Extension of accommodation.

It was further subsequently decided on to erect cells at the Auxiliary Asylum, and the plans prepared by Mr. Wilkinson were approved. At a later meeting the following resolution was carried—"That the anticipated increase of patients not having taken place, the Board are of opinion that it would be inexpedient to proceed with any works having the object of increased accommodation of the parent asylum, but that the contemplated alterations at the Auxiliary Asylum should be at once proceeded with, the works being of urgent necessity."

An issue of £7,500 has been sanctioned for these works, which will now immediately be carried out.

On reading over the minutes of proceedings a resolution appears, of which we cannot approve, leaving it optional with the Chief Officer of the Institution to take leave of absence "whenever it may be his convenience, and for such time as to him seem fit." We have no doubt that such authority has not been in this instance abused, but it affords a bad precedent, and is contrary to all official rules.

CLONMEL AUXILIARY.

CLONMEL AUXILIARY ASYLUM.

Nothing new has to be recorded in reference to this asylum since the date of our last report, beyond the contemplated extension of accommodation noted above. Its operation in connexion with the parent house continues to be most satisfactory, all the chronic and incurable cases being transferred to it; and it is deserving of mention that, although the majority of its inmates are effete, old, and epileptic, the mortality is little above the average, and its sanitary condition highly satisfactory—a state to which the improved system of ventilation introduced by the Resident Medical Superintendent, Dr. Tyner, doubtless mainly contributes. There has been an increase of twelve patients to the number resident on 31st December, 1867.

CORK.

CORK ASYLUM.

Improvements.

The improvements and alterations alluded to in our sixteenth and seventeenth reports, and which, for a considerable time, occupied the attention of the Governors, were ultimately decided upon, and the Board applied to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council for a loan of £5,000 to defray the expense of carrying

them out. These consist of a new infirmary, ball-court, sheds in airing-yards, &c., and are now in progress of erection. CORK ASYLUM.

On our various inspections we found the institution in its usual highly satisfactory condition as regards the well-being of its inmates, their personal comforts being well attended to. Considerable improvements have, moreover, been effected in the several domestic departments, the neglected state of which was the subject of comment in our last report. We refer to the store-rooms, pantries, larders, &c. Satisfactory state of.

The grounds in the front of the asylum, to which we have had so often to make unfavourable reference, are at length in course of being permanently laid out and arranged in an appropriate manner, at a cost of £1,000, this large outlay being rendered necessary by the position of the building (on a hill side) and the rugged character of the ground. We are glad to record that if the works were long deferred, they are being carried out in a highly creditable manner, and will have a most pleasing effect. Laying out of grounds.

There has been an increase of forty-five patients during the year, the numbers resident on 31st December, 1867 and 1868, being respectively 527 and 572; the asylum having been originally constructed for 500. It is therefore quite apparent that this Institution, already overcrowded, is inadequate to the wants of the District, and that one is required for the western portion of the county. Additional accommodation required.

ENNIS.

ENNIS ASYLUM.

This asylum was opened during the past year, and immediately occupied to the extent of 206 beds—its full complement being 260—a proof that the amount of accommodation required had not been over-estimated; in fact it will be necessary to take every precaution to restrict admissions to curable or urgent cases, otherwise the house will very soon be filled with inmates totally unsuited for asylum treatment, and to the exclusion of persons who would derive benefit from it. Opening of.

Of course "dangerous lunatics" committed under the Act must of necessity be admitted at once, whether suitable or not; but with regard to other classes, discretion may be exercised, and the Board of Governors have adopted a wise resolution on the subject, which, if carried out, will have a most beneficial effect.

On our inspections we were much gratified with the state of the asylum so soon after its opening, as well as with the careful and judicious attention bestowed on the inmates. The endless variety of details requiring to be considered and acted on in the organization of a new institution, the furnishing, arrangement of the staff, obtaining supplies of provisions, clothing, and necessaries of all kinds, &c., were effectively carried out by the Board of Governors, with the assistance of their efficient chief officer, Dr. Daxon. Inspections satisfactory.

Having given in our last report a description of the building and its various offices, which are all well adapted for the purposes for which they are designed, it is unnecessary to refer to the subject again. We may, however, state that the grounds are being ornamentally laid out, and that a sum of £100 has been

ENNIS ASYLUM.

allocated for the purpose of purchasing shrubs, trees, &c. The farm grounds have also been got into cultivation, and are a source of profit as well as of healthful and beneficial employment to the patients.

ENNISCORTHY.

ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.

Opening of.

This asylum also came into operation during the past year, having been opened for the reception of patients in April, from which time, to the end of December, it gave admission to 199—123 males and 76 females—the majority of these being transferred from the Carlow Asylum, to which the county of Wexford was previously attached.

As stated in reference to Ennis, we gave also a detailed description of this institution in our seventeenth report, which dispenses with the necessity for any further observations thereon.

State of house on inspection.

We have several times inspected it since its opening, and had pleasure in recording most favourable reports on its condition and that of the inmates, who are evidently well cared for and kindly treated.

We found the various corridors, day-rooms, and sleeping-rooms, clean, orderly, and particularly well ventilated, and personal cleanliness scrupulously observed, each patient having a warm bath twice a week, independent of daily ablutions.

Provisions.

The provisions were of good quality, and the dietary very good and sufficient. Several matters came under our observation of minor importance, which the Resident Medical Superintendent was requested to bring under the notice of the Governors.

Gas.

We should not omit to mention the defective lighting of the house, the gas supplied from the town being not only of inferior quality, but uncertain and insufficient. It might perhaps be more economical, as it certainly would be more satisfactory and convenient, to erect a gasometer on the premises.

We alluded on a former occasion to the want of accommodation for the horses and vehicles of Governors when attending the meetings of the Board. Some gentlemen have to come from ten to twenty miles, and it is very inconvenient for them to have no place to put up their horses at the asylum, particularly in bad weather. They cannot be expected to attend often under such circumstances.

The health of the patients has been very good, and neither escape or accident of any kind occurred. The male patients have been industriously employed upon the land, laying out walks and planting shrubs, with a view to future profit and ornament; the females, as usual, being engaged in various suitable occupations within doors.

KILKENNY.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.

The progress of this institution continues to be highly satisfactory, no untoward event of any kind having occurred during the year. Indeed from the period of its opening to the present time it has been singularly free from those accidents and unpleasant events which are almost inseparable from the nature of such institutions, an uninterrupted course of prosperity having

characterized its working, as appears from our periodical reports as well as from the proceedings of the local governors. KILKENNY ASYLUM.

It is gratifying to observe that although by far the smallest of the new asylums, being calculated for only 172 patients, it has never exceeded its full number in the aggregate, owing to the very judicious arrangements by which the harmless imbecile and incurable patients are removed to workhouses, and room created thereby for recent and acute cases. No doubt there have been from time to time, and are at present more on the male side than the house was constructed for, but not to the extent of causing much inconvenience. Accommodation.

On our inspections we examined very minutely into the working of the institution in its various departments, and felt it our duty to place favourable reports on the books on each occasion. The provisions appeared to be of excellent quality, but we observed from the books that on some few occasions certain articles had been returned as inferior. The knowledge that if supplies are not according to contract they will assuredly be returned must operate as the very best possible check on the contractors, who, with such a certainty before them, will not venture to send inferior goods. Results of inspection.

The attendance of Governors at the monthly meetings is highly satisfactory, averaging five members at each Board, and the minutes of proceedings indicate how closely they examine into the various matters brought before them.

KILLARNEY.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.

This asylum contained at the date of our last report 34 male patients above its number, and had at the same time 44 female vacancies. The excess of males has since increased to 55, and the vacancies for the other sex have been reduced to 38, showing on the whole an excess of 13 patients over its original number; built for 240 patients, viz., 120 males and 120 females, it contained on the 31st December, 1868, 257, or 175 males and 82 females. The disparity in the sexes is remarkable, and has been before referred to. We do not discover so great a difference in any other asylum. Excess of male lunatics.

To obviate the present overcrowding, and to anticipate the dangerous results that may arise therefrom, we see no other alternative in the absence of a well regulated provision in poorhouses for the due care and maintenance of the demented, tranquil, and harmless classes, as well as for such epileptics and imbeciles as the Medical Officers might select, but an enlargement of the building on the male side, and which might be effected at a probable cost of from £4,000 to £5,000. This is a question, however, for the consideration of the Governors in the first instance. Enlargement of building on male side necessary.

At a meeting held in October last they passed an important resolution on the subject of providing accommodation in poorhouses for the classes above mentioned, also in reference to the new system of audit, and to the defective state of the present law as to persons who have been or may be committed as dangerous lunatics, and who, when so committed, are entitled to private

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.

property or pensions, or who may afterwards become so entitled, whereby such private property, or pensions, or a competent part thereof for the support and maintenance of such lunatics cannot be recovered by or made payable to the Governors of asylums.

The Governors state that several cases coming under the above circumstances exist at present in the Killarney Asylum, in which the property of lunatics now supported at the public expense is received and spent by relatives not legally or equitably entitled to it. As these resolutions were, however, transmitted to the then Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland, we shall not advert further to them.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.

LETTERKENNY.

The favourable mention made of this asylum in our last report, about a year after its opening, we have again to repeat. The officers are zealous and attentive in discharging their duties, and the staff of attendants and servants are reported by the Resident Medical Superintendent to be generally well conducted, and to acquit themselves to his satisfaction.

Increase of patients.

The patients have increased from 209 in December, 1867, to 227 same date in 1868. We found the entire establishment clean, orderly, and well regulated on our several inspections, the health of the inmates satisfactory, and their requirements and comforts duly attended to.

Some minor improvements suggested themselves to us, and to which we drew the attention of the Board in our minute of inspection. Amongst other things we observed upon the defective state of the chimneys, whereby some of the day-rooms were filled with smoke, to the inconvenience of the occupants and the detriment of the walls and ceilings, and suggested the immediate application of a remedy.

The business of the Board is transacted and their proceedings recorded as appears from the returns made to our office in a highly efficient and orderly manner. The attendance at the periodical meetings has been most numerous, averaging nearly eight members at each, and the interest manifested by them in the wellbeing of the unhappy lunatics is unabated.

Donations of books, &c., for amusement of patients.

In our 16th report, alluding to a present of books and illustrated papers given by a neighbouring gentleman to another asylum, we expressed a hope that his example might be followed by others, and we are gratified to find that some of the residents in the Letterkenny district have been equally thoughtful and generous, one gentleman, Mr. Alexander J. R. Stewart having presented a billiard table to the institution, for which he received the unanimous thanks of the Board.

Such donations are valuable in more ways than one, for in addition to the means of amusement they afford to the lunatics, they are appreciated as a proof of the kindly interest and sympathy felt for them by their fellow man.

LIMERICK.

LIMERICK ASYLUM.

A great and most beneficial change has taken place at this asylum since our last report; we allude to the removal of the Clare patients, 179 in number, to the asylum for that county at Ennis, and the relief from overcrowding thereby afforded.

Removal of Clare patients.

There were in it at the date of our last report 449 lunatics, and the abstraction of the above would reduce its number to 270; but as the Clare patients were taken away gradually their places were filled immediately by cases that had been awaiting admission, and by the time they were all removed the numbers in the asylum belonging to the county and city of Limerick had risen to 318, and at the close of the year a still further increase was manifest, the number resident on the 31st of December, 1868, being 327.

We referred in our 17th report to certain internal improvements required for convenience and the better regulation and classification of the patients, and which were unavoidably put off owing to the overcrowded state of the house for several years.

Internal improvements required.

We trust now that no further reason for delay exists, the Governors will take the matter into consideration at an early date and carry out the proposed amendments, which will be attended with very trifling expense, as they consist chiefly of renovations and re-arrangements in some portions of the building and in some of the domestic departments.

On our inspections we had every reason to approve of the general aspect of the institution, of its management, and of the kind and judicious treatment received by the patients.

LONDONDERRY.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

A gradual increase has taken place in the number of inmates under treatment in this asylum since the removal of the Donegal patients, when they were reduced to 131. On the 31st of December following they had risen to 141, and on the 31st December, 1868, to 151, so that there can be no question as to the necessity which existed for the separation of the county Donegal, bearing in mind the fact that this asylum was originally erected for 104 patients only, and that no important structural additions were made to it afterwards.

Increase of patients.

We referred in our 17th report to the necessity which exists for putting the building and its various departments into proper repair; but little has been done as yet with that object. A committee was, however, appointed in November last, as appears from the proceedings of the Board, to examine into the matter, as also into the state of the furniture, but we find no record of any subsequent action.

Repairs and improvements necessary.

We may here observe that the reports of the proceedings of the Board transmitted to our office in accordance with the Privy Council Rules are very meagre, and afford little information as to the business of the asylum, neither has the form which we supplied in 1862 been adopted, the old form, and which is not so comprehensive, being still adhered to.

Proceedings of Board.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

The asylum experienced the loss of its Resident Medical Superintendent, Dr. Rogan, towards the close of the year, and he has been replaced by the appointment of Dr. Smith, who has just entered upon his duties.

On our inspection we had the satisfaction of being able to place a favourable report upon the books of the asylum as regards its sanitary condition and the wellbeing of its inmates, pointing out at the same time the necessity which exists for immediate repairs, and expressing our readiness to meet the Board specially for the purpose of conferring with the Governors on the subject.

MARYBOROUGH.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.

On Dr. Sheill's promotion to the new asylum at Enniscorthy he was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Hatchell, as Resident Medical Superintendent of this Asylum, and we are enabled to report that under the management of the latter gentleman it continues to maintain its previous high character as a well regulated and useful institution.

Inspection satisfactory.

On our various inspections we minutely examined into everything connected with its working as well as into the condition and treatment of the patients, and in every department we found order, cleanliness, and tranquillity prevailing, while nothing could be better than the general appearance of the inmates.

A few cases of incipient scurvy were brought under our observation by the Medical Officers, attributable to the want of a more liberal allowance of vegetable diet, and we suggested that in future a greater variety and quantity of vegetables should be given, a change which has had the desired effect, no new case of scurvy having since appeared.

Great decrease in the death rate.

The great mortality in this asylum during the year 1867 formed a prominent subject of observation in our last report, amounting as it did to 31 deaths on a daily average of 183 patients, or 16·91 per cent. This was satisfactorily accounted for at the time, and we are gratified to report that the death rate during the year 1868 has fallen to a very low average, 6½ per cent. on a mean number of 190 inmates, the total number of deaths being only 13 as against 31 the previous year.

MULLINGAR.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.

Increase of patients.

This asylum, which contained on the 31st December, 1867, 296 patients, or within 4 of its full complement, received during the year 1868 a large accession to its numbers, having on the 31st December last 321 lunatic inmates, and for whom under the exigencies caused by the Act of last session, accommodation had to be provided anyhow.

Additional buildings.

The necessity for extending the scope of the building having thus forced itself on the authorities, the recommendation contained in our last report, that additional provision should be made for at least 100 patients, was adopted, and a grant for that purpose has been sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

Plans have been prepared and approved, a contract entered

into for the sum of £4,698 14*s.* 7*d.*, and in the course of the current year the works will be proceeded with. MULLINGAR ASYLUM.

On our visitations during the year, which were made on several occasions, we found the house remarkably clean and orderly, and that many improvements in matters of detail had been made. State of house.

In consequence of the great pressure for admission we suggested the conversion of one or more day-rooms into dormitories, and that the corridors should, as circumstances required, be used as day-rooms, for which purpose, when properly furnished, they will answer, pending the enlargement of the asylum.

We have further recommended the purchase of 20 additional acres of land, the present farm being in our opinion quite too limited for an asylum intended to contain 400 lunatics. Moreover, in every case in which the grounds of an asylum have been extended, besides the advantage of affording sufficient occupation of a healthful description, considerable profit has accrued from utilizing the labour of the patients, of course within proper bounds. More land required.

OMAGH.

OMAGH ASYLUM.

The increase of lunacy in this district, or perhaps it would be better to say the progressive annual increase of applications for admission into the asylum has been very remarkable. Increase of patients.

We find on looking over the reports of the past ten years that the number resident in it at the end of each year was as follows:

1860 . 266	1861 . 275	1862 . 310
1863 . 307	1864 . 331	1865 . 340
1866 . 318	1867 . 357	1868 . 386

Thus in the last year it contained 86 more than the number for which it was originally constructed, and for a series of years the authorities had been under the necessity of allowing it to be constantly overcrowded. As long as the excess of patients was limited to a few, no great evil existed, but when it approached near 50 the matter became serious, and after repeated representations, both in our minutes of inspection and in our annual Reports to the Lord Lieutenant, of the injury likely to be caused by such wholesale overcrowding, it was resolved to increase the accommodation by 200 beds. The necessary plans were accordingly submitted and sanctioned, and a contract has been taken for the works for the sum of £10,635 10*s.* Additional accommodation.

We are glad also to state that we have at length convinced the Board of the advantage of securing an additional quantity of land and that they have resolved on adding 20 acres more to the farm. Land.

On our inspections we found the asylum well regulated in every respect.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.

The working of this Asylum during the year has been highly satisfactory, owing to the precautionary measures adopted to prevent the otherwise inevitable overcrowding that would have taken place when the new Act came into operation. Increase of patients.

At their first meeting in January, 1868, the following resolution was passed by the Board of Governors:—"That having received

RICHMOND ASYLUM.

Temporary additional accommodation.

from the Medical Superintendent a statement that in pursuance of instructions he had received he had attended the Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Prisons, and that the proposition to take at a rent to be named a portion of Richmond Penitentiary for the temporary location of a class of inmates, pending the erection of the new asylum buildings, had been favourably received."

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the minute to the Inspectors-General of Prisons, stating the desire of the Governors that immediate steps be taken as soon as practicable, to carry out the arrangement; the Act recently passed prohibiting committals of Lunatics to gaols, rendering some immediate accommodation for their treatment indispensable.

The necessary preliminaries having been arranged, a portion of the Penitentiary, capable of giving sleeping accommodation to about 140 lunatics, was handed over to the asylum authorities in May last, and was immediately appropriated to the purposes of an auxiliary asylum.

The institution which had a population of 735 insane on 31st December, 1867, has by this means been enabled to afford accommodation to 880, the number resident at the close of 1868, and thus what threatened to be a very serious inconvenience has been effectually met.

Permanent additional accommodation.

Meanwhile the proposed extension of the asylum for 300 patients has been proceeded with, an advance of £23,000 having been sanctioned for that purpose, the plans have been prepared and duly considered, the contract declared, and the works are now in progress.

State of house and inmates.

On our inspections we found the condition of the asylum in general very satisfactory, the health of the inmates good, and their wants and comforts carefully attended to.

We regret that a death from violence has to be mentioned, one patient having fractured the skull of another with a spade while engaged in putting in coals. An inquest was held and a verdict in accordance with the facts returned. The patient who committed the outrage was considered quiet and inoffensive, and the Medical Superintendent referred the unfortunate occurrence to a sudden fit of frenzy.

SLIGO ASYLUM.

SLIGO.

Extent of accommodation.

This asylum contained at the close of the year 255 patients, being 5 over the number for which it was originally designed, and by placing beds in the corridors and dormitories on the top story, provision has been made for 75 more, or a total of 330; this was done in view of the influx of patients expected on the abolition of committals to gaols, so that for some time to come there is sufficient room here to meet existing requirements.

State of house.

On our inspections we found every part of the house in very commendable order, remarkably clean and well ventilated, the patients well cared for and contented, and we were glad to observe from the report of the District Inspector of National schools that the school of the asylum is progressing so favourably. He says "the behaviour of the patients is remarkably good, and their

general answering far beyond what I could have expected; their progress in writing is remarkable." SLIGO ASYLUM.

In these few observations there is much encouragement, and we trust the Boards of other asylums in which schools do not exist, will see the advantage of introducing a system that is productive of so much good. School.

The benefit which the patients derive from the exercise of self restraint and the application of their mental faculties to acquiring even rudimentary knowledge, must be apparent to every one who gives a moment's consideration to the subject.

One case of suicide is recorded; an inquest was held and a verdict given in accordance with the circumstances.

WATERFORD.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.

We have little to add to the observations contained in our Seventeenth Report relative to this asylum. The works for its enlargement are not yet completed, but it is expected they will be, in the course of a few months, when with greater opportunities for classification and discipline, still greater improvements will we have no doubt manifest themselves.

The progress which has been made here during the last few years is deserving of the highest commendation, and on our inspections, which were frequent throughout the year, we felt called on to observe that "we could not report too highly on the very satisfactory state in which we found every part of the institution as to order, cleanliness, ventilation, &c." Favourable reports of inspection.

These observations extend to the staff of servants and attendants who are now well trained and organized, and perform their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Resident Medical Superintendent.

No accident or untoward event of any kind occurred, and the health of the patients has been all that could be desired, while the recoveries reach an average of 50 per cent. on admissions.

The results of the school have been satisfactory, several patients having acquired the art of reading and writing in it who were before quite illiterate.

We are glad also to record the fact that the chapel has at length been completed, and that divine service is now regularly celebrated therein.

POORHOUSES.

POORHOUSES.

Adverting to the comparative number of the insane classes on the 31st of December, 1867, and the same date 1868, in poorhouses, we find an increase in the latter year of forty—the aggregate in all being 2,742—while in district asylums within the past twelve-month there was an increase as already observed of 604 in 5,212 inmates; thus, between both, the maintenance levied through public rates extended to 8,558 persons, as against 7,917, at the close of the year 1867. Statistics.

On an analysis of the gross total it will appear that nearly one-third of the accommodation existed in poorhouses. While looking to the future, probably, out of the 6,564 individuals reported to

Poorhouses. Statistics.

us to be at large, 4,000 will have to be provided for, allowing the difference, or 2,564 to belong to the community above pauperism, or, on strict investigation, not to be suitable cases to come within the immediate category of insane, though enumerated as being mentally affected.

The new asylums now in part occupied, or rapidly approaching completion, together with such of the old as are being enlarged, will afford provision for about 1,400 additional inmates. Judging, however, from the experience of last year, we are disposed to think that at no distant period, possibly before the termination of 1871, there will be but few available vacancies in any of them for urgent or curable cases, so inconsiderate and so extensive has been the transmission of those miscalled dangerous lunatics to asylums through magisterial warrants, under the 31 and 32 Vic., cap. 118.

Hence, we may fairly anticipate the same unsatisfactory crowding of these institutions, and the inadequacy to meet the legitimate demands on them which we have so constantly brought under the notice of the Executive, tenanted, as they will be, to a considerable extent, by the hopelessly demented, as well as by idiots and imbeciles, involving a cost (say for 7,200 patients) which may be calculated on the data before us at about £160,000 per annum, without of course taking into account the expense of maintaining the insane—possibly some three thousand who may be located in poorhouses or elsewhere.

Ireland, however, is not alone peculiarly circumstanced in regard to its lunatic population. The same, or a very similar state of things exists in England, and is now coming to be very seriously regarded. One instance out of a number that could be adduced will elucidate the remark. An asylum was opened in Surrey a few years since for 300 patients, it rapidly filled, and in it there are not over forty curable cases, while between 1854 and 1866 there was an increase in the county of from 1,700 to 2,200 reported as insane.

Connected, then, with a legitimate provision for those labouring under mental diseases in its various forms, is the adaptation of means to an efficient end, and in the most economical manner. Uncalled to do so, it is not within our province to propose any system of legislation in a report to Parliament or rather to dwell on recommendations or suggestions which have been already under the consideration of a Committee of the House.

Inspection of insane in Poorhouses.

In accordance with the provisions of the various statutes, the inspection of lunatics maintained in poorhouses, and to which we have bestowed a sedulous attention, forms a portion of the duties imposed on us. There being, however, 163 of these establishments in the different unions of this country, an annual visit to each would be impossible, and it may be added, in many instances unnecessary, as in some of them, very few indeed of the insane classes are to be found, and they for the most part are mixed up with the ordinary paupers, and treated as such. The symptoms which they show are so mild and indefinite as not to require any particular management.

Poorhouses.

If the 2,742 patients alluded to were equally divided through workhouses, they would stand in the proportion of about sixteen to each; such, however, is very far from being the case. There are various buildings which contain from one to two hundred, as the South Dublin Union workhouse, 160; the Belfast, 203; the Limerick, 130; and others from forty to 100—the North Dublin, the Kilkenny, the Waterford, &c. In fact, the poorhouses just named constitute so many auxiliaries, sheltering the utterly demented and idiotic, and so far relieving the asylums of their respective districts.

Treatment of insane in Poorhouses.

In the metropolitan or Dublin district, containing in addition two counties, Louth and Wicklow, there are 360 of the insane classes so located, and we are bound to say, as a general rule, that great care and attention are extended to them, their dormitories are kept with marked cleanliness; they are supplied with a liberal dietary—animal food is given; they are decently clad, and though the accommodation may be more restricted than we could desire, and means for out-door exercise and employment not in all cases perhaps sufficiently large, in other respects they are favourably circumstanced, and we find our suggestions are fairly carried out by the respective guardians.

Improved condition.

An unmistakable and certain improvement has taken place of late years in the condition of the insane inmates severally throughout Irish poorhouses, particularly since paid attendants on them have been recognised by several local Boards. The observations we make in regard to the metropolitan district, may be extended in a considerable degree to other poorhouses; in illustration of which and at the same time, to show we are not inattentive to the claims of the insane in unions, we append a few extracts from the many entries made by us on our visits to these institutions during the past year.

"*9th April*, 1868.

Minutes of inspection. Belfast Poorhouse.

"There are this day in the Belfast Union Workhouse a total of 203 insane inmates, 116 of whom are females and 87 males, the majority of either sex being constituted of imbecile and epileptic patients. I find the department occupied by them to be clean and well ventilated, the bedding good, and under all circumstances their creature comforts carefully looked after. In fact, for probably one-half the expense which the district would have to pay for the maintenance of the insane classes in a regular asylum these here are supported. Within the past two years the Board of Guardians has done much for the benefit of the pauper lunatics belonging to this Union. From time to time I have suggested improvements, which have been carried out. I would now recommend the continuation of the north-east wing of the lunatic wards to the boundary wall of the airing-yard, by which a material increase of room would be effected, as there evidently is not enough for existing and contingent requirements. I think, too, the surface of the female yards should be more smoothly levelled, as their present state, particularly in regard to the epileptic patients when overtaken by fits, is dangerous."

"*June 23rd*, 1868.

Carlow Poorhouse.

"*Carlow.*—On my visit to the insane wards of the Carlow Workhouse this day, I find in them, classified under the heads of epileptic, idiotic, and imbecile, thirty-four inmates; twenty-one being females and thirteen

Poorhouses. —— Minutes of inspection.

males. I do not consider anyone among the whole number a necessary case for regular asylum treatment. They appear to be carefully attended to, and bearing in mind the many urgent applications from curable or violent lunatics at the district asylum, it would not only be an inconvenience to have no asylum accommodation for proper cases, but the expense of maintenance would be at least twice greater than here."

"*3rd April*, 1868.

Drogheda Poorhouse.

"*Drogheda.*—There are at present in this workhouse nineteen males of the insane class, the great majority of whom are epileptic or idiotic, while three lunatics are hopelessly demented. The number of females of the same class amounts to eighteen, three of whom are lunatics of long standing, the remaining or thirteen being idiots or epileptics. I find them all humanely and carefully looked after, with a good dietary, and, since my last visit, with meat dinners three times a week. I am informed by the officers of the house that the insane patients give little or no trouble, and that most of them are employed at some light work or other, as I myself noticed. This is very satisfactory, as thus, in their regard, the expensive maintenance in an asylum is obviated to a considerable extent. The day-room occupied by the males is very restricted."

"*August 24th.*

Kilkenny Poorhouse.

"*Kilkenny.*—There are at this date fifteen males and twenty-five females, inmates in the lunatic wards of this Union Workhouse. Hitherto, on my inspections, from time to time I made suggestions, which I considered as tending to the well-being, health, and comfort of the insane poor of this institution. These suggestions have been, for the most part, fairly acted on. Amongst others was one for an increased dietary. I regret to find that latterly the allowance of animal food hitherto granted, and with the approval of the physicians, has been diminished. I would now submit to the Board of Guardians the advisability of reverting to the original dietary.

"Inmates in workhouses *are a very exceptional body.* They are few in number, have little personal liberty, and, as a class, require an *ample supply of good* food."

"*January 6.*

Limerick Poorhouse.

"*Limerick.*—In company with Dr. Fitzgerald (resident physician at the District Asylum) I this day visited the lunatic wards of the Limerick Union, the number of inmates in them being, between both sexes, 103, whom we consider to be very carefully looked after. Among the males there are none whom we think it necessary to remove to the asylum; but there are four noisy and refractory females, who, close to the General Infirmary, from the noise and inconvenience they cause, might be advantageously located in the asylum, where they could have separate cells or sleeping rooms."

31*st July.*

"I this day visited the lunatic wards in the Limerick Union Workhouse, which contain forty-five males and fifty-six females. The great proportion of them are idiotic or epileptic. All are represented to be quiet and amenable; and as being incurable, they may be fairly detained in an institution such as this, particularly where the asylum is barely sufficient for the maintenance in it of dangerous or curable patients. The dietary I consider to be full and liberal, animal food being given three times a week, and three meals daily.

Poorhouses

Minutes of inspection.

"The dormitory of the males is, in my opinion, overcrowded. Perhaps it might not be so for ordinary, but it is quite different as regards insane inmates. The day-room is too restricted, and at present there is *not sufficient space for out-door occupation or recreation.*

"On the whole, the females are better circumstanced. If the insane are to be detained in workhouses, and by which an *economy* is effected comparatively as to asylums, *I think due means should be taken to remedy deficiencies.*

"I am quite aware of the desire of the Guardians to do what is considerate and benevolent, as shown by the improvements already effected here.

"The attendants appear to be very humane in their demeanour to the patients."

"*8th April*, 1868.

Waterford Poorhouse.

"*Waterford.*—Since my last visit to the Waterford Union Workhouse the accommodation for the insane patients in it has been both enlarged and improved, and I find that, as hitherto, they are most humanely treated, and allowed a very liberal dietary. In fact they are maintained here at little more than a third of the cost on the ratepayers comparatively with the expense of their support in a lunatic asylum. So far chronic, hopeless and tranquil cases, many of which are to be found among the epileptic, idiotic, and utterly demented classes, can, with ordinary care, be well located in unions. With reference to the application from the Kilkenny Asylum to the Board here, to take in lunatics from that institution, who, as natives of the county of Kilkenny, are chargeable to it, if belonging to an electoral division in Kilkenny, and which division forms a part of the Waterford union, I do not see any difficulty in acceding to it.

Poorhouses as asylums for the insane.

After a perusal of the above extracts it may be fairly asked, could not lunatics be maintained in poorhouses, by which arrangement more than one-half of the expenses of supporting them in regular asylums would be saved; and—if the comparative cost of erection of the two institutions be taken into account at nearly a third—to this question we answer in the negative, inasmuch *as all curables* and a *very considerable proportion of the incurable* insane, require that supervision and peculiar treatment which can only be afforded in properly conducted and constituted establishments. Frankly admitting, however, that, in our opinion, a far less expensive, but *not less humane* and efficacious, system might be adopted in regard to a provision for the demented, and those whose malady has lapsed into absolute idiocy or confirmed imbecility, we will further add that the provision is attainable without much difficulty if administered by a competent authority cognizant of the requirements.

GAOLS.

Gaols.

"Dangerous" and "Criminal" lunatics.

In the introductory pages of this report we referred incidentally to the cessation of committals to gaols on account of insanity, so that practically the only observations we have to make on this subject relate to criminal lunatics, if we except the dangerous lunatics, 316 in number, who remained in them at the end of 1867.

These were removed from time to time by warrant of the Lord

GAOLS.

Lieutenant, as vacancies occurred for them in the asylums of the districts to which they respectively belonged; but there is still a residue of 50 remaining, for whom, owing to the number of direct committals to asylums under the new Act room could not be found, they will, however, be drafted to their proper asylums in due course.

Statistics.

As this is the last report in which we expect to have any reference to make to the subject, we append a summary of the returns of dangerous lunatics confined in gaols under the Act 1st Vic., cap. 27, and subsequent Acts, for ten years and nine months, from which it appears that the number of committals in twelve months varied from 620 to 764, excluding of course the year 1868, when the Act 30 & 31 Vic., came into operation:—

	Committed during the year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by order of Magistrates.			Otherwise removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total removed, discharged, and died.			Remaining in Gaol on the last day of the year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1859*	372	265	637	457	356	813	211	148	359	118	91	209	2	.	2	10	10	20	341	249	590	116	107	223
1860*	441	304	745	549	400	949	214	156	370	159	113	273	7	5	12	18	13	31	398	287	685	151	113	264
1861*	391	229	620	542	342	884	192	139	331	157	79	236	5	4	9	15	14	29	369	236	605	173	106	279
1861†	327	200	527	502	307	809	139	110	249	138	60	198	6	3	9	20	12	32	303	185	488	199	122	321
1862†	414	258	672	613	380	993	180	142	322	168	95	263	9	3	12	25	13	38	382	253	635	231	127	358
1863†	427	242	669	658	369	1027	228	137	365	139	101	240	8	2	10	32	7	39	407	247	654	251	122	373
1864†	460	292	752	711	414	1125	224	157	381	164	98	262	5	4	9	28	16	44	421	275	696	290	139	429
1865†	491	273	764	781	412	1193	210	157	367	197	93	290	6	2	8	25	10	35	438	262	700	343	150	493
1866†	421	281	702	748	420	1168	283	184	467	190	85	275	4	5	9	36	8	44	546	307	853	208	113	321
1867†	384	250	634	587	363	950	222	143	365	135	83	218	4	22	26	16	6	22	377	254	631	210	109	319
1868†	3	.	3	210	109	319	115	50	165	56	35	91	1	.	1	7	5	12	179	90	269	31	19	50

* Ending 31st March. † Ending 31st December.

The transfers to asylum by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant during the same period, ranged between 249 and 467. The discharges by Magistrates' order from 209 to 290, the deaths from 20 to 44. Those discharged were liberated on certificate that they had recovered while in gaol, or had ceased to be dangerous to themselves or to others.

The total number of committals in the above period amount to 6,722, and the discharges to 2,464, which gives an average of 36 per cent. discharged, either as not being insane, or having recovered in gaol or ceased to be dangerous; while the mortality shows the following results—taking the number of deaths per annum at 33, and the mean average population at 330, it appears the mortality of dangerous lunatics in gaols was at the rate of 10 per cent., or about 2 per cent. above the average in district asylums for the entire period.

There were 15 criminal lunatics confined in gaols at the end of 1867, these were increased by 54 during the year, making a total of 69, of whom 50 were males and 19 females; amongst these are included 10 males and 6 females committed in default of sureties to keep the peace, and 3 males committed under the Vagrancy Act.

Of the remaining 50, 21 were found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading; 15 were acquitted of the offences with which they were charged on the ground of insanity, and 14 became insane in gaol while undergoing sentences of different degrees.

GAOLS.

As to the manner in which these 69 lunatics were dealt with, 25 of the most serious cases were sent to the Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Dundrum, 29 were transferred to the asylums of the districts to which they belonged, the circumstances not being in our opinion of sufficient importance to justify their being treated as Government lunatics, to be maintained perhaps for life, at a cost of £30 a year to the State; 5 were discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and given up to their friends; 7 were discharged by order of the Magistrates who committed them—these latter belonging to the class of persons committed as vagrants, or in default of bail—and there remained but 3 in gaol at the end of the year.

Removal of criminal lunatics.

Thus the total number of lunatics in the gaols of Ireland on the first day of the current year was, including dangerous and criminal, 53, and these were divided between the prisons of 5 counties, and the city of Dublin, in the following proportions:—Armagh, 6; Belfast, 5; Cavan, 2; Downpatrick, 28; Monaghan, 10; and the city of Dublin penitentiaries, 3; leaving 31 gaols void at that date.

CENTRAL ASYLUM.

CENTRAL ASYLUM.

The working of this asylum continues to give us unmixed satisfaction, save as to one or two matters to which we shall presently refer. There were 158 criminal lunatics confined in it on 31st December, 1867; 25 admissions are recorded during the year, and 20 removals, including deaths and escapes.

Satisfactory condition.

Five males and two females recovered, and were all with one exception discharged, their sentences being of short duration, and having expired. The exception was in the case of a female who became insane in gaol while undergoing imprisonment for larceny; she was sent back to complete her sentence when certified by the Medical Officer to have recovered.

Recoveries.

We regret to have to record the escape of so many as 5 patients, all males, and all sane or believed to be so. Three of these got away at the same time, their plans having been very cleverly laid and executed; it was clearly the result of a conspiracy between them, and was probably participated in by one or two others who failed to effect their purpose.

Escapes.

It is remarkable that insane people have very little power of combining together to carry out any design. The above men were never looked upon as lunatics by the Medical Officers, and the combination gives strength to the opinion.

One of the parties, Joseph Langfrey, was of an extraordinarily clever and ingenious mind. An assault committed upon an unfortunate female in a house of ill fame, and for which he was acquitted on the ground of insanity, led to his becoming an inmate of this asylum. He escaped soon after and repeated the assault upon the same individual, and having been traced and retaken, was again admitted into the asylum, an attendant being specially assigned to take charge of him.

Extraordinary career of a patient.

He could do things quite beyond what men in general can perform, and his cleverness was even exceeded by his versatility. He

CENTRAL ASYLUM.

was a good shoemaker, a tailor, a weaver. He made from a scrap of iron a key by which he could open the door of his division. He put together a wooden sewing machine of his own contrivance with which he made clothes for himself; and his mind just before his escape seemed so intent on improving this machine that there was little apprehension of his attempting to evade.

His career before he came to the asylum was most extraordinary. He had been in the British army, in the French army, and in the French navy; and had been in British, German, and Russian prisons. He had a fair grammatical knowledge of French, knew something of German, and was completely self-taught; his age although he had passed the various stages of existence above described was only 27.

He spoke well and reasonably, the great defect in his character being a fickleness of purpose. He would take up a subject with ardour, and tire of it without apparent cause. He had that rambling disposition that is never sated with travel and adventure, and if his principles were good and upright he would in all probability have had a distinguished career in life. This man was of course the leader of the group.

Another of them was an American-Irishman, who had travelled much, and who had been at one time unquestionably insane, but for several months past had exhibited no symptoms of a perverted mind. His offence was a very violent assault upon a policeman.

The third had, through inebriety, killed his own child, for which act he showed little or no sign of compunction. He thought that he owed no satisfaction to any law, and was frequent in pressing for his liberty, as the crime was only the effect of drunkenness.

The mode in which the escape was effected was as follows:—The patients are assembled together in the large dining hall for meals, and on returning from supper, the three runaways passed first into the corridor, the attendant holding the door open as they and the rest went in; they immediately proceeded to the second story, and slipped unobserved into a room, from which they got out through the window, which it is presumed they had previously loosened, as the fastenings were found to be broken. They were missed at once, and an alarm raised, but the night being very dark, under the leadership of Langfrey they evaded discovery, and although the strictest search was made by the attendants and police, no trace of them has yet been found.

Question of confining recovered criminal lunatics for life.

We refer to this subject specially, as a question of much importance is involved in it, namely, whether it is desirable or necessary to keep sane persons in confinement for life, or for an indefinite term, under the name of insanity, and associated with lunatics, and if not what is to be done with them?

The death rate has as usual been far below the average of that which obtains in other asylums; last year it amounted to 5 on a mean population of 150, and this year it is also 5 on a mean number of 167 residents.

High sanitary state of asylum.

We again refer with satisfaction to the high sanitary condition maintained by this institution from the period of its opening, a condition we believe without precedent in the history of lunatic

CENTRAL ASYLUM.

asylums, the average mortality for a period of 18 years, having been 3⅞ per cent., or nearly 5 per cent. lower than the ordinary rate of mortality in the insane.

This simple fact speaks strongly of the character of the institution from its first inception, whether we consider on the one hand the judicious selection of a site in a locality noted for the salubrity of its air, the erection of the building on improved plans, of the best materials, and in the most substantial manner, embracing all those necessary adjuncts of sewerage, ventilation, lavatories, baths, &c., which as surely conduce to physical health and comfort as the absence of them or the neglect to use them properly tends to promote disease and death, or on the other the attention bestowed upon the food, clothing, sleeping accommodation, and medical treatment of the inmates as well as upon the employment of their time in suitable occupations or amusements both in and out of doors.

We have here collected together all that is deemed most infirm in the worst of human infirmities; and when we recollect the way in which the first recommendation of the Inspectors of Lunatics in favour of a central asylum for the criminal insane was received by some, and the gloomy anticipations that were indulged in regarding the consequences of such an association, it is satisfactory to reflect how completely the results have falsified those forebodings.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

General condition.

There is little new matter for comment in connexion with these institutions, they remain in their usual state, some of them well conducted and provided with every requisite for the care and treatment of the class of lunatics for which they are intended, others less so, and others again of an inferior description—poorly organized and imperfectly carried on, yet without any glaring defect to call for condemnation or censure in the pages of a Parliamentary report.

In matters of detail relating to the comforts and well-being of the inmates, we do not however hesitate to express ourselves in the strongest manner, should we have reason to find fault, when entering our minutes of inspection, which are laid before the magistrates at the various Quarter Sessions on the occasion of renewing the licences; and this in the absence of a central licensing body is the chief means we have of checking any evil or correcting any irregularity either of commission or omission which we may find to exist.

The character, general management, and efficiency of these institutions vary of course greatly according to the means, capacity, experience, and general fitness of their proprietors for the duties which they undertake, and as a rule we find that those who are precise in their compliance with the provisions of the statute, and in duly rendering the necessary forms and documents to our department within the prescribed time, have their houses far more orderly and better conducted than those who are slovenly and

REFERENCE ONLY

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

careless in these matters, and from whom attention to the law is only obtained by continued remonstrance and threats of proceedings.

New asylum.

One new asylum has been licensed, namely, Providence House, county Carlow. We had heard that two lunatics were confined there illegally, and on proceeding to inquire into the statement found it to be correct. The proprietor asserted his ignorance of the law, and as the place was not unsuited for the purpose, and the two inmates were properly taken care of, we did not think it necessary to prosecute for a breach of the Act, considering that the case would be met by his taking out a licence, which we directed him to apply for, and which he accordingly obtained at the ensuing Quarter Sessions.

Lucan Spa.

An important alteration is being carried out at Lucan Spa; Dr. Henry Stewart, under whose care the lunatics belonging to the old House of Industry, 100 in number, were placed in 1857, and who subsequently as vacancies arose by death replaced the inmates by taking in paying patients of an intermediate class, having first with our concurrence and approval obtained a licence for that purpose in conformity with the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, has assigned his interest to a committee of noblemen and gentlemen who had projected an institution "for the education, training and maintenance of idiotic and imbecile children," similar to the Earlswood Asylum, the design being to combine the treatment of lunatics and the education of idiots and imbeciles under one management. The institution for idiots is partly for free and partly for paying pupils, and that for lunatics for paying patients only.

Institution for education and training of idiots.

TABLE showing the ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for

—	Number in Asylum on first day of the year.			Admitted during the year.			Total under Treatment during the year.			Cured.		
1859,	254	209	463	75	60	135	329	269	598	33	21	54
1860,	251	220	471	93	72	165	344	292	636	35	21	56
31st March, 1861,	259	239	498	94	91	185	353	330	683	23	36	59
31st December, 1861,	267	246	513	70	87	157	337	333	670	27	33	60
1862,	266	249	515	84	82	166	350	331	681	19	28	47
1863,	274	251	525	84	106	190	358	357	715	29	37	66
1864,	285	271	556	91	86	177	376	357	733	33	34	67
1865,	272	281	553	92	95	187	364	376	740	28	42	70
1866,	288	295	583	98	95	193	386	390	776	30	31	61
1867,	293	319	612	79	117	196	372	486	808	40	35	75
1868,	292	338	630	87	95	182	379	433	812	29	48	77

Licensing system.

The licensing system which we referred to in former reports is far from satisfactory; great delay occurs in the payment of the fees in many instances, and the Paymaster-General has drawn our attention on various occasions to the time allowed to elapse before the moneys payable on account of such licences are lodged in his hands; as however by an order of the Treasury made over twenty years ago the sums are not paid through us as the Act provides, but direct by the Clerks of the Peace, who receive them,

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

The following is an extract from the original prospectus issued by the promoters:—

"The Committee feeling that religious teaching must form the basis of the training of imbecile children, have resolved that while the benefits of this institution shall be open to all denominations, it shall be conducted upon Protestant principles of the broadest and most unsectarian character."

Lest it might, however, be thought that the lunatic asylum branch of the institution is included in this resolution, we deem it right to inform your Excellency that two paid chaplains—a Protestant and a Roman Catholic—were at our suggestion appointed to it in the year 1861, and that this arrangement still exists and will be continued.

As Dr. Stewart has now severed his official connexion with the lunatic asylum department in Ireland, after a service extending over a period of 22 years, first as governor of the House of Industry, in which a large number of lunatics were maintained, and subsequently as proprietor of the Lucan Spa Asylum, we cannot close this portion of our report without expressing our sense of his efficiency as a public officer, and of his kindness and humanity in regard to the insane classes placed under his charge.

The following is a summary of the returns from private licensed asylums for the last ten years and nine months, showing an increase of 229 lunatics in that period—the annual admissions have advanced from 135 in 1859 to 182 in 1868; the cures from 54 to 77, while the deaths have diminished—the mortality in the latter year being only 5 per cent. as against 7 per cent. in 1859:—

PRIVATE ASYLUMS during TEN YEARS and NINE MONTHS.

Discharged.						Died.			Escaped.			Total Discharged, Died, and Escaped.			Remaining in Asylum on the last day of the year.		
Improved.			Not Cured and Incurable.														
11	17	28	10	7	17	21	11	32	–	–	–	75	56	131	254	213	467
23	15	38	12	7	19	15	10	25	–	–	–	85	53	138	259	239	498
19	20	39	24	16	40	24	10	34	–	–	–	90	82	172	263	246	509
25	18	43	3	22	25	15	9	24	2	1	3	72	83	155	265	250	515
19	15	34	12	15	27	15	11	26	1	–	1	66	69	135	284	262	546
16	21	37	7	14	21	19	12	31	2	2	4	73	86	159	285	271	556
17	20	37	17	9	26	36	13	49	1	–	1	104	76	180	272	281	553
14	20	34	11	10	21	22	9	31	1	–	1	76	81	157	288	295	583
28	19	47	13	10	23	21	10	31	1	–	1	93	70	163	293	320	613
11	21	32	7	26	33	23	19	42	1	–	1	82	100	182	290	336	626
14	27	41	21	9	30	19	11	30	2	–	2	85	95	180	294	338	692

to the Paymaster-General, we can do no more than remonstrate with the parties when delay occurs.

We have already indicated in our Seventeenth Report the course which in our opinion ought to be adopted, and it is unnecessary to repeat the observations we then made. Our sentiments have undergone no change on the subject.

We may here, perhaps, most appropriately refer to that class of the insane who stand in the very anomalous position of being

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

debarred, as it were, from entrance either into private or public asylums.

Admission of paying patients into district asylums.

Having dwelt at some length in former reports on the fact that there is a large section of the community who, without sufficient means to defray the expenses of private asylums, are yet in such a position that the necessary declaration cannot be made to qualify them for admission into public ones, we have now the satisfaction of reporting that on our recommendation a clause has been introduced into the Privy Council Rules, now about to be passed, authorizing under certain restrictions the admission of paying patients into district asylums, and we are satisfied that it will be productive of the greatest benefit to a number of persons hitherto without the advantages of asylum treatment, including the insane among the agricultural, trading, military, and other classes, who, either from their own means, or through their friends, would willingly defray the cost of maintenance in public asylums.

CONCLUSION.

CONCLUSION.

Briefly to sum up, we are enabled to report, as the result of our inspections and investigations during the past year, that the institutions in which the insane of all classes are maintained in Ireland, so far as their accommodation extends, are on the whole in a satisfactory condition, and that the inmates themselves generally are carefully attended to.

Statistics.

The number of admissions into public asylums, as given in the Appendix, exclusive of 272 transfers, was 2,171, being 848 more than the average annual admissions for the previous ten years, but of these 362 were relapsed cases. The recoveries, which numbered 849, calculated on the total number of admissions, amount to 41½, and on the fresh admissions, to 45 per cent., the total number discharged was however 1,407, or 57 per cent. The deaths, of which three only were suicidal or accidental, amount to 422, the mean average number of residents being 5,670; this gives an average of 7·44 per cent., and which, we are happy to observe, is below the death rate in similar institutions in other countries.

Crowded asylums.

We have already referred in the preceding pages to the fact that several of the District Asylums in Ireland are overcrowded, and have been so for a considerable time; this inconvenience, cannot, it is clear, be remedied except by structural additions, particularly as regards sleeping apartments and day-rooms. In some dormitories we find the number of cubic feet of air to be restricted to little more than three hundred for each person, and in infirmaries to not more than five hundred; whereas in the former, besides facilities for good ventilation, there should not be less than six hundred cubic feet, and in the latter fully one thousand.

Limited cubic space.

Having already reviewed the statistics of Private Asylums, it is unnecessary to enter into any further detail in connexion with them.

Conclusion.

Doubtful cases of insanity.

There is a feature, however, common to asylums in general, but far more noticeable in Private Lunatic Establishments, and as it has been attended in many instances in the course of our inspections with considerable difficulty, it should not be passed over unnoticed. We allude to doubtful cases of insanity, in which the disease is shown more by previous conduct and habits of life than by any delusion or mental aberration.

The subject in question will be best understood by your Excellency from the following observations extracted from a former report, and which have been verified by our experience during the past year :—

"Looking to insanity in the abstract, and the different classifications of the disease, as a general rule, mental affections present no variation in the different grades of life; at the same time, in one respect, there would seem to be a disparity. Among the poor, moral insanity, as it is called, is not so perceptible as it is amongst persons of education and means, who can indulge their desires unrestrictedly, and are exposed to dissipation and excesses. We have had to inquire into various cases of the kind during the past year, when without perceptible delusions the parties were placed under medical certificates in private asylums—the immediate causes of confinement being most frequently an uncontrolled indulgence in spirituous liquors, and with it extravagance and neglect of social duties; another, and perhaps a still worse manifestation of this particular type of the disease not unfrequently coming under our notice, is to be found in that unbroken tendency to a senseless depravity, which when fully developed is unfortunately, as regards sex, more irremediable among females."

Respectfully submitting this our report, we have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

J. NUGENT,
G. W. HATCHELL.

Appendix A.—Insane Persons in

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

Names of Unions.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ULSTER.																		
Co. Antrim:																		
Antrim,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Ballycastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Ballymena,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Ballymoney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	6	8	16	2	3	5	10	11	21
Larne,	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	10	–	1	1	5	6	11
Lisburn,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Co. Armagh:																		
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	1	3	4	6	5	11
Lurgan,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Co. Cavan:																		
Bailieborough,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5
Bawnboy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Cavan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cootehill,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	1	1	3	3	6
Co. Donegal:																		
Ballyshannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Donegal,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	3	5
Dunfanaghy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	2	4
Glenties,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2
Inishowen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2
Milford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Stranorlar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Down:																		
Banbridge,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Downpatrick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	5	9	6	8	14
Kilkeel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newry,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Newtownards,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Co. Fermanagh:																		
Enniskillen,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Irvinestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Lisnaskea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Londonderry:																		
Coleraine,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	1	1	1	4	5
Londonderry,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	4	8
Magherafelt,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Newtownlimavady,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Co. Monaghan:																		
Carrickmacross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castleblayney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	5
Clones,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Monaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Co. Tyrone:																		
Castlederg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Clogher,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Cookstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Dungannon,	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Gortin,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Omagh,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Strabane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	3	–	3	7	4	11
Total, Ulster,	14	8	22	1	4	5	15	12	27	46	61	107	21	27	48	67	88	155

Union Workhouses, Ireland.

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1868, classified under the following heads :—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	ULSTER.
																		Co. Antrim :
–	3	3	–	6	6	–	9	9	1	3	4	–	6	6	1	9	10	Antrim.
3	4	7	1	1	2	4	5	9	4	5	9	1	1	2	5	6	11	Ballycastle.
2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	6	9	–	–	–	3	6	9	Ballymena.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Ballymoney.
6	1	7	3	–	3	9	1	10	15	11	26	5	3	8	20	14	34	Belfast.
4	1	5	–	1	1	4	2	6	10	7	17	–	3	3	10	10	20	Larne.
3	4	7	3	3	6	6	7	13	4	5	9	3	3	6	7	8	15	Lisburn.
																		Co. Armagh :
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	1	3	4	6	5	11	Armagh.
–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	3	2	5	1	2	3	4	4	8	Lurgan.
																		Co. Cavan :
3	3	6	–	2	2	3	5	8	5	6	11	–	2	2	5	8	13	Bailieborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Bawnboy.
8	6	14	4	2	6	12	8	20	8	6	14	4	2	6	12	8	20	Cavan.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	5	8	–	1	1	3	6	9	Cootehill.
																		Co. Donegal :
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	Ballyshannon.
1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	4	5	9	–	1	1	4	6	10	Donegal.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	4	6	Dunfanaghy.
1	3	4	–	1	1	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7	Glenties.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	Inishowen.
1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	–	2	4	1	5	Letterkenny.
1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	Milford.
3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	Stranorlar.
																		Co. Down :
7	6	13	3	3	6	10	9	19	7	8	15	4	3	7	11	11	22	Banbridge.
–	3	3	1	–	1	1	3	4	2	6	8	5	5	10	7	11	18	Downpatrick.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Kilkeel.
5	5	10	–	1	1	5	6	11	6	7	13	–	3	3	6	10	16	Newry.
6	5	11	4	3	7	10	8	18	6	7	13	4	3	7	10	10	20	Newtownards.
																		Co. Fermanagh :
2	1	3	–	2	2	2	3	5	3	3	6	–	2	2	3	5	8	Enniskillen.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	Irvinestown.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lisnaskea.
																		Co. Londonderry :
3	4	7	–	–	–	3	4	7	4	7	11	–	1	1	4	8	12	Coleraine.
5	7	12	–	–	–	5	7	12	9	10	19	1	1	2	10	11	21	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	Magherafelt.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	Newtownlimavady.
																		Co. Monaghan :
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Carrickmacross.
1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	4	5	2	7	9	Castleblayney.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5	Clones.
3	8	11	–	3	3	3	11	14	4	9	13	–	3	3	4	12	16	Monaghan.
																		Co. Tyrone :
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	Castlederg.
1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6	2	5	7	1	1	2	3	6	9	Clogher.
–	5	5	–	1	1	–	6	6	–	5	5	–	2	2	–	7	7	Cookstown.
4	6	10	–	–	–	4	6	10	7	9	16	1	1	2	8	10	18	Dungannon.
4	4	8	–	–	–	4	4	8	5	5	10	–	–	–	5	5	10	Gortin.
2	5	7	3	1	4	5	6	11	3	5	8	4	1	5	7	6	13	Omagh.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	5	10	3	–	3	8	5	13	Strabane.
87	111	198	24	34	58	111	145	256	147	180	327	46	65	111	193	245	438	Total, Ulster.

[*continued.*

INSANE PERSONS IN UNION

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding classes.		
MUNSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CO. CLARE:																		
Ballyvaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corrofin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Ennis,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	6	9	1	3	4	4	9	13
Ennistymon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Killadysert,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	–	1	4	3	7
Kilrush,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4
Scariff,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Tulla,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	4	1	5	7	1	8
CO. CORK:																		
Bandon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Bantry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castletown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clonakilty,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3
Cork,	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	5
Dunmanway,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fermoy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Kanturk,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	4	5	2	9	11
Kinsale	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Macroom,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	2	2	1	2	3
Mallow,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	3	5
Midleton,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Millstreet,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Mitchelstown,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3
Skibbereen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Skull,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Youghal,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
CO. KERRY:																		
Caherciveen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
Dingle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Kenmare,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Killarney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
Listowel,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Tralee,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	4	5	–	1	1	1	5	6
CO. LIMERICK:																		
Croom,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	2	2	2	4
Glin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Kilmallock,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	2	5	1	–	1	4	2	6
Limerick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8	2	2	4	9	3	12
Newcastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Rathkeale,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4
CO. TIPPERARY:																		
Borrisokane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Carrick-on-Suir,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	4	5	1	5	6
Cashel,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	3	6	–	2	2	3	5	8
Clogheen,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	3	4
Clonmel,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	4	8	–	–	–	4	4	8
Nenagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roscrea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Thurles,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Tipperary,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	4	1	–	1	1	4	5
CO. WATERFORD:																		
Dungarvan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	2	1	3	5	5	10
Kilmacthomas,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lismore,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	2	2	4	6	4	10
Total, Munster,	16	6	22	5	–	5	21	6	27	71	64	135	24	36	60	95	100	195

Workhouses, Ireland—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1868, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	MUNSTER.
																		Co. Clare:
3	1	4	–	1	1	3	2	5	3	1	4	–	1	1	3	2	5	Ballyvaghan.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Corrofin.
1	1	2	2	–	2	3	1	4	5	7	12	3	3	6	8	10	18	Ennis.
1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	2	4	1	–	1	3	2	5	Ennistymon.
3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	6	4	10	1	–	1	7	4	11	Killadysert.
3	2	5	2	4	6	5	6	11	6	3	9	2	4	6	8	7	15	Kilrush.
–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5	Scariff.
–	5	5	1	1	2	1	6	7	3	5	8	5	2	7	8	7	15	Tulla.
																		Co. Cork:
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	Bandon.
–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	Bantry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Castletown.
4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5	7	1	8	1	–	1	8	1	9	Clonakilty.
–	8	8	–	–	–	–	8	8	4	12	16	1	1	2	5	13	18	Cork.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	Dunmanway.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	4	2	6	Fermoy.
5	1	6	1	1	2	6	2	8	6	6	12	2	5	7	8	11	19	Kanturk.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Kinsale.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	1	4	–	2	2	3	3	6	Macroom.
–	11	11	–	2	2	–	13	13	3	13	16	1	3	4	4	16	20	Mallow.
4	1	5	3	1	4	7	2	9	5	2	7	5	2	7	10	4	14	Midleton.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	Millstreet.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	2	–	2	4	1	5	Mitchelstown.
2	1	3	–	1	1	2	2	4	3	1	4	–	2	2	3	3	6	Skibbereen.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	Skull.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5	Youghal.
																		Co. Kerry:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	Caherciveen.
1	4	5	–	1	1	1	5	6	1	4	5	–	2	2	1	6	7	Dingle.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4	Kenmare.
1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	2	4	4	5	9	Killarney.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	Listowel.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	4	6	1	1	2	3	5	8	Tralee.
																		Co. Limerick:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	2	2	2	4	Croom.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Glin.
2	6	8	1	2	3	3	8	11	6	8	14	3	2	5	9	10	19	Kilmallock.
3	10	13	4	2	6	7	12	19	10	11	21	6	4	10	16	15	31	Limerick.
1	6	7	–	–	–	1	6	7	4	6	10	–	–	–	4	6	10	Newcastle.
2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	3	5	8	1	–	1	4	5	9	Rathkeale.
																		Co. Tipperary:
–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4	Borrisokane.
2	4	6	1	3	4	3	7	10	3	5	8	2	7	9	5	12	17	Carrick-on-Suir.
2	8	10	–	2	2	2	10	12	6	11	17	–	4	4	6	15	21	Cashel.
3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	4	4	8	–	2	2	4	6	10	Clogheen.
4	1	5	–	1	1	4	2	6	8	6	14	–	1	1	8	7	15	Clonmel.
1	2	3	–	2	2	1	4	5	1	2	3	–	2	2	1	4	5	Nenagh.
–	6	6	1	1	2	1	7	8	1	8	9	1	1	2	2	9	11	Roscrea.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Thurles.
2	5	7	2	2	4	4	7	11	2	10	12	3	2	5	5	12	17	Tipperary.
																		Co. Waterford:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	2	1	3	5	5	10	Dungarvan.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	Kilmacthomas.
1	4	5	2	2	4	3	6	9	2	4	6	3	2	5	5	6	11	Lismore.
7	15	22	2	5	7	9	20	29	11	17	28	4	7	11	15	24	39	Waterford.
63	122	185	27	38	65	90	160	250	150	192	342	56	74	130	206	266	472	Total, Munster.

[*continued.*

Insane Persons in Union

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

Names of Unions.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LEINSTER.																		
Co. Carlow:																		
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	4	2	6	7	5	12
Co. Dublin:																		
Balrothery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	2	5	5	2	7
Dublin, North,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	1	1	–	7	7
Dublin, South,	–	1	1	4	1	5	4	2	6	10	4	14	6	2	8	16	6	22
Rathdown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4
Co. Kildare:																		
Athy,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3
Celbridge,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Naas,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Co. Kilkenny:																		
Callan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Castlecomer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	4	3	7
Thomastown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Urlingford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
King's Co.:																		
Edenderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3
Parsonstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	2	1	3	6	3	9
Tullamore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	4	1	4	5
Co. Longford:																		
Ballymahon,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3
Granard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Longford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Louth:																		
Ardee,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	4	7	1	–	1	4	4	8
Drogheda,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	2	6	1	–	1	5	2	7
Dundalk,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Meath:																		
Dunshaughlin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	2	2	2	4	6
Kells,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Navan,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Oldcastle,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	3	4	–	3	3	1	6	7
Trim,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	4	8	2	1	3	6	5	11
Queen's Co.:																		
Abbeyleix,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	6	9	–	–	–	3	6	9
Donaghmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mountmellick,	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3
Co. Westmeath:																		
Athlone,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
Delvin,	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2
Mullingar,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	1	5	–	1	1	4	2	6
Co. Wexford:																		
Enniscorthy,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	4	4	1	2	3	1	6	7
Gorey,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
New Ross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Co. Wicklow:																		
Baltinglass,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	2	5
Rathdrum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	2	–	2	6	2	8
Shillelagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total, Leinster,	14	6	20	9	3	12	23	9	32	66	59	125	32	31	63	98	90	188

Workhouses, Ireland—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1868, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		LEINSTER.
																		Co. Carlow:
2	7	9	4	7	11	6	14	20	5	10	15	8	9	17	13	19	32	Carlow.
																		Co. Dublin:
3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	5	1	6	3	2	5	8	3	11	Balrothery.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	7	7	–	2	2	–	9	9	Dublin, North.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	10	8	18	10	3	13	20	11	31	Dublin, South.
3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	4	4	–	–	–	3	4	7	Rathdown.
																		Co. Kildare:
3	6	9	–	–	–	3	6	9	5	6	11	–	3	3	5	9	14	Athy.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	Celbridge.
3	3	6	–	2	2	3	5	8	7	5	12	–	3	3	7	8	15	Naas.
																		Co. Kilkenny:
2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	Callan.
–	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	5	–	2	2	3	1	4	3	3	6	Castlecomer.
8	16	24	–	–	–	8	16	24	12	19	31	–	–	–	12	19	31	Kilkenny.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	Thomastown.
3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	Urlingford.
																		King's Co.:
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	4	–	4	Edenderry.
1	4	5	–	2	2	1	6	7	5	6	11	2	3	5	7	9	16	Parsonstown.
1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6	2	2	4	1	6	7	3	8	11	Tullamore.
																		Co. Longford:
2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	1	5	1	–	1	5	1	6	Ballymahon.
3	9	12	–	–	–	3	9	12	4	9	13	–	–	–	4	9	13	Granard.
2	3	5	3	2	5	5	5	10	2	3	5	3	2	5	5	5	10	Longford.
																		Co. Louth:
3	2	5	–	1	1	3	3	6	7	6	13	1	1	2	8	7	15	Ardee.
1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4	5	4	9	3	–	3	8	4	12	Drogheda.
3	3	6	–	–	–	3	3	6	3	3	6	–	–	–	3	3	6	Dundalk.
																		Co. Meath:
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	5	–	2	2	2	5	7	Dunshaughlin.
6	7	13	–	3	3	6	10	16	6	7	13	–	3	3	6	10	16	Kells.
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	1	2	4	3	7	Navan.
1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	7	10	–	3	3	3	10	13	Oldcastle.
1	6	7	1	2	3	2	8	10	6	10	16	3	3	6	9	13	22	Trim.
																		Queen's Co.:
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	7	11	–	–	–	4	7	11	Abbeyleix.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	Donaghmore.
3	4	7	2	1	3	5	5	10	5	6	11	2	3	5	7	9	16	Mountmellick.
																		Co. Westmeath:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	3	4	3	3	6	Athlone.
1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	3	5	2	–	2	4	3	7	Delvin.
2	3	5	–	7	7	2	10	12	6	4	10	1	8	9	7	12	19	Mullingar.
																		Co. Wexford:
5	4	9	–	2	2	5	6	11	6	9	15	1	4	5	7	13	20	Enniscorthy.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	Gorey.
6	7	13	6	3	9	12	10	22	6	7	13	6	3	9	12	10	22	New Ross.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	Wexford.
																		Co. Wicklow:
1	1	2	1	5	6	2	6	8	2	1	3	5	7	12	7	8	15	Baltinglass.
2	7	9	–	2	2	2	9	11	6	9	15	2	2	4	8	11	19	Rathdrum.
–	3	3	1	–	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5	Shillelagh.
74	117	191	23	43	66	97	160	257	154	182	336	64	77	141	218	259	477	Total, Leinster.

[*continued.*

INSANE PERSONS IN UNION

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CO. GALWAY:																		
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	2	5	4	4	8
Clifden,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Galway,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glennamaddy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2
Gort,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loughrea,	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mount Bellew,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Oughterard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	2	2	4
Portumna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuam,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	3	3	1	5	6
CO. LEITRIM:																		
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manorhamilton,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mohill,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	–	4	5	1	6
CO. MAYO:																		
Ballina,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	–	5	3	–	3	8	–	8
Ballinrobe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belmullet,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Claremorris,	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Killala,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4
Swinford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Westport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
CO. ROSCOMMON:																		
Boyle,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	6	1	7	1	1	2	7	2	9
Castlerea,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	2	2	2	2	4
Roscommon,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	7	–	1	1	1	7	8
Strokestown,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	5	8	1	–	1	4	5	9
CO. SLIGO:																		
Dromore West,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4
Sligo,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	7	9	1	2	3	3	9	12
Tobercurry,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Total, Connaught,	8	7	15	3	3	6	11	10	21	32	34	66	15	17	32	47	51	98

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER,	14	8	22	1	4	5	15	12	27	46	61	107	21	27	48	67	88	155
MUNSTER,	16	6	22	5	–	5	21	6	27	71	64	135	24	36	60	95	100	195
LEINSTER,	14	6	20	9	3	12	23	9	32	66	59	125	32	31	63	98	90	188
CONNAUGHT,	8	7	15	3	3	6	11	10	21	32	34	66	15	17	32	47	51	98
TOTAL, IRELAND,	52	27	79	18	10	28	70	37	107	215	218	433	92	111	203	307	329	636

WORKHOUSES, IRELAND—*continued.*

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1868, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			Gross Total of Simple and Epileptic Idiots.			Names of Unions, &c.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		CONNAUGHT.
																		Co. GALWAY:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	2	5	4	4	8	Ballinasloe.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Clifden.
1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	Galway.
1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6	2	2	4	1	4	5	3	6	9	Glenamaddy.
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Gort.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	Loughrea.
3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	5	8	–	–	–	3	5	8	Mount Bellew.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	2	2	4	Oughterard.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Portumna.
2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	5	6	4	8	12	Tuam.
																		Co. LEITRIM:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	Carrick-on-Shannon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	Manorhamilton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	–	4	5	1	6	Mohill.
																		Co. MAYO:
–	5	5	–	3	3	–	8	8	5	6	11	3	3	6	8	9	17	Ballina.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ballinrobe.
2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	Belmullet.
–	1	1	–	6	6	–	7	7	–	1	1	–	7	7	–	8	8	Castlebar.
2	6	8	1	–	1	3	6	9	3	7	10	3	1	4	6	8	14	Claremorris.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Killala.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	Newport.
–	6	6	–	2	2	–	8	8	–	7	7	–	2	2	–	9	9	Swinford
1	5	6	–	2	2	1	7	8	1	6	7	–	2	2	1	8	9	Westport.
																		Co. ROSCOMMON:
3	4	7	–	1	1	3	5	8	11	5	16	1	2	3	12	7	19	Boyle.
2	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	3	5	–	5	–	3	3	5	3	8	Castlerea.
–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	7	9	1	2	3	3	9	12	Roscommon.
–	4	4	1	2	3	1	6	7	3	10	13	2	2	4	5	12	17	Strokestown.
																		Co. SLIGO:
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	–	1	4	2	6	Dromore West.
2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	7	12	2	2	4	7	9	16	Sligo.
2	4	6	–	1	1	2	5	7	4	4	8	1	2	3	5	6	11	Tobercurry.
26	46	72	5	22	27	31	68	99	66	87	153	23	42	65	89	129	218	Total, Connaught.

PROVINCES.

87	111	198	24	34	58	111	145	256	147	180	327	46	65	111	193	245	438	ULSTER.
63	122	185	27	38	65	90	160	250	150	192	342	56	74	130	206	266	472	MUNSTER.
74	117	191	23	43	66	97	160	257	154	182	336	64	77	141	218	259	477	LEINSTER.
26	46	72	5	22	27	31	68	99	66	87	153	23	42	65	89	129	218	CONNAUGHT.
250	396	646	79	137	216	329	533	862	517	641	1,158	189	258	447	706	899	1,605	TOTAL, IRELAND.

No. 2.—Return showing the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots.

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Antrim.									
Antrim,	–	5	5	–	2	2	–	7	7
Ballycastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballymena,	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5
Ballymoney,	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4
Belfast,	39	58	97	15	11	26	54	69	123
Larne,	5	6	11	–	–	–	5	6	11
Lisburn,	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	3	5
Co. Armagh.									
Armagh,	3	8	11	1	3	4	4	11	15
Lurgan,	7	19	26	6	7	13	13	26	39
Co. Cavan.									
Bailieborough,	1	3	4	–	1	1	1	4	5
Bawnboy,	7	–	7	–	3	3	7	3	10
Cavan,	4	–	4	–	1	1	4	1	5
Cootehill,	1	5	6	1	2	3	2	7	9
Co. Donegal.									
Ballyshannon,	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Donegal,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Dunfanaghy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glenties,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Inishowen,	8	14	22	–	–	–	8	14	22
Letterkenny,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Milford,	1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6
Stranorlar,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Co. Down.									
Banbridge,	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5
Downpatrick,	2	2	4	–	1	1	2	3	5
Kilkeel,	1	6	7	1	–	1	2	6	8
Newry,	9	13	22	–	–	–	9	13	22
Newtownards,	3	11	14	–	–	–	3	11	14
Co. Fermanagh.									
Enniskillen,	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Irvinestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lisnaskea,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Co. Londonderry.									
Coleraine,	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	3	4
Londonderry,	9	6	15	1	1	2	10	7	17
Magherafelt,	2	3	5	1	–	1	3	3	6
Newtownlimavady,	1	5	6	–	–	–	1	5	6
Co. Monaghan.									
Carrickmacross,	–	4	4	–	3	3	–	7	7
Castleblayney,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Clones,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Monaghan,	5	2	7	–	–	–	5	2	7
Co. Tyrone.									
Castlederg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clogher,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Cookstown,	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4
Dungannon,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Gortin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Strabane,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total Ulster,	132	206	338	26	36	62	158	242	400

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Return showing the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots—*con.*

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Clare.									
Ballyvaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corrofin,	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Ennis,	2	7	9	1	–	1	3	7	10
Ennistymon,	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	4	8
Killadysert,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilrush,	3	5	8	1	2	3	4	7	11
Scariff,	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4
Tulla,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Cork.									
Bandon,	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5
Bantry,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Castletown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonakilty,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Cork,	20	32	52	–	1	1	20	33	53
Dunmanway,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Fermoy,	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	6	6
Kanturk,	6	9	15	1	1	2	7	10	17
Kinsale,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Macroom,	–	5	5	–	2	2	–	7	7
Mallow,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Midleton,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Millstreet,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mitchelstown,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Skibbereen,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Skull,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Youghal,	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4
Co. Kerry.									
Caherciveen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dingle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenmare,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5
Listowel,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Tralee,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Co. Limerick.									
Croom,	3	8	11	1	3	4	4	11	15
Glin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilmallock,	2	8	10	1	5	6	3	13	16
Limerick,	26	39	65	6	1	7	32	40	72
Newcastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathkeale,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Co. Tipperary.									
Borrisokane,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Carrick-on-Suir,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Cashel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clogheen,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Clonmel,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Nenagh,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Roscrea,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Thurles,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Tipperary,	2	7	9	–	2	2	2	9	11
Co. Waterford.									
Dungarvan,	2	5	7	–	–	–	2	5	7
Kilmacthomas,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Lismore,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3
Waterford,	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	12	12
Total Munster,	82	183	265	15	23	38	97	206	303

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots—*con.*

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Carlow.									
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Dublin.									
Balrothery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dublin, North,	–	28	28	–	11	11	–	39	39*
Dublin, South,	44	43	87	26	2	28	76	45	115
Rathdown,	11	32	43	5	4	9	16	36	52
Co. Kildare.									
Athy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Celbridge,	2	4	6	–	2	2	2	6	8
Naas,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Co. Kilkenny.									
Callan,	2	4	6	–	1	1	2	5	7
Castlecomer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thomastown,	8	1	9	–	–	–	8	1	9
Urlingford,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
King's Co.									
Edenderry,	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Parsonstown,	1	3	4	1	–	1	2	3	5
Tullamore,	2	4	6	1	–	1	3	4	7
Co. Longford.									
Ballymahon,	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
Granard,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Longford,	1	3	4	2	–	2	3	3	6†
Co. Louth.									
Ardee,	2	5	7	–	–	–	2	5	7
Drogheda,	4	5	9	3	1	4	7	6	13
Dundalk,	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	8	8
Co. Meath.									
Dunshaughlin,	3	2	5	1	–	1	4	2	6
Kells,	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Navan,	3	6	9	–	1	1	3	7	10
Oldcastle,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Trim,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Queen's Co.									
Abbeyleix,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Donaghmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mountmellick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Westmeath.									
Athlone,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delvin,	3	1	4	1	–	1	4	1	5
Mullingar,	8	3	11	1	2	3	9	5	14
Co. Wexford.									
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–‡
Gorey,	3	4	7	2	1	3	5	5	10
New Ross,	3	10	13	–	–	–	3	10	13
Wexford,	1	4	5	2	3	5	3	7	10
Co. Wicklow.									
Baltinglass,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	4
Rathdrum,	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4
Shillelagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Leinster,	106	180	286	45	33	78	151	213	364

[*continued.*

* In addition to the patients herein specified, there are 17 epileptic, who are neither lunatic nor idiotic 7 of these are between 14 and 30, and 10 upwards of 30 years.

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland, on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots—*con.*

Names of Unions.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Galway.									
Ballinasloe,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clifden,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Galway,	2	4	6	1	2	3	3	6	9
Glennamaddy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gort,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loughrea,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
Mount Bellew,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Oughterard,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Portumna,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tuam,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Co. Leitrim.									
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Manorhamilton,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Mohill,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Mayo.									
Ballina,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinrobe,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3
Belmullet,	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2
Castlebar,	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6
Claremorris,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Killala,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Swinford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Westport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Roscommon.									
Boyle,	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Castlerea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roscommon,	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	1	5
Strokestown,	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	2	4
Co. Sligo.									
Dromore West,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	5	17	22	1	–	1	6	17	23
Tobercurry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Connaught,	22	39	61	5	4	9	27	43	70

SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

Ulster,	132	206	338	26	36	62	158	242	400
Munster,	82	183	265	15	23	38	97	206	303
Leinster,	106	180	286	45	33	78	151	213	364
Connaught,	22	39	61	5	4	9	27	43	70
Total Ireland,	342	608	950	91	96	187	433	704	1,137

† In addition to the above 6 cases there are 4 simple epileptics.
‡ There is one epileptic not included in this return who is not imbecile.

APPENDIX

No. 1.—Table showing the Original and Present

Asylums.	Year Opened.	For			Original Accommodation.	Present Accommodation.
		Males.	Females,	Total.		
Armagh,	1824	52	52	104	104	225†
Ballinasloe,	1833	75	75	150	150	352
Belfast,	1829	52	52	104	104	330†
Carlow,	1832	52	52	104	104	205†
Castlebar,	1866	125	125	250	250	250
Clonmel (Parent Asylum),	1834	30	30	60	60	130
Clonmel (Additional Asylum),	1862	100	100	200	200	207
Cork,	1852	250	250	500	615	615†
Ennis,	1868	130	130	260	260	260
Enniscorthy,	1868	144	144	288	288	300
Kilkenny,	1852	76	76	152	152	172
Killarney,	1852	100	100	200	200	255
Letterkenny,	1865	151	150	301	301	301
Limerick,	1827	–	–	150	150	412†
Londonderry,	1829	60	60	120	120	185†
Maryborough,	1833	52	52	104	104	288
Mullingar,	1855	150	150	300	300	300
Omagh,	1853	150	150	300	300	382
Richmond,	1830*	–	–	257	257	940†
Sligo,	1855	125	125	250	250	330†
Waterford,	1835	50	50	100	100	200

* Declared a District Asylum under 11 Geo. IV. c. 22.

B.

Asylum Accommodation, Arrangement of Districts, &c.

Counties Comprised in Original District.	Counties Comprised in Present District.	Date of Order in Council under which Separation took place.	Asylums.
Tyrone, Donegal, Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh.	Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan.	17th August, 1827; Donegal and Tyrone separated, and Cavan added; Fermanagh separated 13th September, 1847.	Armagh.
Galway, Roscommon, town of Galway, Sligo, Leitrim, Mayo.	Galway, Roscommon, Co. of Town of Galway.	Sligo and Leitrim separated, 29th March, 1855; Mayo separated, 29th May, 1861.	Ballinasloe.
Antrim, Down, and Co. of the town of Carrickfergus.	(Same as original.)	—	Belfast,
Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, Wexford.	Carlow and Kildare.	Kilkenny separated 29th June, 1847; Wexford separated 4th February, 1860.	Carlow.
Mayo.	Mayo.	Separated from Ballinasloe, 29th May, 1861.	Castlebar.
Tipperary.	Tipperary.	—	Clonmel (Parent Asylum).
Do.	Do.	Purchased under order dated 29th September, 1859.	Clonmel Additional Asylum).
Cork.	Cork.	New asylum erected under order dated 26th June, 1846.	Cork.
Clare.	Clare.	4th February, 1860.	Ennis.
Wexford.	Wexford.	4th February, 1860.	Enniscorthy.
Kilkenny Co.	Kilkenny.	29th June, 1847.	Kilkenny.
Kerry.	Kerry.	30th December, 1846.	Killarney.
Donegal.	Donegal.	4th February, 1860.	Letterkenny.
Kerry, Clare, and Limerick.	Limerick.	Kerry, 30th December, 1846; Clare, 4th February, 1860.	Limerick.
Derry, Tyrone, and Donegal.	Londonderry.	Tyrone, 13th September, 1847; Donegal, 4th February, 1860.	Londonderry.
King's, Queen's, and Longford.	King's and Queen's.	Westmeath and Longford, 13th September, 1847.	Maryborough.
Westmeath, Meath, and Longford.	(Same as original.)	13th September, 1847.	Mullingar.
Tyrone and Fermanagh.	Do.	13th September, 1847.	Omagh.
Dublin, Meath, Louth, Wicklow, Drogheda town.	All in original except Meath.	Meath separated 13th September, 1847.	Richmond.
Sligo and Leitrim.	Sligo and Leitrim.	29th March, 1855.	Sligo.
Waterford.	Waterford.	—	Waterford.

† These figures represent the numbers for whom temporary provision has been made, not the actual numbers for which the asylums are built.

No. 2.—Table showing the Number of Patients who were in District Asylums on the 31st December, 1868; also the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Escapes, and Deaths, during the Year ending thereon.

Asylums.	Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1867.			Admitted during Year ending 31st December, 1868.			Total under treatment during the Year 1868.			Discharged during the Year 1868.									Total Discharged.		
										Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	93	80	173	79	49	128	172	129	301	21	16	37	12	5	17	6	1	7	39	22	61
Ballinasloe,	178	116	294	55	42	97	233	158	391	23	18	41	3	1	4	–	–	–	26	19	45
Belfast,	195	173	368	105	72	177	300	245	545	54	54	108	13	14	27	–	–	–	67	68	135
Carlow,	123	89	212	39	21	60	162	110	272	4	3	7	2	6	8	52	46	98	58	55	113*
Castlebar,	79	82	161	28	26	54	107	108	215	9	10	19	3	1	4	1	1	2	13	12	25
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	65	61	126	45	40	85	110	101	211	14	21	35	2	–	2	25	12	37	41	33	74
Additional Asylum,	102	78	180	25	12	37	127	90	217	–	2	2	–	–	–	5	2	7	5	4	9
Cork,	277	250	527	96	98	194	373	348	721	46	51	97	8	6	14	–	–	–	54	57	111
Ennis,	–	–	–	125	102	227	125	102	227	7	2	9	3	2	5	6	1	7	16	5	21
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	123	76	199	123	76	199	11	7	18	2	–	2	–	–	–	13	7	20
Kilkenny,	85	79	164	28	22	50	113	101	214	9	15	24	2	1	3	9	7	16	20	23	43
Killarney,	154	76	230	39	28	67	193	104	297	7	6	13	2	4	6	–	–	–	9	10	19
Letterkenny,	108	101	209	42	41	83	150	142	292	12	17	29	6	3	9	3	7	10	21	27	48
Limerick,	224	225	449	42	63	105	266	288	554	5	19	24	2	9	11	90	86	176†	97	114	211
Londonderry,	82	59	141	31	19	50	113	78	191	14	9	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	9	23
Maryborough,	96	87	183	34	32	66	130	119	249	15	17	32	5	2	7	–	–	–	20	19	39
Mullingar,	154	142	296	61	36	97	215	178	393	29	14	43	3	2	5	1	–	1	33	16	49
Omagh,	191	167	358	75	56	131	266	223	489	26	28	54	7	4	11	7	6	13	40	38	78
Richmond,	323	412	735	196	205	401	519	617	1,136	68	94	162	4	7	11	3	2	5	75	103	178
Sligo,	142	108	250	39	31	70	181	139	320	17	23	40	1	1	2	9	12	21	27	36	63
Waterford,	77	79	156	28	37	65	105	116	221	13	19	32	4	–	4	2	4	6	19	23	42
Total,	2,748	2,464	5,212	1,335	1,108	2,443	4,083	3,572	7,655	404	445	849	84	68	152	219	187	406	707	700	1,407

* Includes 52 males and 46 females transferred to Enniscorthy Asylum.
† Includes 87 males and 84 females transferred to Ennis Asylum.

No. 2.—Table showing the Number of Patients who were in District Asylums on the 31st December, 1868; also the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Escapes, and Deaths, during the Year ending thereon—*continued.*

Asylums.	Escaped during the Year.			Deaths during the Year 1868.						Total Deaths.			Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes.			Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1868.		
				From Natural Causes.			From Accidental Causes.											
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	9	6	15	–	–	–	9	6	15	48	28	76	124	101	225
Ballinasloe,	1	–	1	11	11	22	–	–	–	11	11	22	38	30	68	195	128	323
Belfast,	–	–	–	17	12	29	–	–	–	17	12	29	84	80	164	216	165	381
Carlow,	1	–	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	62	57	*119	100	53	153
Castlebar,	–	–	–	6	9	15	–	–	–	6	9	15	19	21	40	88	87	175
Clonmel:																		
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	7	4	11	–	–	–	7	4	11	48	37	85	62	64	126
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	9	5	14	–	–	–	9	5	14	14	9	23	113	81	194
Cork,	–	1	1	23	14	37	–	–	–	23	14	37	77	72	149	296	276	572
Ennis,	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	19	7	26	106	95	201
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	13	11	24	110	65	175
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	11	5	16	–	–	–	11	5	16	31	28	59	82	73	155
Killarney,	–	–	–	9	12	21	–	–	–	9	12	21	18	22	40	175	82	257
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	9	8	17	–	–	–	9	8	17	30	35	65	120	107	227
Limerick,	–	–	–	10	6	16	–	–	–	10	6	16	107	120	†227	159	168	327
Londonderry,	5	–	5	3	9	12	–	–	–	3	9	12	22	18	40	91	60	151
Maryborough,	–	–	–	10	1	11	–	–	–	10	1	11	30	20	50	100	99	199
Mullingar,	1	–	1	11	11	22	–	–	–	11	11	22	45	27	72	170	151	321
Omagh,	1	–	1	19	9	28	–	–	–	19	9	28	60	47	107	206	176	382
Richmond,	–	–	–	42	41	83	1	–	1	43	41	84	118	144	262	401	473	874
Sligo,	–	–	–	16	8	24	2	–	2	18	8	26	45	44	89	136	95	231
Waterford,	–	–	–	5	7	12	–	–	–	5	7	12	24	30	54	81	86	167
Total,	9	1	10	233	186	419	3	–	3	236	186	422	952	887	1,839	3,131	2,685	5,816

* This total includes 52 males and 46 females removed to the new District Asylum at Enniscorthy.
† This total includes 87 males and 84 females removed to the new District Asylum at Ennis.

No. 3.—Table showing the Ages of Patients Admitted, ending 31st

Asylums.	Admitted.														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	4	2	6	30	14	44	22	10	32	11	12	23
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	2	2	4	18	21	39	17	6	23	9	4	13
Belfast,	–	–	–	12	4	16	32	20	52	27	17	44	17	12	29
Carlow,	–	–	–	3	–	3	20	7	27	8	7	15	2	4	6
Castlebar,	–	–	–	3	2	5	12	8	20	5	4	9	4	6	10
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	6	8	14	12	9	21	11	6	17	7	8	15
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Cork,	–	–	–	6	5	11	31	41	72	24	29	53	20	10	30
Ennis,	–	–	–	5	3	8	18	18	36	26	20	46	14	9	23
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	6	3	9	22	11	33	42	15	57	25	22	47
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	3	1	4	10	6	16	7	4	11	2	8	10
Killarney,	–	–	–	6	5	11	14	8	22	9	4	13	6	5	11
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	7	4	11	9	16	25	10	14	24	8	3	11
Limerick,	–	–	–	5	11	16	18	18	36	10	10	20	5	10	15
Londonderry,	–	–	–	2	1	3	10	7	17	8	5	13	5	3	8
Maryborough,	–	–	–	5	2	7	11	9	20	9	8	17	6	9	15
Mullingar,	–	–	–	6	4	10	19	11	30	15	13	28	12	3	15
Omagh,	–	–	–	7	6	13	21	15	36	24	8	32	9	16	25
Richmond,	2	1	3	10	16	26	71	69	140	43	48	91	35	28	63
Sligo,	–	–	–	2	3	5	12	11	23	7	4	11	6	7	13
Waterford,	–	–	–	3	1	4	9	8	17	6	12	18	4	7	11
Totals,	2	1	3	103	83	186	399	328	727	330	245	575	207	186	393

Asylums.	Discharged														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	5	10	5	5	10	4	5	9
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	1	2	3	7	12	19	4	1	5	7	2	9
Belfast,	–	–	–	5	1	6	17	13	30	15	19	34	9	11	20
Carlow,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	3	3	–	3	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	6	12	–	–	–	1	1	2
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	2	4	6	3	5	8	2	6	8	3	2	5
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Cork,	–	–	–	6	4	10	11	21	32	11	12	23	9	10	19
Ennis,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	–	1	1	–	1
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	2	6	1	1	2	2	3	5
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	2	6	3	2	5	–	6	6
Killarney,	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	5	8	2	–	2	1	–	1
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	1	1	2	7	6	13	2	5	7	2	2	4
Limerick,	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	5	5	1	4	5	1	3	4
Londonderry,	–	–	–	2	–	2	6	7	13	2	2	4	2	–	2
Maryborough,	–	–	–	2	2	4	5	7	12	3	2	5	4	4	8
Mullingar,	–	–	–	5	3	8	8	6	14	7	2	9	4	2	6
Omagh,	–	–	–	1	6	7	7	15	12	10	4	14	4	7	11
Richmond,	–	1	1	9	9	18	26	35	61	12	19	31	9	7	16
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	3	4	4	8	12	4	6	10	4	5	9
Waterford,	–	–	–	3	1	4	5	6	11	–	6	6	4	4	8
Total,	–	1	1	51	43	94	130	161	291	88	97	185	71	74	145

and of those Discharged Recovered, during the Year December, 1868.

Admitted.															Asylums.
50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.			70 and upwards.			Unknown.			Total Admitted.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
7	5	12	5	4	9	–	2	2	–	–	–	79	49	128	Armagh.
4	5	9	5	3	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	55	42	97	Ballinasloe.
11	11	22	5	7	11	2	1	3	–	–	–	105	72	177	Belfast.
1	3	4	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	39	21	60	Carlow.
3	3	6	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	28	26	54	Castlebar.
															Clonmel:
7	6	13	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	40	85	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	10	35	25	12	37	Additional Asylum.
9	8	17	6	3	9	–	2	2	–	–	–	96	98	194	Cork.
12	13	25	5	13	18	2	1	3	43	25	68	125	102	227	Ennis-
15	15	30	11	8	19	2	2	4	–	–	–	123	76	199	Enniscorthy.
4	2	6	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	22	50	Kilkenny.
3	4	7	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	28	67	Killarney.
4	1	5	4	2	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	42	41	83	Letterkenny.
2	12	14	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	63	105	Limerick.
3	1	4	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	19	50	Londonderry.
2	2	4	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	34	32	66	Maryborough.
5	5	10	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	61	36	97	Mullingar.
6	2	8	5	9	14	3	–	3	–	–	–	75	56	131	Omagh.
21	20	41	6	13	19	2	5	7	6	5	11	196	205	401	Richmond.
8	4	12	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	31	70	Sligo.
4	5	9	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	37	65	Waterford.
131	127	258	75	81	156	14	17	31	74	40	114	1,335	1,108	2,443	Total.

Recovered.															Asylums.
50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.			70 and upwards.			Unknown.			Total Discharged Recovered.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	–	1	3	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	21	16	37	Armagh.
2	–	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	23	18	41	Ballinasloe.
3	7	10	4	3	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	54	54	108	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	Carlow.
–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	10	19	Castlebar.
															Clonmel:
3	3	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	21	35	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Additional Asylum.
6	3	9	3	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	46	51	97	Cork.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	Ennis.
1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	11	7	18	Enniscorthy.
–	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	15	24	Kilkenny.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	13	Killarney.
–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	17	29	Letterkenny.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	19	24	Limerick.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	9	23	Londonderry.
–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	17	32	Maryborough.
4	1	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	29	14	43	Mullingar.
3	4	7	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	28	54	Omagh.
3	12	20	2	7	9	–	2	2	2	2	4	68	94	162	Richmond.
3	1	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	23	40	Sligo.
–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	19	32	Waterford.
37	44	81	20	19	39	5	4	9	2	2	4	404	445	849	Total.

No. 4.—Table showing the duration of Disease previous to
Year ending 31st

Asylums.	Months.									Years.								
	Under 3.			3 to 6.			6 to 9.			Under 1.			1 to 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	13	11	24	3	2	5	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	15	11	26	4	5	9	1	1	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	22	22	44	11	11	22	8	7	15	5	7	12	3	2	5	2	3	5
Carlow,	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	3	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Clonmel:																		
Parent Asylum,	7	14	21	4	4	8	1	2	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	38	45	83	5	2	7	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–
Ennis,	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	7	11	18	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Killarney,	6	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Letterkenny,	11	15	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–
Limerick,	4	14	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	1	1	–	–	–
Londonderry,	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	5	8	13	4	3	7	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–
Mullingar,	12	6	18	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	
Omagh,	13	13	26	4	3	7	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	32	55	87	8	12	20	2	3	5	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	–	1
Sligo,	10	14	24	–	3	3	2	–	2	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	1	1
Waterford,	6	11	17	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	216	269	485	46	49	95	24	19	43	18	20	38	11	10	21	5	6	11

No. 5.—Table showing the length of Residence in
Year ending 31st

Asylums.	Months.															Years.					
	Under 4.			4 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 to 12.			12 to 18.			Under 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	13	11	24	3	2	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	6	4	10	4	3	7	5	3	8	1	5	6	1	–	1	3	1	4	3	2	5
Belfast,	22	26	48	13	4	17	4	4	8	3	4	7	7	8	15	–	5	5	1	1	2
Carlow,	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	2	3	5	4	2	6	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	1
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	10	7	17	4	6	10	–	5	5	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	26	23	49	9	10	19	3	9	12	2	3	5	4	1	5	–	3	3	2	1	3
Ennis,	6	1	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	–	1	1	1	5	6	8	9	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	–	2	2
Letterkenny,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	15	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	2	13	15	2	1	3	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Londonderry,	6	3	9	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	3	7	10	2	5	7	3	–	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	–	1
Mullingar,	17	7	24	2	3	5	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Omagh,	–	1	1	11	9	20	6	7	13	8	8	16	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
Richmond,	46	56	102	9	18	27	3	12	15	8	2	10	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	1	1
Sligo,	12	3	25	3	3	6	–	3	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	
Waterford,	–	3	3	1	1	2	10	14	24	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	178	187	365	77	79	156	45	71	116	44	52	96	20	19	39	8	15	23	10	8	18

Admission of Patients Discharged Recovered, during the December, 1868.

Years.																		Total Discharged Recovered.			Asylums.
3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 and upwards.			Period not specified.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	21	16	37	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	18	41	Ballinasloe.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	54	108	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	9	10	19	Castlebar.
																					Clonmel:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	14	21	35	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	Additional Asylum.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	51	97	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	Ennis.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	7	18	11	7	18	Enniscorthy.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	15	24	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	13	Killarney.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	17	29	Letterkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	19	24	Limerick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	14	14	9	23	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	15	17	32	Maryborough.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	5	18	29	14	43	Mullingar.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	16	26	28	54	Omagh.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	3	5	19	18	37	68	94	162	Richmond.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	3	17	23	40	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	10	13	19	32	Waterford.
3	6	9	1	–	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	5	8	13	71	56	127	404	445	849	Total.

Asylums of Patients Discharged Recovered, during the December, 1868.

Years.																					Total Discharged Recovered.			Asylums.
3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 7.			7 to 8.			8 to 9.			9 and upwards and unknown.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	21	16	37	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	18	41	Ballinasloe.
1	1	2	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	54	108	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	10	19	Castlebar.
																								Clonmel:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	21	35	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Additional Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	51	97	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	Ennis.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*11	7	18	11	7	18	Enniscorthy.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	15	24	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	13	Killarney.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	17	29	Letterkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	19	24	Limerick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	9	23	Londonderry.
–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	15	17	32	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	29	14	43	Mullingar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	28	54	Omagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	68	94	162	Richmond.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	17	23	40	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	19	32	Waterford.
2	2	4	4	1	5	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	15	9	24	404	445	849	Total.

* Unknown.

No. 6.—Table showing the Authority for the Admission of Patients Received into District Lunatic Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Ordinary cases admitted by the Board.			Cases admitted by Resident Medical Superintendent as "urgent."			Dangerous Lunatics by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			From Central Asylum and other District Asylums.			"Dangerous Lunatics" admitted under Warrant of two Justices of the Peace.			Lunatics charged with Offences admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics detained in Gaols, in default of bail, admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Total admitted during the year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	2	2	7	3	10	2	–	2	–	–	–	70	44	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	49	128
Ballinasloe,	6	6	12	5	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	29	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	42	97
Belfast,	18	26	44	10	14	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	77	32	109	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	72	177
Carlow,	3	8	11	2	4	6	20	–	20	–	–	–	14	8	22	–	1	1	–	–	–	39	21	60
Castlebar,	4	4	8	8	4	12	–	–	–	1	–	1	15	17	32	1	–	1	–	–	–	28	26	54
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	5	5	10	8	12	20	–	–	–	1	–	1	27	20	47	5	2	7	–	–	–	45	40	85
Additional Asylum,	*25	12	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	12	37
Cork,	9	15	24	46	56	102	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	25	61	3	2	5	2	–	2	96	98	194
Ennis,	5	10	15	5	5	10	17	3	20	†87	84	171	11	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	125	102	227
Enniscorthy,	52	11	63	9	7	16	–	–	–	†52	46	98	10	12	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	123	76	199
Kilkenny,	2	3	5	5	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	12	32	–	–	–	1	–	1	28	22	50
Killarney,	1	4	5	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	19	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	28	67
Letterkenny,	4	12	16	10	15	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	14	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	41	83
Limerick,	5	12	17	18	43	61	6	1	7	–	–	–	11	7	18	2	–	2	–	–	–	42	63	105
Londonderry,	16	9	25	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	19	50
Maryborough,	4	11	15	15	12	27	2	–	2	–	–	–	13	9	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	32	66
Mullingar,	7	17	24	6	8	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	10	55	3	1	4	–	–	–	61	36	97
Omagh,	13	6	19	43	29	72	1	–	1	–	–	–	19	20	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	56	131
Richmond,	23	16	39	34	62	96	34	42	76	1	–	1	96	82	178	4	1	5	4	2	6	196	205	401
Sligo,	–	–	–	37	31	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	39	31	70
Waterford,	2	–	2	12	9	21	–	2	2	–	–	–	14	26	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	37	65
Total,	204	189	393	296	337	633	82	48	130	142	130	272	587	392	979	20	7	27	7	2	9	1,335	1,108	2,443

* Transferred from Parent Asylum as incurable.

† These lunatics were removed from the Limerick and Carlow Asylums respectively, to the new Asylums at Ennis and Enniscorthy, being chargeable to their several districts

No. 7.—Table showing the Form of Disease of Patients admitted into District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	71	45	116	3	3	6	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	79	49	128
Ballinasloe,	49	35	84	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	55	42	97
Belfast,	86	61	147	10	6	16	2	1	3	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	105	72	177
Carlow,	25	18	43	2	–	2	9	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	39	21	60
Castlebar,	15	19	34	–	3	3	2	–	2	3	2	5	4	–	4	2	–	2	2	2	4	28	26	54
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	30	32	62	3	6	9	3	4	7	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	45	40	85
Additional Asylum,	13	4	17	–	–	–	9	7	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	3	25	12	37
Cork,	67	69	136	11	16	27	8	9	17	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	96	98	194
Ennis,	80	82	162	5	6	11	33	12	45	5	1	6	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	125	102	227
Enniscorthy,	98	62	160	5	3	8	7	5	12	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	3	6	8	2	10	123	76	199
Kilkenny,	14	14	28	3	3	6	3	1	4	5	3	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	28	22	50
Killarney,	26	20	46	5	5	10	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	2	1	3	39	28	67
Letterkenny,	26	25	51	6	5	11	3	3	6	4	5	9	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	1	2	42	41	83
Limerick,	36	45	81	6	18	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	63	105
Londonderry,	12	7	19	10	7	17	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	19	50
Maryborough,	19	20	39	12	7	19	1	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	34	32	66
Mullingar,	53	29	82	2	4	6	2	1	3	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	61	36	97
Omagh,	61	47	108	8	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	4	2	1	3	75	56	131
Richmond,	128	158	286	30	23	53	13	13	26	6	6	12	–	–	–	1	1	2	18	4	22	196	205	401
Sligo,	27	17	44	4	10	14	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	39	31	70
Waterford,	17	22	39	5	11	16	4	1	5	–	2	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	28	37	65
Total,	953	831	1784	131	143	274	113	67	180	45	38	83	8	4	12	23	8	31	57	22	79	1335	1108	2443

No. 8.—Table showing the Form of Disease of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	113	87	200	3	5	8	5	9	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	124	101	225
Ballinasloe,	148	92	240	1	3	4	3	2	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	15	41	195	128	323
Belfast,	162	121	283	21	18	39	7	3	10	21	16	37	12	15	27	5	–	5	5	7	12	216	165	381
Carlow,	40	32	72	2	–	2	45	18	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	3	16	100	53	153
Castlebar,	34	51	85	7	5	12	13	14	27	12	8	20	4	–	4	3	2	5	15	7	22	88	87	175
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	44	45	89	8	6	14	8	9	17	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	64	126
Additional Asylum,	35	25	60	2	2	4	20	14	34	4	4	8	29	12	41	5	9	14	18	15	33	113	81	194
Cork,	135	114	249	32	24	56	31	35	66	23	26	49	53	39	92	8	21	29	14	17	31	296	276	572
Ennis,	71	77	148	4	5	9	25	11	36	5	1	6	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	106	95	201
Enniscorthy,	87	53	140	4	2	6	6	4	10	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	3	6	8	2	10	110	65	175
Kilkenny,	53	37	90	6	16	22	6	7	13	12	8	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	82	73	155
Killarney,	63	29	92	26	18	44	76	32	108	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	3	12	175	82	257
Letterkenny,	84	70	154	18	22	40	8	9	17	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	–	7	120	107	227
Limerick,	129	127	256	9	21	30	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	–	1	9	9	18	8	7	15	159	168	327
Londonderry,	6	9	15	69	4	73	16	47	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	60	151
Maryborough,	60	54	114	18	20	38	3	3	6	4	12	16	6	2	8	–	–	–	9	8	17	100	99	199
Mullingar,	106	86	192	15	32	47	6	3	9	14	12	26	2	2	4	5	4	9	22	12	34	170	151	321
Omagh,	140	102	242	17	23	40	14	21	35	–	1	1	7	16	23	13	4	17	15	9	24	206	176	382
Richmond,	210	295	505	74	84	158	38	40	78	24	22	46	–	–	–	5	6	11	50	26	76	401	473	874
Sligo,	48	37	85	3	7	10	49	35	84	14	3	17	3	3	6	2	–	2	17	10	27	136	95	231
Waterford,	16	17	33	2	16	18	40	43	83	10	7	17	4	1	5	2	–	2	7	2	9	81	86	167
Total,	1,784	1,560	3,344	341	333	674	420	362	782	153	132	285	121	90	211	64	60	124	248	148	396	3,131	2,685	5,816

No. 9.—Table showing the Educational Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Well Educated.			Can Read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Cannot Read.			Unascertained.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	9	3	12	10	–	10	30	16	46	43	39	82	25	31	56	7	12	19	124	101	225
Ballinasloe,	14	8	22	46	32	78	31	8	39	18	15	33	61	50	111	25	15	40	195	128	323
Belfast,	26	18	44	77	46	123	34	25	59	31	28	59	20	26	46	28	22	50	216	165	381
Carlow,	2	1	3	10	7	17	30	2	32	6	10	16	33	25	58	19	8	27	100	53	153
Castlebar,	4	1	5	12	6	18	10	4	14	12	8	20	34	48	82	16	20	36	88	87	175
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	5	4	9	9	8	17	5	6	11	8	7	15	22	26	48	13	13	26	62	64	126
Additional Asylum,	3	1	4	31	8	39	23	1	24	22	6	28	25	46	71	9	19	28	113	81	194
Cork,	22	14	36	78	54	132	82	31	113	33	54	87	58	70	128	23	53	76	296	276	572
Ennis,	2	1	3	14	11	25	35	11	46	4	8	12	35	44	79	16	20	36	106	95	201
Enniscorthy,	2	–	2	20	6	26	32	11	43	19	16	35	34	32	66	3	–	3	110	65	175
Kilkenny,	8	5	13	12	8	20	30	20	50	15	22	37	17	18	35	–	–	–	82	73	155
Killarney,	16	3	19	30	16	46	–	–	–	20	12	32	42	30	72	67	21	88	175	82	257
Letterkenny,	3	1	4	11	2	13	14	12	26	21	20	41	69	67	136	2	5	7	120	107	227
Limerick,	20	11	31	39	30	69	36	22	58	28	43	71	26	50	76	10	12	22	159	168	327
Londonderry,	7	5	12	13	4	17	18	10	28	15	18	33	20	16	36	18	7	25	91	60	151
Maryborough,	12	3	15	25	13	38	20	30	50	19	30	49	16	21	37	8	2	10	100	99	199
Mullingar,	5	4	9	28	20	48	38	30	68	42	29	71	39	52	91	18	16	34	170	151	321
Omagh,	10	5	15	16	13	29	87	34	121	36	55	91	53	67	120	4	2	6	206	176	382
Richmond,	52	45	97	100	63	163	25	101	126	85	125	210	49	85	134	90	54	144	401	473	874
Sligo,	4	2	6	6	1	7	55	18	73	27	29	56	44	45	89	–	–	–	136	95	231
Waterford,	4	2	6	29	14	43	16	16	32	7	12	19	25	42	67	–	–	–	81	86	167
Total,	230	137	367	616	362	978	651	408	1,059	511	586	1,097	747	891	1,638	376	301	677	3,131	2,685	5,816

No. 10.—Table showing the Social Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Married.			Single.			Widowed.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	22	25	47	102	61	163	–	13	13	–	2	2	124	101	225
Ballinasloe,	38	26	64	140	86	226	5	16	21	12	–	12	195	128	323
Belfast,	68	61	129	124	85	209	14	11	25	10	8	18	216	165	381
Carlow,	8	11	19	89	37	126	3	5	8	–	–	–	100	53	153
Castlebar,	14	27	41	51	38	89	3	8	11	20	14	34	88	87	175
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	21	24	45	26	23	49	8	9	17	7	8	15	62	64	126
Additional Asylum,	8	5	13	102	63	165	3	9	12	–	4	4	113	81	194
Cork,	61	63	124	228	186	414	7	27	34	–	–	–	296	276	572
Ennis,	15	22	37	77	47	124	3	11	14	11	15	26	106	95	201
Enniscorthy,	18	17	35	86	39	125	5	8	13	1	1	2	110	65	175
Kilkenny,	10	20	30	69	48	117	3	5	8	–	–	–	82	73	155
Killarney,	26	27	53	137	46	183	6	9	15	6	–	6	175	82	257
Letterkenny,	28	19	47	90	73	163	2	11	13	–	4	4	120	107	227
Limerick,	19	38	57	126	112	238	11	15	26	3	3	6	159	168	327
Londonderry,	8	12	20	76	42	118	6	6	12	1	–	1	91	60	151
Maryborough,	16	19	35	83	62	145	–	18	18	1	–	1	100	99	199
Mullingar,	20	27	47	136	106	242	1	7	8	13	11	24	170	151	321
Omagh,	37	47	84	165	114	279	4	15	19	–	–	–	206	176	382
Richmond,	94	100	194	271	285	556	5	28	33	31	60	91	401	473	874
Sligo,	29	24	53	104	63	167	3	8	11	–	–	–	136	95	231
Waterford,	18	21	39	61	54	115	2	11	13	–	–	–	81	86	167
Total,	578	635	1,213	2,343	1,670	4,013	94	250	344	116	130	246	3,131	2,685	5,816

No. 11.—Table showing the Classification of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Convalescent.			Quiet and Orderly, but Insane.			Moderately Tranquil.			Noisy and Refractory.			Total.			Imbecile and Epileptic.			Suicidal.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	3	1	4	73	40	113	14	22	36	34	38	72	124	101	225	12	2	14	6	3	9
Ballinasloe,	10	6	16	58	53	111	45	37	82	82	32	114	195	128	323	26	15	41	14	6	20
Belfast,	21	17	38	92	73	165	54	37	91	49	38	87	216	165	381	5	7	12	34	27	61
Carlow,	12	11	23	38	11	49	24	20	44	26	11	37	100	53	153	13	3	16	1	–	1
Castlebar,	4	3	7	54	47	101	10	12	22	20	25	45	88	87	175	19	7	26	3	1	4
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	23	24	47	16	18	34	20	19	39	3	3	6	62	64	126	7	5	12	1	2	3
Additional Asylum,	1	–	1	73	64	137	10	1	11	29	16	45	113	81	194	47	27	74	2	2	4
Cork,	59	22	81	132	58	190	57	91	148	48	105	153	296	276	572	75	77	152	5	32	37
Ennis,	6	4	10	46	31	77	43	45	88	11	15	26	106	95	201	16	9	25	2	1	3
Enniscorthy,	1	2	3	63	26	89	32	20	52	14	17	31	110	65	175	11	5	16	3	2	5
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	17	15	32	36	26	62	29	32	61	82	73	155	5	5	10	1	4	5
Killarney,	2	3	5	40	17	57	113	50	163	20	12	32	175	82	257	85	40	125	30	20	50
Letterkenny,	10	8	18	76	61	137	21	25	46	13	13	26	120	107	227	12	7	19	3	5	8
Limerick,	5	7	12	63	50	113	48	56	104	43	55	98	159	168	327	9	8	17	1	2	3
Londonderry,	–	–	–	16	–	16	70	52	122	5	8	13	91	60	151	7	–	7	1	6	7
Maryborough,	8	4	12	49	52	101	20	20	40	23	23	46	100	99	199	15	10	25	2	9	11
Mullingar,	11	8	19	85	65	150	49	48	97	25	30	55	170	151	321	26	22	48	4	4	8
Omagh,	7	5	12	128	73	201	41	55	96	30	43	73	206	176	382	22	25	47	18	24	42
Richmond,	9	11	20	231	292	523	121	144	265	40	26	66	401	473	874	50	26	76	26	29	55
Sligo,	–	–	–	84	59	143	5	12	17	47	24	71	136	95	231	22	13	35	–	–	–
Waterford,	10	8	18	42	32	74	15	22	37	14	24	38	81	86	167	11	3	14	6	8	14
Total,	202	144	346	1,476	1,137	2,613	848	814	1,662	605	590	1,195	3,131	2,685	5,816	495	316	811	163	187	350

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No. 12.—Table showing the State as to Probability of Recovery of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Lunatics probably Curable.			Lunatics probably Incurable.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	14	13	27	98	86	184	2	–	2	10	2	12	124	101	225
Ballinasloe,	58	46	104	106	67	173	5	–	5	26	15	41	195	128	323
Belfast,	80	66	146	131	92	223	–	–	–	5	7	12	216	165	381
Carlow,	41	32	73	59	21	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	53	153
Castlebar,	9	8	17	61	70	131	3	2	5	15	7	22	88	87	175
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	21	23	44	37	38	75	–	–	–	4	3	7	62	64	126
Additional Asylum,	1	–	1	89	57	146	5	9	14	18	15	33	113	81	194
Cork,	108	117	225	166	121	287	8	21	29	14	17	31	296	276	572
Ennis,	38	32	70	61	55	116	1	1	2	6	7	13	106	95	201
Enniscorthy,	42	23	65	57	37	94	3	3	6	8	2	10	110	65	175
Kilkenny,	36	30	66	41	38	79	–	–	–	5	5	10	82	73	155
Killarney,	17	14	31	148	65	213	1	–	1	9	3	12	175	82	257
Letterkenny,	30	27	57	83	79	162	–	1	1	7	–	7	120	107	227
Limerick,	58	46	104	84	106	190	9	9	18	8	7	15	159	168	327
Londonderry,	7	7	14	73	53	126	4	–	4	7	–	7	91	60	151
Maryborough,	41	45	86	44	44	88	6	2	8	9	8	17	100	99	199
Mullingar,	30	24	54	115	107	222	7	6	13	18	14	32	170	151	321
Omagh,	81	63	144	97	100	197	13	4	17	15	9	24	206	176	382
Richmond,	59	75	134	287	366	653	5	6	11	50	26	76	401	473	874
Sligo,	17	9	26	107	69	176	2	–	2	10	17	27	136	95	231
Waterford,	14	18	32	58	66	124	2	–	2	7	2	9	81	86	167
Total,	802	718	1,520	2,002	1,737	3,739	76	64	140	251	166	417	3,131	2,685	5,816

No. 13.—Table showing the Number of Relapsed Cases admitted into Irish District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	In Asylum Once before.			In Asylum Twice before.			In Asylum Three times before.			In Asylum Four times before.			In Asylum Five times before.			In Asylum Six times before, or oftener.			Total Cases of Relapse.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	8	5	13	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16
Ballinasloe,	5	3	8	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	11
Belfast,	12	9	21	3	3	6	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	17	17	34
Carlow,	1	3	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6
Castlebar,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	2	1	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	4	7
Additional Asylum,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cork,	14	23	37	4	3	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	20	27	47
Ennis,	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	2	2	4	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6
Killarney,	3	4	7	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	11
Letterkenny,	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8
Limerick,	3	8	11	2	7	9	1	5	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	21	27
Londonderry,	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
Maryborough,	11	4	15	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	4	17
Mullingar,	11	2	13	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	4	19
Omagh,	13	2	15	1	5	6	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	5	1	6	20	10	30
Richmond,	21	16	37	3	6	9	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	22	49
Sligo,	4	3	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	4	12
Waterford,	5	7	12	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	9	15
Total,	125	100	225	26	36	62	9	12	21	3	3	6	1	2	3	8	1	9	172	154	326

No. 14.—Table showing the previous Occupation of those remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Labouring Class.			Farming.			Domestic Servants.			Clerks.			Shopkeepers.			Tailors and Seamstresses.			Artisans.			Painters and Glaziers.			Smiths and Workers in Metals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	45	15	60	28	30	58	4	24	28	–	–	–	5	2	7	1	7	8	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3
Ballinasloe,	89	59	148	11	15	26	5	25	30	5	–	5	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Belfast,	54	23	77	27	33	60	8	11	19	4	–	4	–	1	1	4	40	44	2	–	2	2	–	2	4	–	4
Carlow,	25	7	32	11	3	14	2	20	22	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	35	22	57	13	7	20	–	12	12	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	4	6	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
Clonmel Parent,	14	15	29	16	12	28	12	26	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
,, Additional,	50	35	85	23	9	32	10	10	20	1	–	1	–	1	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2
Cork,	123	69	192	36	30	66	4	73	77	4	–	4	1	4	5	6	16	22	8	–	8	2	–	2	2	–	2
Ennis,	36	2	38	9	8	17	2	14	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Enniscorthy,	55	36	91	11	2	13	1	7	8	4	–	4	–	3	3	1	6	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Kilkenny,	27	10	37	21	18	39	2	14	16	1	–	1	2	4	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Killarney,	88	37	125	8	7	15	3	13	16	6	–	6	3	5	8	3	9	12	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2
Letterkenny,	52	1	53	25	14	39	2	25	27	1	–	1	2	1	3	3	8	11	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	–	2
Limerick,	37	13	50	23	8	31	2	28	30	3	–	3	2	6	8	6	6	12	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2
Londonderry,	52	–	52	13	–	13	1	6	7	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	12	13	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	43	14	57	14	1	15	4	23	27	1	–	1	4	3	7	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Mullingar,	80	50	130	33	20	53	–	20	20	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Omagh,	92	30	122	51	44	95	2	34	36	2	–	2	2	2	4	1	24	25	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Richmond,	105	12	117	20	14	34	16	118	134	18	–	18	12	5	17	4	42	46	8	–	8	8	–	8	13	–	13
Sligo,	68	45	113	27	17	44	2	19	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3
Waterford,	31	18	49	8	2	10	2	22	24	3	–	3	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2
Total,	1,201	513	1,714	428	294	722	84	544	628	55	–	55	41	40	81	50	195	245	38	2	40	20	–	20	51	–	51

No. 14.—Table showing the previous Occupation of those remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868—*continued.*

Asylums.	Masons and Bricklayers.			Carpenters.			Weavers.			Shoemakers.			Hatters.			Factory Workers.			Victuallers.			Pedlers and Hucksters.			Lawyers.			Medical Men.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	2	–	2	2	–	2	4	1	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Belfast,	–	–	–	4	–	4	7	3	10	10	–	10	1	–	1	3	14	17	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	–	2
Carlow,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel Parent,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Additional,	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cork,	2	–	2	8	–	8	3	–	3	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ennis,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Limerick,	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	2	–	2	1	6	7	–	–	–	2	–	2
Londonderry,	2	–	2	2	–	2	5	–	5	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	7	–	7	4	–	4	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Omagh,	1	–	1	4	–	4	5	4	9	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	8	–	8	18	–	18	5	3	8	18	2	20	1	–	1	–	2	2	4	–	4	3	7	10	1	–	1	5	–	5
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Waterford,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	35	–	35	66	–	66	37	11	48	89	2	91	3	–	3	3	28	31	14	1	15	14	33	47	3	–	3	18	–	18

No. 14.—Table showing the previous Occupation of those remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868—*continued.*

Asylums.	Members of Religious Communities.			Students and Teachers.			Soldiers and Pensioners, and Wives.			Policemen, and Wives of ditto.			Sailors.			Publicans.			Mendicants.			Various Employments.			No Occupation, or Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	–	1	2	–	2	13	–	13	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	4	19	23	124	101	225
Ballinasloe,	2	–	2	5	1	6	21	–	21	9	–	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	20	27	47	195	128	323
Belfast,	–	–	–	1	4	5	9	–	9	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	8	9	43	18	61	24	9	33	216	165	381
Carlow,	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	16	9	25	34	12	46	100	53	153
Castlebar,	1	–	1	2	1	3	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	18	40	58	88	87	175
Clonmel Parent,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	12	62	64	126
,, Additional,	1	–	1	2	–	2	5	–	5	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	18	20	113	81	194
Cork,	–	–	–	6	3	9	11	–	11	3	–	3	11	–	11	1	–	1	1	3	4	33	34	67	18	38	56	296	276	572
Ennis,	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	41	71	112	106	95	201
Enniscorthy,	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	5	8	12	4	16	110	65	175
Kilkenny,	1	–	1	2	3	5	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	3	8	6	16	22	82	73	155
Killarney,	2	1	3	7	4	11	23	–	23	5	–	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	4	10	1	1	2	175	82	257
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	8	10	–	–	–	14	46	60	120	107	227
Limerick,	2	2	4	8	1	9	11	–	11	5	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	5	10	–	10	28	92	120	159	168	327
Londonderry,	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	37	91	60	151
Maryborough,	–	–	–	3	1	4	6	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	7	1	8	6	44	50	100	99	199
Mullingar,	4	–	4	–	1	1	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	28	35	7	1	8	12	25	37	170	151	321
Omagh,	1	–	1	7	–	7	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	26	40	5	10	15	206	176	382
Richmond,	1	–	1	3	9	12	21	–	21	–	–	–	9	–	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	34	11	45	65	248	313	401	473	874
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	2	3	7	1	8	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	5	3	8	1	6	7	136	95	231
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	9	5	37	42	81	86	167
Total,	20	3	23	58	30	88	135	6	171	38	–	38	43	–	43	3	3	6	21	58	79	211	116	327	322	806	1,128	3,131	2,685	5,816

No. 15.—Table showing the Cause of Death of Patients in Irish District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Abdominal Affections.			Cerebral and Cerebro-Spinal Affections.			Thoracic Affections.			Disease of Heart and Arteries.			Debility and Old Age.			Fever and other Diseases.			Accident, Violence, or Suicide.			Total Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	4	8	3	2	5	–	–	–	9	6	15
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	8	7	15	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	22
Belfast,	–	1	1	4	2	6	2	2	4	–	–	–	10	7	17	1	–	1	–	–	–	17	12	29
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	2	5
Castlebar,	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	3	3	–	–	–	6	9	15
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11
Additional Asylum,	–	1	1	4	–	4	1	1	2	–	1	1	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	14
Cork,	8	1	9	8	9	17	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	23	14	37
Ennis,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	3	6	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	11	5	16
Killarney,	4	1	5	1	2	3	1	5	6	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	1	3	–	–	–	9	12	21
Letterkenny,	1	–	1	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	1	5	–	2	2	–	–	–	9	8	17
Limerick,	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	10	6	16
Londonderry,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	7	7	2	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	9	12
Maryborough,	2	1	3	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	1	11
Mullingar,	2	4	6	3	2	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	11	11	22
Omagh,	3	1	4	3	2	5	4	3	7	1	–	1	8	2	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	19	9	28
Richmond,	5	10	15	24	11	35	4	16	20	2	–	2	1	–	1	6	4	10	1	–	1	43	41	84
Sligo,	4	2	6	2	–	2	7	4	11	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	1	1	2	–	2	18	8	26
Waterford,	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	5	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	7	12
Total,	30	22	52	74	46	120	40	57	97	8	3	11	58	43	101	21	17	38	3	–	3	236	186	422

No. 16.—Table showing supposed cause of Mental

Asylums.	Moral Causes.																		Total Moral Causes.		
	Poverty and Reverse of Fortune.		Grief, Fear, and Anxiety.		Love, Jealousy, and Seduction.		Domestic Quarrels and Afflictions.		Religious Excitement.		Study and Mental Excitement.		Ill-treatment.		Pride.		Anger.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	3	7	–	2	3	4	7	3	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	17	21	38
Ballinasloe,	5	7	4	13	1	8	4	11	3	4	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	19	48	67
Belfast,	11	8	32	28	9	11	1	2	15	9	2	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	71	63	134
Carlow,	6	9	2	5	2	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	14	19	33
Castlebar,	4	2	2	4	–	5	4	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	13	24
Clonmel Parent Asylum,	3	4	2	3	–	–	3	4	1	2	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	10	18	28
„ Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	10	6	9	27	12	13	3	2	7	9	3	2	–	1	2	2	–	1	46	63	109
Ennis,	1	–	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	9	14
Enniscorthy,	17	5	12	3	9	5	3	4	8	6	1	1	–	3	2	–	–	–	52	27	79
Kilkenny,	–	4	4	12	2	2	–	6	4	4	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	13	29	42
Killarney,	10	9	11	10	–	–	4	11	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	28	34	62
Letterkenny,	1	–	5	12	–	5	–	3	2	4	3	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	12	28	40
Limerick,	4	8	2	23	2	4	5	4	4	13	4	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	21	56	77
Londonderry,	10	5	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	6	22
Maryborough,	1	3	8	8	5	4	1	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	23	23	46
Mullingar,	7	5	7	4	6	3	2	6	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	20	48
Omagh,	10	–	–	15	4	12	5	6	2	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	37	62
Richmond,	11	11	9	29	2	7	1	–	7	12	6	3	1	3	–	–	–	2	37	67	104
Sligo,	4	1	3	5	4	2	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	13	14	27
Waterford,	2	5	7	9	1	4	1	5	1	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	28	42
Total,	120	99	127	219	62	91	48	76	64	82	42	15	3	29	8	9	1	3	475	623	1098

Disease of Patients in Asylum, on 31st December, 1868.

Physical Causes.																Total Physical Causes.			Hereditary.			Not Known.			Total in Asylums on 31st Dec., 1868.		
Intemperance and Irregularity of Life.		Cerebral Diseases, or Affections.		Congenital Idiocy, &c.		Febrile Affections.		Effects of Climate and Sunstroke.		Bodily Injuries and Disorders.		Abuse of Medicine.		Sedentary Habits.													
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
10	3	13	2	1	–	2	–	2	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	31	10	41	9	8	17	67	62	129	124	101	225
22	1	54	28	5	–	1	–	9	4	13	9	–	–	–	–	104	42	146	18	13	31	54	25	79	195	128	323
24	20	5	6	–	–	–	5	6	–	21	15	1	2	–	–	57	48	105	22	27	49	66	27	93	216	165	381
18	–	9	2	4	1	2	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	5	2	41	6	47	26	18	44	19	10	29	100	53	153
3	1	1	4	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	9	7	16	5	4	9	63	63	126	88	87	175
2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	10	3	13	3	4	7	39	39	78	62	64	126
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	113	81	194	113	81	194
25	9	15	16	6	6	3	8	14	2	5	2	2	–	1	–	71	43	114	20	25	45	159	145	304	296	276	572
3	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	10	5	15	4	3	7	87	78	165	106	95	201
9	2	10	3	3	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	9	34	16	13	29	17	16	33	110	65	175
4	2	–	1	–	–	1	4	2	–	8	6	1	–	–	–	16	13	29	3	8	11	50	23	73	82	73	155
31	11	13	7	2	–	3	21	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	58	39	97	76	9	85	13	–	13	175	82	257
2	2	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	8	2	–	–	1	–	20	8	28	17	7	24	71	64	135	120	107	227
20	4	9	9	3	4	2	4	8	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	49	25	74	27	25	52	62	62	124	159	168	327
8	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	14	3	17	15	10	25	46	41	87	91	60	151
3	2	–	–	1	–	5	8	3	–	2	5	1	–	–	–	15	15	30	5	3	8	57	58	115	100	99	199
9	3	–	1	5	4	1	5	4	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	31	16	47	11	14	25	100	101	201	170	151	321
15	9	1	–	28	13	–	–	2	1	13	–	2	–	–	–	61	23	84	47	53	100	73	63	136	206	176	382
25	6	10	5	5	5	1	6	9	–	22	7	2	1	–	1	74	31	105	15	29	44	275	346	621	401	473	874
14	2	1	–	5	3	–	1	–	–	19	15	–	–	–	–	39	21	60	9	9	18	75	51	126	136	95	231
5	2	–	–	1	–	3	–	8	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	19	3	22	9	8	17	39	47	86	81	86	167
252	81	151	86	72	40	32	64	81	13	145	75	10	4	11	7	754	370	1124	357	290	647	1545	1402	2947	3131	2685	5816

No. 17.—TABLE showing the Relationship to each other of Patients who were treated in District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1868.

ASYLUMS.	DEGREE OF RELATIONSHIP.																				
	Parents and their Children.			Brothers and Sisters.			Uncles and Aunts, Nephews and Nieces.			First Cousins.			Second Cousins.			More distant degrees of Relationship.			Patients who had Relatives in Asylums previous to the period of these Returns.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	1	2	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	1	1	2	3	3	6	–	–	–	6	4	10	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	–	–	–	5	6	11	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	7	1	8	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	2	–	2	3	3	6	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7
Ennis,	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	3	2	5	5	10	15	–	–	–	14	–	14
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	9	10
Killarney,	–	–	–	3	2	5	5	1	6	12	5	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Londonderry,	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	1	1	2	10	6	16	1	1	2	4	3	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	13	10	23
Richmond,	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	3	1	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	3	10	13
Waterford,	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	1	2	–	–	–	4	7	11	–	–	–	10	8	18
Total,	15	6	21	64	47	111	15	6	21	38	24	62	29	32	61	–	–	–	53	44	97
Total Number having Relationship, 276.																					

No. 18.—TABLE showing Number of Paying Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868; and also of Patients who are known or supposed to have Means, but contribute nothing towards their Maintenance.

ASYLUMS.	Paying Patients.			Amount received from Paying Patients.			Average per Patient.			Patients known or supposed to have Means, but who do not Pay.		
	M.	F.	T.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	–	1	12	3	4	12	3	4	4	1	5
Ballinasloe,	3	–	3	49	2	6	16	7	6	–	–	–
Carlow,	2	–	2	43	8	7	21	14	3½	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	—			—			–	1	1
Clonmel:												
Parent Asylum,	1	–	1	12	0	0	12	0	0	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	—			—			1	–	1
Cork,	2	1	3	41	4	2	13	14	8	1	–	1
Ennis,	1	2	3	54	2	6	18	0	10	1	–	1
Enniscorthy,	3	–	3	90	0	0	30	0	0	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	9	12	21	278	11	2	13	5	3⅓	1	–	1
Killarney,	7	–	7	160	5	0	22	17	10	1	1	2
Letterkenny,	3	–	3	28	5	0	9	8	4	–	–	–
Limerick,	5	5	10	167	17	5	16	15	9	–	–	–
Londonderry,	1	1	2	28	5	0	14	2	6	–	–	–
Maryborough,	–	–	–	—			—			–	1	1
Mullingar,	6	3	9	135	0	0	15	0	0	–	–	–
Omagh,	10	2	12	138	17	11	11	11	6	–	–	–
Richmond,	7	3	10	129	8	3	12	18	9	3	–	3
Sligo,	8	5	13	170	9	7	13	2	3	1	–	1
Waterford,	2	3	5	41	2	6	8	4	6	–	–	–
Total,	71	37	108	1,580	2	11	14	12	7	13	4	17

No. 19.—Table showing the Average Number of Patients Daily Employed, and how Employed, during the Year ending 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Males.											Females.									Total.	
	Garden and Farm Labour.	Basket-making.	Pumping Water.	Weaving.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.	Carpentry Work.	Painting.	Assisting Servants to clean House.	Miscellaneous Employments.	Total employed daily.	Spinning and Carding Flax.	Needlework.	Knitting.	Quilting.	Fancy Needlework.	Assisting in Laundry.	Assisting Servants to clean House.	Miscellaneous Employments.	Total employed daily.	Daily average of Patients employed.	Daily average of Patients unemployed.
Armagh,	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	18	54	–	24	12	–	–	4	14	8	62	116	109
Ballinasloe,	27	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	20	23	74	–	8	–	–	–	11	16	–	35	109	214
Belfast,	82	–	40	6	2	–	–	–	20	14	164	18	30	21	1	–	24	16	–	110	274	107
Carlow,	22	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	14	42	–	7	5	–	–	9	9	5	35	77	76
Castlebar,	26	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	12	10	52	–	12	3	–	–	10	10	2	37	89	86
Clonmel:																						
Parent Asylum,	16	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	6	29	–	10	11	1	–	11	7	4	44	73	53
Additional Asylum,	15	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	8	23	49	–	8	3	1	–	10	6	3	31	80	114
Cork,	57	–	–	–	3	5	5	–	28	56	154	–	34	50	–	–	33	23	29	169	323	249
Ennis,	15	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	7	30	–	13	3	–	–	7	12	1	36	66	135
Enniscorthy,	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	6	67	–	16	2	4	–	8	8	2	40	107	68
Kilkenny,	21	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	13	5	42	–	17	11	–	–	17	9	–	54	96	59
Killarney,	24	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	7	29	63	–	11	9	–	–	7	5	6	38	101	156
Letterkenny,	30	–	4	–	4	6	–	–	20	5	69	–	15	19	–	–	7	18	2	61	130	97
Limerick,	21	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	15	7	44	–	30	29	–	–	13	17	19	108	152	175
Londonderry,	15	–	–	4	1	3	2	–	8	38	71	9	10	6	1	–	5	11	5	47	118	33
Maryborough,	17	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	11	24	55	–	21	21	–	–	17	15	9	83	138	61
Mullingar,	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	46	–	12	13	–	–	13	21	–	59	105	216
Omagh,	20	–	18	2	–	2	2	1	16	21	82	3	21	19	–	–	9	18	6	76	158	224
Richmond,	93	–	–	–	11	13	5	3	37	9	171	–	141	8	–	–	51	68	–	268	439	435
Sligo,	38	–	5	–	3	3	2	1	22	15	89	–	19	11	–	–	12	12	11	65	154	77
Waterford,	18	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	1	9	36	1	9	17	–	–	7	7	6	47	83	84
Total,	638	–	71	12	42	43	18	5	315	339	1,483	31	468	273	8	–	285	322	118	1,505	2,988	2,828

No. 20.—TABLE showing the Names and Salaries, &c., of the

ASYLUMS.	Extent of Accommodation.	Resident Medical Superintendents.	Date of original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Length of Service.
	Beds.			£	£	Years.
1. Armagh,	220	Robert M'Kinstry, M.D.,	18 Feb. 1859,	260	300	10
2. Ballinasloe,	366	Richard Eaton, M.D.,	10 June, 1859,	320	400	10
3. Belfast,	388	Robert Stewart, M.D.,	July, 1835,	200	350	33½
4. Carlow,	206	M. P. Howlett, L.R.C.P.,	7 July, 1866,	300	300	2½
5. Castlebar,	211	J. Edmundson, M.D., &c.,	18 July, 1863,	*	350	6
6. Clonmel (Parent).	130	Jas. Flynn, M.D., T.C.D.,	1841,	200	350	28
7. Clonmel (Additional).	207	William Hastings Garner, A.B., T.C.D., L.R.C.P.	2 Dec. 1868,	200	200	.
8. Cork,	615	Thomas Power, M.D.,	30 Aug. 1845,	175	430	24
9. Downpatrick,	.	G. St. George Tyner, M.D.,	—	.	.	.
10. Ennis,	260	William Daxon, M.D.,	7 Oct. 1867,	400	400	1¼
11. Enniscorthy,	288	Thomas Wildridge Shiell, M.B., T.C.D.	15 Sept. 1862,	400	400	7
12. Kilkenny,	172	Barry Delany, M.D.,	28 Sept. 1857,	260	340	12⅓
13. Killarney,	255	M. Shine Lawlor, M.D.,	18 Feb. 1852,	260	300	17
14. Letterkenny,	301	James Alexander Eames, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.	6 Feb. 1866,	400	400	3
15. Limerick,	412	Robt. Fitzgerald, M.R.C.S.,	23 Nov. 1850,	210	350	19
16. Londonderry,	188	Edwd. Smith, A.B., M.B., T.C.D., L.R.C.S.I.	20 Oct. 1868,	260	340	⅓
17. Maryborough,	206	Joseph Henry Hatchell, L.K.Q.C.P., L.R.C.S.I.	13 Jan. 1868,	300	300	1
18. Monaghan,	.	J. C. Robertson, L.R.C.P.,	—	.	.	⅓
19. Mullingar,	321	Henry Berkeley, M.D.,	10 May, 1852,	260	350	17
20. Omagh,	382	Francis J. West, M.R.C.S. Eng.,	26 March, 1852,	260	400	17
21. Richmond,	940	Joseph Lalor, M.D.,	Sept. 1857,	440	550	11
22. Sligo,	330	John M'Munn, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P., &c.	21 Feb. 1852,	260	400	17
23. Waterford,	242	Frederick MacCabe, M.D., L.K.Q.C.P., L.M., &c.	5 Dec. 1865,	340	340	3

* Transferred from Clonmel Asylum.

principal Officers of District Asylums, on 31st December, 1868.

Nature of Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Consulting and Visiting Physicians.	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary	Length of Service.	Asylums.
	£			£	£	Yrs.	
Furnished apartments, fuel, light, laundry, garden, bread, and servant.	145	Thos. Cumming, M.D.	8 April, 1851,	100	100	18	1. Armagh.
Apartments, fuel, light, washing, servant, vegetables, garden, keep of a cow and horse.	150	Thomas Dillon, M.D.	20 Jan. 1857,	125	125	12	2. Ballinasloe.
Furnished house, rations, fuel, and light, keep of a horse and cow.	190	H. Mac Cormac, M.D.	May, 1849,	100	100	19½	3. Belfast.
House, fuel, light, washing, milk, and vegetables.	100	Thos. O'Meara, M.B.	29 Sept. 1849,	100	100	20½	4. Carlow.
Unfurnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, garden, vegetables.	60	Myles J. Jordan, .	—	.	100	.	5. Castlebar.
Furnished house, coals, candles, servant, and garden.	100	W. D. Hemphill, .	5 Jan. 1867,	60	100	2	6. Clonmel (Parent).
Furnished house, fuel, light, milk, washing, vegetables, and servant.	105	Ditto, . . .	Ditto,	.	60	2	7. Clonmel (Additional).
Fuel, light, washing, and garden, furnished apartments.	150	Samuel Hobart, M.D.	4 June, 1816,	60	100	53	8. Cork.
—	.	—	—	.	.	.	9. Downpatrick.
Apartments, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and vegetables.	100	Patrick Maxwell Cullinan, M.B.	11 Jan. 1868,	100	100	1	10. Ennis.
Apartments, bread, milk, fuel, light, washing, and vegetables.	100	Thomas Geo. Cranfield, M.D.	23 Dec. 1867,	100	100	1	11. Enniscorthy.
Partially furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, bread, milk.	£114 12 3	Lewis C. Kinchela, M.D.	18 Feb. 1852,	100	100	17	12. Kilkenny.
Fuel, light, washing, milk, and vegetables.	£25 11 9	Walter Wm. Murphy, M.D.	Ditto,	100	100	17	13. Killarney.
Residence, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and garden.	150	Henley Thorp, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.	7 April, 1866,	100	100	3	14. Letterkenny.
Rations, servant, soap, candles, vegetables, and apartments.	103	Robt. R. Gelston, .	30 Mar. 1859,	125	125	10	15. Limerick.
Apartments, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, bread, milk.	150	B. White, . .	18 Aug. 1854,	100	100	14	16. Londonderry.
Apartments, coals, candles, vegetables, washing, bread, milk.	100	David Jacob, M.D. .	5 Nov. 1863,	100	100	6	17. Maryborough.
—	.	—	—	.	.	.	18. Monaghan.
Furnished apartments, servant, rations of bread, meat, butter, milk, tea, sugar, vegetables, fuel, light.	150	J. Ferguson, . .	April, 1852,	100	125	17	19. Mullingar.
Apartments, bread, milk, fuel, light, and washing.	150	Hen. Thompson, .	24 Mar. 1852,	100	100	17	20. Omagh.
Unfurnished apartments, fuel, light, bread, milk, vegetables, and washing.	£100 14 5	R. Tuohill, M.D., .	July, 1851,	£168 9 4	£168 9 4	18	21. Richmond.
		J. F. Banks, M.D., .	Sept. 1852,	150	150	16	
		J. Hughes (Sur.), .	Feb. 1847,	50	150	22	
Apartments, washing, fuel, light, vegetables, milk.	100	Wm. S. Little, .	7 Aug. 1852,	100	100	16	22. Sligo.
Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, bread, and milk.	£130 0 8	P. R. Connolly, M.D.	23 April, 1856,	100	125	13	23. Waterford.

No. 20.—Table showing the Names and Salaries, &c., of the

Asylums.	Apothecaries.	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Length of Service.	Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains.	Salary.	Roman Catholic Chaplains.	Salary.
			£	£	Ys.		£		£
1. Armagh, .	—	—	.	.	.	—	.	—	.
2. Ballinasloe, .	John E. Poyntz,	5 Aug. 1852,	50	50	16	Rev. J.C. Walker,	40	Rev. J. Kirwan,	40
3. Belfast, .	James Moore, Surgeon.	Jan. 1856, .	50	50	13	—	.	—	.
4. Carlow, .	P. J. Cullen, .	15 May, 1865,	30	.	.	Rev. A. B. Perry,	25	Rev. B. O'Neill,	25
5. Castlebar, .	Nil, . . .	—	.	.	.	Rev. W. B. Stoney,	25	Rev. M. Browne,	50
6. Clonmel (Parent).	Richard Graham,	Dec. 1862, .	20	30	7	Rev. F. T. Brady,	25	Rev. T. O'Meara,	35
7. Clonmel (Additional).	Ditto, . .	1844, . .	30	20	25	Ditto, . .	15	Ditto, .	30
8. Cork, . .	None, . .	—	.	.	.	Rev. W. C. Neligan, LL.D.	50	Rev. J. O. O'Riordan.	50
9. Downpatrick,	—	—	.	.	.	—	.	—	.
10. Ennis, .	William Stamer, M.D.	11 Jan. 1868,	32	40	1	Rev. P. Dwyer,	30	Rev. J. Vaughan,	50
11. Enniscorthy,	Philip M. Cooke,	23 Dec. 1867,	40	40	1	Rev. Jno. Corvan, D.D.	35	Rev. S. Cloney,	60
12. Kilkenny, .	John B. Fitzsimons.	18 Aug. 1868,	45	45		Rev. W. C. Gorman,	30	Rev. J. O'Hanlon,	35
13. Killarney, .	O. C. M'Dermott,	8 May, 1866,	30	30	2	Rev. E. Herbert,	25	Rev. T. Sheehy,	50
14. Letterkenny,	Benjamin Jolly,	1 Nov. 1866,	25	30	2¼	Rev. T. Kemmis, Rev. O. Leitch, Presbyterian.	30 25	Rev. B. Kelly, .	40
15. Limerick, .	J. B. Bouchier, .	11 Oct. 1841,	30	50	27	Rev. Benj. Jacob,	50	Rev. M. Fitzgerald.	50
16. Londonderry,	Wm. J. Eames,	1855, . .	30	30	14	Rev. W. Craig, . Rev. J. Denham, Presbyterian.	25 25	Rev. D. Magee,	25
17. Maryborough	J. B. Macnamara.	24 Oct. 1868,	30	30	⅛	Rev. J. M. Hobson.	25	Rev. J. Kinsella,	25
18. Monaghan, .	—	—	.	.	.	—	.	—	.
19. Mullingar, .	Wm. Middleton,	April, 1852, .	35	35	17	Rev. C. P. Reichel, Rev. M. Murphy, Presbyterian.	35 15	Rev. T. Martin,	50
20. Omagh, .	Francis Trenor,	27 May, 1852,	35	35	17	Rev. R. M. Swift, Rev. J. Mitchell, Presbyterian.	30 30	Rev. C. M'Cawley,	30
21. Richmond, .	T. E. Hayes, . (Resident, with allowances of furnished apartments, fuel, light, bread, milk, vegetables, & washing. Valued at £84 15*s.* 5*d.*)	October, 1865,	*100	100	3½	Rev. A. Leeper, D.D.	80	(Vacant), . .	100
22. Sligo, . .	John Lougheed,	22 Sept. 1852,	35	35	16	Rev. Edwd. Day,	30	Rev. J. Morris,	40
23. Waterford, .	John Mackesy, M.D.	18 Aug. 1847,	30	45	22⅓	Ven. Archdeacon Alcock.	25	Rev. E. J. Browne	35

* And allowances.

principal Officers of District Asylums, on 31st December, 1868—*continued.*

Clerks and Storekeepers.	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Length of Service.	Nature of present Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.			Asylums.
		£	£	Yrs.		£	s.	d.	
Samuel Parkes,	Feb. 1852,	25	50	17	Apartments, fuel, light, rations, clothing, laundry.	22	12	0	1. Armagh.
Ml. Barrett, Clerk,	8 April, 1861,	36	50	8	None,	—			2. Ballinasloe.
Bartholomew Rock, Storekeeper.	Ditto.	30	30	8	Apartments, fuel, light, rations, washing.	40	0	0	
George Whiteside,	1 Sept. 1862,	50	80	6⅓	Apartments, fuel, light, rations.	60	0	0	3. Belfast.
—	—	.	.	.	—	—			4. Carlow.
John Gilham,	19 Oct. 1866,	105	105	2⅓	None (non-resident),	—			5. Castlebar.
Edward O'Neill,	1846,	65	84	23	Ditto,	—			6. Clonmel (Parent).
John Richardson,	6 May, 1867,	60	72	1½	Ditto,	—			7. Clonmel (Additional).
Wm. Connell, Clerk,	15 April, 1843,	6	75	26	Rations, fuel, light, washing.	30	0	0	8. Cork.
John P. Duggan, Storekeeper.	19 June, 1855,	30	40	13½	Ditto,	30	0	0	
Geo. Crofts, Land-Steward.	—	.	40	.	Ditto,	30	0	0	
—	—	.	.	.	—	—			9. Downpatrick.
Francis Fitzgerald,	11 Jan. 1868,	80	100	1	None (non-resident),	—			10. Ennis.
Robt. Henderson,	23 Dec. 1867,	60	60	1	Apartments, fuel, light, rations, washing.	57	7	6	11. Enniscorthy.
Michael Curran,	21 July, 1857,	60	105	12½	None (non-resident),	—			12. Kilkenny.
J. Wallace,	3 May, 1852,	50	120	16½	Ditto,	—			13. Killarney.
(Vacant),	—	.	105	.	None (non-resident),	—			14. Letterkenny.
James Bodkin,	3 May, 1852,	60	100	16½	Ditto,	—			15. Limerick.
Thomas Colhoun,	11 Jan. 1855,	36	100	14	Ditto,	—			16. Londonderry.
Jas. Craig, Schoolmaster.	—	.	30	.	Coal, light, apartments, rations, washing, attendance.	50	0	0	
Joseph Pemberton,	1 Dec. 1868,	80	80	.	Breakfast, dinner,	13	5	8	17. Maryborough
—	—	.	.	.	—	—			18. Monaghan.
John Newburn,	26 Aug. 1858,	50	120	10⅓	None (non-resident),	—			19. Mullingar.
George Quaile,	9 June, 1859,	50	80	9⅓	Washing, and £45 for rations, fuel, light, and apartments.	50	0	0	20. Omagh.
J. Nunn, Secretary and Storekeeper. (See Supplementary List for the inferior Officers attached to the Richmond Asylum.)	October, 1845,	20	200	23⅓	Furnished apartments, fuel, light, bread, milk, vegetables, washing.	87	6	5	21. Richmond.
Robert Browne,	13 July, 1859,	50	100	9½	None (non-resident),	—			22. Sligo.
Thos. S. Keary,	1 Mar. 1848,	45	100	21	Ditto,	—			23. Waterford.

No. 20.—Table showing the Names and Salaries, &c.—*continued.*

Asylums.	Matrons.	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Length of Service.	Nature of present Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.
			£	£	Yrs.		£ s. d.
1. Armagh, .	Susan Smith, .	18 February, 1859,	75	75	10	Apartments, servant, fuel, light, laundry, rations, vegetables.	93 14 10
2. Ballinasloe, .	Rose O'Callaghan	12 March, 1860, .	80	80	9	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, rations.	90 0 0
3. Belfast, .	M. F. Stewart, .	July, 1835, . .	50	100	33½	Apartments, fuel, light, rations.	80 0 0
4. Carlow, .	—	—	.	.	.	—	—
5. Castlebar, .	Elizabeth Chance	4 December, 1865, .	105	105	3	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, bread.	50 0 0
6. Clonmel (Parent).	Frances C. Bell,	1859, . . .	70	70	10	Apartments, servant, coals, light.	70 0 0
7. Clonmel (Additional).	Caroline M. Egan	26 October, 1865, .	60	70	3⅓	Apartments, fuel, light, milk, washing, servant, vegetables.	60 0 0
8. Cork, . .	Frances Eames,	29 October, 1866, .	75	75	2⅓	Rations, fuel, light, washing.	40 0 0
9. Downpatrick,	—	—	.	.	.	—	—
10. Ennis, .	Cath. Delahunty,	11 January, 1868, .	80	80	1	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, rations, vegetables.	50 0 0
11. Enniscorthy,	Emily Castle, .	23 December, 1867,	100	100	1	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, washing, vegetables.	50 0 0
12. Kilkenny, .	Joanna Ryan, .	23 February, 1852, .	75	90	17	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, and vegetables.	40 7 4
13. Killarney, .	M. A. Falvey, .	Ditto, . .	75	90	17	Fuel, light, washing, milk, and vegetables.	25 0 0
14. Letterkenny,	Eliza Malseed, .	7 April, 1866, .	105	105	2	Fuel, light, washing, milk, vegetables, and apartments.	50 0 0
15. Limerick, .	Maria Raleigh,	6 July, 1857, . .	70	100	11½	Apartments, servant, fuel, light, washing, and rations.	73 10 2
16. Londonderry,	Eliza Grant, .	February, 1857, .	70	70	12	Furnished house, coal, gas, washing, vegetables, and servant.	50 0 0
17. Maryborough	Jane J. Farrell,	20 August, 1857, .	85	85	11½	Coals, candles, vegetables, and washing.	43 12 0
18. Monaghan, .	—	—	.	.	.	—	—
19. Mullingar, .	Cath. Costello, .	14 February, 1857,	75	75	12	Apartments, fuel, and rations.	70 0 0
20. Omagh, .	Hannah Hudson,	24 March, 1852, .	75	75	17	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, and washing.	75 0 0
21. Richmond, .	M. M'Grane, .	October, 1857, .	80	115	11¼	Ditto, . .	114 19 5
22. Sligo, . .	Margaret Benson,	19 May, 1852, .	75	75	16½	Board, fuel, light, and washing.	80 0 0
23. Waterford, .	Susan O'Brien, .	30 October, 1865, .	7	80	3¼	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, rations, vegetables.	67 14 8

SUPPLEMENTARY to foregoing Table (20) (inferior officers of the Richmond District Asylum.)

Names.	Office	Date of Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary.	Length of Service.	Nature of present Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Remarks.
			£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
E. Blundell,	Assistant Matron,	Nov. 1854,	40	50 0 0	14½	Furnished apartments, rations, fuel, light, washing.	91 5 5	Joined as head nurse.
T. Shannon,	Deputy Matron,	March, 1855,	24	30 0 0	13	Ditto, and clothing,	74 10 5	
J. Morran,	Schoolmaster,	Sept. 1861,	36	50 0 0	8	Ditto (except clothing),	59 9 5	
G. Lennon,	Assistant Schoolmaster,	Oct. 1862,	30	45 0 0	6	Ditto,	59 9 5	
J. Fox,	Ditto,	Dec. 1868,	30	30 0 0	–	Ditto,	54 17 11	
M. Martin,	Schoolmistress,	July, 1855,	30	42 10 0	13	Ditto,	61 6 5	
A. Beckett,	Assistant Schoolmistress,	Feb. 1862,	10	30 10 0	6	Ditto,	61 6 5	
J. Graves,	Ditto,	Nov. 1868,	20	20 0 0	–	Ditto,	55 17 11	Joined as attendant.
M. Morran,	Ditto,	Nov. 1868,	20	20 0 0	–	Ditto,	55 17 11	
T. Shea,	Office Assistant,	April, 1859,	12	31 0 0	10½	Residence, rations, fuel, light, and washing.	37 19 2	These officers were originally attendants.
J. Barry,	Store Assistant,	Dec. 1859,	12	25 0 0	10	Ditto, and clothing,	43 19 2	

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868.

No. of each Class.	Asylum. —— Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £ s. d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £ s. d.	Nature of Allowances.
	ARMAGH:			
1	Wardman,	16 0 0	22 12 0	Residence, fuel, light, clothing, rations, and washing.
4	Male Attendants,	13 10 0	22 12 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	10 0 0	22 12 0	Ditto.
1	Fireman,	32 10 0	—	Non-resident; none.
1	Nurse,	13 0 0	20 10 0	Residence, fuel, light, washing, and rations.
4	Nurses,	10 10 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Nurse,	8 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	7 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Servant of Resident Physician,	8 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Servant of Matron,	8 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	6 6 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	11 10 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
	BALLINASLOE:			
1	Head Male Attendant,	20 0 0	20 0 0	Residence, rations, and clothes.
1	Infirmary Attendant,	20 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Male Attendant,	16 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	14 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	12 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
2	Gate Porters,	14 0 0	24 0 0	House, rations, fuel, light, and clothes.
1	General Workman,	15 0 0	15 0 0	Residence, rations, and clothes.
1	Shoemaker,	18 0 0	15 0 0	Non-resident; rations.
1	Tailor,	15 0 0	15 0 0	Residence, rations, and clothes.
1	Resident Medical Superintendent's Servant,	30 0 0	—	Residence, rations, &c.
1	Hall Maid and Matron's Servant,	8 15 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	17 15 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Head Laundress,	13 15 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	9 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	11 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	6 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
1	Female Infirmary Attendant,	11 15 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
3	Female Attendants,	9 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	7 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
7	Ditto,	6 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
1	Engineman and Stoker,*	30 8 4	15 0 0	Ditto.
	BELFAST:			
1	Head Male Attendant,	32 0 0	27 19 0	Residence, fuel, light, washing, apartments, rations, and clothing.
2	Male Attendants,	24 0 0	27 19 0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	20 0 0	27 19 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	18 0 0	27 19 0	Ditto.
1	Head Female Attendant,	24 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	18 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
1	Cook (Female),	16 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
1	Do. (Assistant),	12 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	16 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (Assistant),	12 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse (male side),	12 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (female side),	12 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
11	Female Attendants,	12 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
7	Ditto,	10 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	15 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.

* Omitted from the Resident Medical Superintendent's Return.

[*continued.*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	CARLOW:							
1	Gardener,	18	0	0	23	0	8	The allowances for all are furnished apartments, fuel, light, rations, washing, vegetables, a suit of clothes; if deserving, a premium, which varies from 10s. to £2.
1	1st Warder,	18	0	0	21	17	1	
1	2nd Ditto,	12	12	0	20	17	1	
1	3rd Ditto,	12	12	0	20	17	1	
1	4th Ditto,	12	12	0	20	17	1	
1	5th Ditto,	12	12	0	20	17	1	
1	No. 1 Deputy Warder,	10	10	0	20	17	1	
1	„ 2 Ditto,	10	10	0	20	17	1	
1	„ 3 Ditto,	10	10	0	20	17	1	
1	„ 4 Ditto,	10	10	0	20	17	1	
1	Yardman and Messenger,	12	12	0	20	17	1	
1	Gatekeeper,	9	0	0	20	17	1	
1	Cook,	10	0	0	16	0	0	
1	Kitchen-maid,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	Laundress,	9	0	0	16	0	0	
1	Assistant Laundress,	6	5	0	15	10	0	
1	Nurse,	8	8	0	15	0	0	
1	2nd Nurse,	8	8	0	15	0	0	
1	3rd Ditto,	8	8	0	15	0	0	
1	4th Ditto,	8	8	0	15	0	0	
1	Deputy Nurse,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	2nd Ditto,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	3rd Ditto,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	4th Ditto,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	5th Ditto,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	6th Ditto,	5	5	0	15	10	0	
1	Board-room Maid,	6	6	0	15	10	0	
	CASTLEBAR:							
1	Head Keeper,	20	0	0	24	0	0	Residence, rations, washing, and clothes.
4	Keepers,	15	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
5	Warders,	12	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	15	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Engineer,	23	10	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	19	0	0	9	15	0	Residence, Rations; no clothes.
1	Shoemaker,	23	8	0	9	15	0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	23	8	0	9	15	0	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Residence, rations, washing, and some clothes.
3	Nurses,	9	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
4	Deputy Nurses,	7	4	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	9	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Deputy Laundress,	7	4	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Cook,	7	4	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,*		—		15	0	0	Residence, rations, coals, light, and washing.
	CLONMEL (*Parent*):							
1	Gardener,	36	0	0	20	0	0	Nil, except dress; non-resident.
1	Keeper, No. 1,	21	0	0	24	4	0	Clothes, diet, lodging, and washing.
1	Do., No. 2,	21	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Do., No. 3,	18	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Do., No. 4 (for sick),	18	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Do., No. 5,	18	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Do., No. 6,	18	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Wardman, No. 1,	13	4	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Do., No. 2,	12	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.

* No wages; Head Keeper's wife.

[*continued.*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Clonmel (*Parent*)—*con.*							
1	Wardman, No. 3,	12	0	0	22	0	0	Clothes, diet, lodging, and washing.
3	Nurses,	12	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Sick Nurse,	15	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Wardwoman,	10	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
5	Wardwomen,	7	10	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Deputy Laundress,	7	10	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	House Servant (male),	12	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Do. (female),	10	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gaoler,	24	0	0	20	0	0	Non-resident; food, &c.
1	Gate Porter,	15	0	0	24	4	0	Clothes, food, &c.
	Clonmel (*Auxiliary*):							
1	Gardener,	31	10	0	20	0	0	Food, residence, washing.
4	Keepers,	18	0	0	24	0	0	Food, lodging, washing, clothes.
6	Deputy Keepers,	12	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	15	0	0	36	0	0	Ditto.
1	Engineman,	26	0	0	4	0	0	Non-resident; a suit of keeper's clothes.
1	Nurse,	15	0	0	21	0	0	Food, lodging, washing, and two green dresses.
4	Nurses,	12	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
6	Deputy Nurses,	12	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
3	Deputy Laundresses,	7	10	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Deputy Cook,	7	10	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid,	10	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
	Cork:							
1	Watchman,	27	8	0	—			Non-resident; none.
1	Gatekeeper,	52	0	0	20	0	0	Residence, rations, fuel, light, and washing.
1	Fireman,	26	0	0	18	0	0	Ditto.
4	Attendants,	17	8	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assist.-Attendant, and Shoemaker,	18	12	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, and Carpenter,	17	16	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, and Tailor,	16	12	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, and Painter,	15	12	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
3	Assistant-Attendants,	13	16	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	12	16	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
6	Ditto,	11	16	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	10	16	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	7	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Bandmaster,	12	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
2	Female Attendants,	13	16	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	11	16	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	17	8	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
2	Assistant Female Attendants,	9	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	7	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
14	Ditto,	6	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Board-room Servant,	7	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	17	3	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
2	Assistant Laundress,	10	4	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8	4	0	17	0	0	Ditto.
1	Male Cook,	16	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Male Cook,	7	0	0	18	0	0	Ditto.
1	Female Kitchen Servant,	6	0	0	17	0	0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £ s. d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £ s. d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Cork—*con.*			
1	Barber,	15 12 0	22 0 0	Residence, rations, fuel light, and washing.
1	Messenger,	8 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
1	Whitewasher,	7 0 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
1	Sweeper,	8 8 0	18 0 0	Ditto.
	Downpatrick: [The Staff of this Asylum had not been determined by the Lord Lieutenant in Council on 31st December, 1868, the organization not being sufficiently advanced.]			
	Ennis:			
1	Gatekeeper,	26 0 0	20 0 0	Gate-house, fuel, light, and clothes.
1	Steward and Gardener,	20 0 0	26 19 0	Fuel, light, apartments, rations, and washing.
1	Engineer,	30 0 0	29 13 0	Rations, residence, washing, fuel, light, and clothes.
3	1st Class Male Attendants,	16 0 0	29 13 0	Ditto.
2	2nd Class ditto,	14 0 0	29 13 0	Ditto.
3	3rd Class ditto,	12 0 0	29 13 0	Ditto.
1	3rd Class ditto, and Carpenter,	22 0 0	29 13 0	Ditto.
1	3rd Class ditto, and Glazier,	16 0 0	29 13 0	Ditto.
1	3rd Class ditto, and Shoemaker,	16 0 0	29 13 0	Ditto.
1	3rd Class ditto, & Nt. Watchman	12 0 0	29 13 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	10 0 0	27 10 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	10 0 0	27 10 0	Ditto.
3	1st Class Female Attendants,	10 0 0	27 10 0	Ditto.
3	2nd Class Ditto,*	8 0 0	27 10 0	Ditto.
3	3rd Class Ditto,	6 0 0	27 10 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-Maid,	6 0 0	27 10 0	Ditto.
1	Dining-hall Maid,	6 0 0	27 10 0	Ditto.
1	Store Maid,	6 0 0	27 10 0	Ditto.
1	Laundry Maid,	6 0 0	27 10 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	6 0 0	27 10 0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	6 0 0	27 10 0	Ditto.
	Enniscorthy:			
1	Engineer,	26 0 0	20 0 0	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, and rations.
1	Gardener,	25 0 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	16 0 0	24 0 0	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, rations, and clothes.
1	Hall Porter,	16 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	16 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	16 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
1	Male Attendant,	16 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
7	Ditto,	14 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
1	Female Attendant,	12 0 0	19 5 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	10 0 0	19 5 0	Ditto.
6	Ditto,	8 0 0	19 5 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12 0 0	19 5 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12 0 0	19 5 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	10 0 0	19 5 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	8 0 0	19 5 0	Ditto.

* One of the 2nd Class Attendants assists in the Laundry.

[*continued,*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Kilkenny:							
1	Gatekeeper,	20	0	0	11	0	0	Residence, £1 premium, clothes, fuel, and light.
1	Wardman,	12	0	0	19	0	0	Residence, £2 premium, clothes, and rations.
1	Hall Porter,	14	0	0	18	0	0	Residence, £1 premium, clothes, and rations.
1	Male Attendant,	16	0	0	21	0	0	Residence, £4 premium, clothes, and rations.
1	Ditto,	12	0	0	21	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	13	0	0	18	0	0	Residence, £1 premium, clothes, and rations.
2	Ditto,	12	0	0	18	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	10	0	0	18	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	9	2	6	14	0	0	Residence and rations.
1	Nurse,	10	0	0	16	0	0	Residence, £1 premium, clothes, and rations.
1	Ditto,	9	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8	10	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	7	10	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	10	0	0	13	0	0	Residence and rations.
1	Ward Maid,	8	0	0	16	0	0	Residence, £1 premium, clothes, and rations.
1	Cook,	10	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	9	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	7	10	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	7	10	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	6	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
	Killarney:							
1	Head Attendant (male),	38	0	0	20	19	2	Residence, clothing and rations.
1	Attendant (male),	20	0	0	18	3	2	Ditto.
2	Ditto (male),	36	0	0	36	6	4	Ditto.
1	Ditto (male),	15	0	0	18	3	2	Ditto.
4	Ditto (male),	48	0	0	72	12	8	Ditto.
1	Ditto (male),	9	0	0	18	3	2	Ditto.
1	Chief Nurse,	17	0	0	14	5	11	Residence and rations.
2	1st Class Nurses,	24	0	0	30	10	10	Residence, clothing, & rations.
5	2nd Class do.,	40	0	0	76	7	1	Ditto.
2	Ditto, do.,	12	0	0	30	10	10	Ditto.
1	Ditto, do.,	6	0	0	15	5	5	Ditto.
1	Stoker,	31	0	0		—		Non-resident; none.
1	Ploughman,	16	18	0	3	16	5	Non-resident; rations.
1	Gardener,	31	4	0		—		Non-resident; none.
1	Hall Porter,	29	14	0	3	17	2	Residence and clothing.
1	Gate Portress,	10	0	0	15	18	5	Residence, clothing, & rations.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	15	5	5	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	7	0	0	15	5	5	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	6	0	0	15	5	5	Ditto.
2	Housemaids,	12	0	0	30	10	10	Ditto.
1	Engine Driver,	20	16	0		—		Non-resident; none.
1	Tailor,	26	1	8		—		Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	31	6	0		—		Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	46	19	0		—		Ditto.
	Letterkenny:							
1	Head Male Attendant and Bandmaster,	30	0	0	25	3	6	Residence, clothing, board, and washing.
4	1st Class Male Attendants,	17 rising to £18	0	0	24	12	0	Ditto.
1	1st Class ditto, and shoemaker,	16	0	0	24	12	0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £ s. d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £ s. d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Letterkenny—*con.*			
1	1st Class Male Attendant, & tailor,	16 0 0	24 12 0	Residence, clothing, board, and washing.
1	Hospital Male Attendant, . .	16 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Night ditto, . .	16 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
4	2nd Class ditto, . .	14 0 0 rising to £16	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Engineman, ...	28 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter, ...	14 0 0 rising to £16	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter, ...	22 0 0	21 3 6	Non-resident; gate-house, coal, fuel, vegetables, clothing, and gas.
1	Carpenter, ...	52 0 0	—	Non-resident; none.
1	Land Steward, ...	30 0 0	10 0 0	House, coal, gas, vegetables.
1	Laundress, ...	15 0 0	21 0 6	Residence, clothing, board, and washing.
1	Cook, ...	14 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse, ...	12 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse, ...	12 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	1st Class Nurse, ...	12 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	1st Class do., ...	11 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
3	1st Class do., ...	10 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid, ...	8 0 0 rising to £10	21 0 6	Ditto.
2	2nd Class Nurses, . . .	9 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
2	2nd Class do., . . .	8 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
2	Assistant-Laundresses, . .	8 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid, ...	8 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
	Limerick:			
12	Male Attendants, . . .	16 16 0	19 4 0	Residence, rations, and clothes.
7	Nurses, ...	8 0 0	16 4 2	Residence, rations, and a dress.
7	Assistant Nurses, . . .	6 6 0	16 4 2	Ditto.
1	Steward and Gardener, . .	40 0 0	10 15 2	House, coals, candles, & vegetables.
1	House Carpenter, . . .	26 16 0	19 10 0	Rations, house, fuel.
1	Gatekeeper, ...	35 0 0	14 4 0	Clothes, house, and coals.
1	Gatekeeper—a back lodge, . .	28 0 0	17 4 0	Clothes, house, furniture, coals, and vegetables.
1	Stoker, ...	20 16 0	22 19 2	Rations, coals, house.
1	Hall Porter, ...	16 16 0	19 4 0	Residence, rations, and clothes.
1	Laundress, ...	10 0 0	16 4 2	Residence, rations, and a dress.
4	Assistant Laundresses, . .	6 6 0	16 4 2	Ditto.
1	Cook, ...	10 0 0	16 4 2	Ditto.
1	Resident Physician's Servant, .	8 8 0	16 4 2	Ditto.
1	Matron's Servant, . . .	6 6 0	16 4 2	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid, ...	6 6 0	16 4 2	Ditto.
2	Head Wardwomen, . . .	8 8 0	16 4 2	Ditto.
7	Assistant ditto, . . .	6 6 0	16 4 2	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid, ...	6 6 0	16 14 2	Ditto.
	Londonderry:			
1	Gatekeeper, ...	9 0 0	21 2 10	Residence, rations, and clothes.
1	Gardener, ...	18 3 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter, ...	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Weaver, ...	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker, ...	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Farm Manager, ...	15 13 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
3	Keepers, ...	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
5	Nurses, ...	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse, ...	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £ s. d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £ s. d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Londonderry—*con.*			
1	Cook,	9 9 0	19 11 11	Residence, rations, and clothes.
1	Laundress,	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
8	Assistant Nurses,	5 5 0	18 14 7	Ditto.
2	Assistant Laundresses,	5 5 0	18 14 7	Ditto.
1	Office Maid,	6 6 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
1	Physician's Servant,	8 8 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
1	Farm Gatekeeper,	4 0 0	4 0 0	Free house.
	Maryborough:			
1	Gardener,	26 0 0	14 0 0	Residence, maintenance.
1	Gatekeeper,	15 0 0	5 0 0	Residence, rations.
1	Hall Porter,	14 1 0	18 13 0	Residence, allowances.
1	Hospital Warder,	15 0 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
1	Keeper,	14 1 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	13 0 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	10 0 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	9 8 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	9 0 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	8 8 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse,	12 0 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
4	Deputy Nurses,	6 0 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	4 16 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	8 8 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
2	Laundry Maids,	5 8 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	8 8 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	6 6 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	House Servant,	6 0 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	13 0 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	12 3 4	18 13 0	Ditto.
	Monaghan: [The Staff of this Asylum had not been determined by the Lord Lieutenant in Council on 31st December, 1868, the organization not being sufficiently advanced.]			
	Mullingar:			
1	Gatekeeper and Gardener,	42 0 0	13 6 9	Residence, bread, coal, soap, and candles.
1	Keeper and Shoemaker,	35 0 0	25 2 10	Residence, clothing, & rations.
1	Head Keeper,	22 0 0	25 2 10	Ditto.
8	Keepers,	14 0 0	25 2 10	Ditto.
1	Porter,	14 0 0	25 2 10	Ditto.
1	Stoker,	24 0 0	25 2 10	Ditto.
1	Messenger,	8 0 0	25 2 10	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	24 0 0	18 2 2	Residence, rations.
10	Nurses,	10 0 0	18 2 2	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12 10 0	18 2 2	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12 10 0	18 2 2	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	10 0 0	18 2 2	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	10 0 0	18 2 2	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	10 0 0	18 2 2	Ditto.
	Omagh:			
1	Land Steward,	30 0 0	21 6 4	Residence, rations, clothes, fuel, and light.
1	House Steward,	30 0 0	17 1 4	Residence, rations, and clothes.
1	Gatekeeper,	18 5 0	17 1 4	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £ s. d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £ s. d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Omagh—*con.*			
1	General Artisan,	35 0 0	17 1 4	Residence, rations, and clothes.
4	Male Attendants,	17 0 0	17 1 4	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	16 0 0	17 1 4	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	15 0 0	17 1 4	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	15 0 0	17 1 4	Ditto.
5	Nurses,	12 0 0	15 1 9	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	10 0 0	15 1 9	Ditto.
1	Cook,	14 0 0	15 1 9	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	15 0 0	15 1 9	Ditto.
3	Laundry Maids,	8 0 0	14 1 11	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	8 0 0	14 1 11	Ditto.
3	Housemaids,	8 0 0	14 1 11	Ditto.
7	Ditto,	7 0 0	14 1 11	Ditto.
1	Post Boy,	2 0 0	17 1 4	Ditto.
	Richmond:			
1	Head Male Attendant,	24 0 0	43 19 2	Clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
12	First Class Male Attendants,	20 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
12	Second Class ditto,	18 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
3	Third Class ditto,	16 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	18 18 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	16 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	18 18 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	16 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Assistant in Kitchen,	16 14 7	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	36 0 0	37 19 2	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Messenger,	16 14 7	43 19 2	Clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Ditto,	16 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	30 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	30 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Plumber,	41 0 0	37 19 2	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Engineman,	40 0 0	37 19 2	Ditto.
1	Bandmaster,	26 0 0	—	Non-resident; none.
15	First Class Attendants,	13 0 0	40 2 6	Clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
20	Second Class ditto,	11 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
6	Third Class ditto,	9 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Cook,	25 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Do.,	12 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Messenger,	9 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	18 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Laundry Maid,	10 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
2	Store Maids,	10 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	10 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	10 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Refectory Maid,	9 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	10 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
	Sligo:			
1	Steward and Gardener,	40 0 0	30 0 0	Residence, fuel, light, board, and washing.
1	Gate Porter,	31 4 0	15 0 0	Residence, clothing, fuel, and and light.
1	Hall Porter and Painter,	25 0 0	26 0 0	Residence, board, washing, clothing, fuel, and light.
1	Attendant, and Shoemaker,	20 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
4	Male Attendants,	15 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 21.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868.

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Sligo—*con.*							
2	Male Attendants,	12	0	0	26	0	0	Residence, board, washing, clothing, fuel, and light.
2	Ditto,	10	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	8	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
4	Female Attendants,	10	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
2	Deputy Female Attendants,	8	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	7	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	6	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	7	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
1	Scullery Maid,	7	0	0	23	0	0	Ditto.
	Waterford:							
1	Gardener and Evening Schoolmaster,	35	0	0	18	18	5	Residence, clothing, rations, washing, fuel, and light.
1	Gatekeeper,	15	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Attendant,	25	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	18	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	13	10	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	12	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Watchman,	15	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	9	0	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
3	Nurses,	8	8	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Female Night Watch,	7	7	0	17	8	5	Ditto
4	Assistant Nurses,	6	6	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	5	5	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Cook,	8	8	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	8	8	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
2	Assistant Laundresses,	6	6	0	17	8	5	Ditto.

No. 22.—Table showing Superannuation Allowances granted to retired Officers and Servants of District Asylums, during the Year ending 31st December, 1868 (*in continuation of Table* 21, *App. C., Inspectors' Seventeenth Report*).

Asylums.	Persons Superannuated.	Office.	Annual Salary on Retirement.	Estimated Annual Value of Emoluments.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Amount of Superannuation granted.	Date of Retirement.	Observations.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Years.	Yrs. Mhs.	£ s. d.		
Clonmel (Parent),	John Hawkins,	Tailor,	24 0 0	20 0 0	Not stated.	Not stated.	18 6 8	Sept., 1868.	
	—— Gaile,	Nurse,	12 0 0	18 18 0	70	20 0	6 6 0	Ditto.	
	—— Blake,	Ditto,	12 0 0	18 18 0	60	15 0	7 5 8	Ditto.	
	—— Doyle,	Ditto,	10 0 0	18 18 0	60	22 0	9 2 0	Ditto.	
	Arthur Campbell,	Gate Porter,	12 0 0	18 18 0	60	17 0	10 0 0	Ditto.	
	James Boland,	Shoemaker,	24 0 0	30 0 0	Not stated.	20 0	18 0 0	Ditto.	
Cork,	Margt. Donnelly,	Assistant Attendant.	13 12 0	20 1 8	60	14 0	5 0 0	11 Jan., 1868.	
	Margaret Magrath,	Ditto,	7 17 10	19 6 6	50	10 0	4 0 0	1 June, 1868.	
Limerick,	William Casey,	Attendant,	16 16 0	26 4 0	37	17 0	12 7 6	April, 1868.	Died, 18th November, 1868.
Londonderry,	Alex. M'Kinley,	Weaver,	14 14 0	21 2 10	64	11 0	6 12 0	March, 1868.	
Maryborough,	Thomas Pilsworth,	Apothecary,	30 0 0	None.	65	35 0	17 10 0	24 Oct., 1868.	
Richmond,	C. Morris,	Nurse,	10 0 0	40 2 6	Not stated.	Not stated.	9 0 0	2 Jan., 1868.	
	F. Rynhart,	Attendant,	16 14 7	43 19 2	Do.	13 0	13 2 11	9 Jan., 1868.	

No. 23.—Table showing the Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, in District Asylums on 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Male Side.						Female Side.						Total Male and Female Accommodation.
	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Male Accommodation.	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Female Accommodation.	
Armagh,	4	8	8	69	41	110	6	8	8	69	41	110	220
	3	9					1	10					
	1	10					1	11					
	3	3					9	3					
	4	4					1	4					
Ballinasloe,	2	5	24	133	66	199	1	5	21	98	69	167	366
	8	6					8	6					
	6	7					2	7					
	1	8					–	–					
	1	2					3	2					
	1	3					2	3					
	12	4					7	4					
Belfast,	1	6	26	176	37	213	1	6	21	140	35	175	388
	1	7					1	7					
	10	11					3	11					
	–	–					3	13					
	–	–					1	15					
	6	4					6	4					
Carlow,	1	20	8	66	45	111	1	7	8	51	44	95	206
	1	22					1	20					
	4	2					1	1					
	1	7					4	2					
Castlebar,	1	9	9	70	32	102	1	6	10	77	32	109	211
	1	12					2	14					
	2	17					1	15					
	–	–					1	19					
	1	4					1	4					
Clonmel: Parent Asylum,	1	5	7	49	16	65	1	5	7	49	16	65	130
	2	6					2	6					
	2	7					2	7					
	1	14					1	14					

Clonmel: Additional Asylum,	1	10	8	106	9	115	1	3	7	67	25	92	207
	2	11					2	9					
	2	12					1	10					
	2	16					3	12					
	1	18					–	–					
Cork,	2	4	31	249	64	313	2	4	31	234	68	302	615
	1	5					8	5					
	3	6					11	7					
	14	7					3	9					
	3	9					2	11					
	3	11					5	12					
	5	12					–	–					
Ennis,	2	2	14	92	38	130	2	2	13	90	40	130	260
	3	3					2	3					
	2	8					2	8					
	7	9					6	9					
	–	–					1	10					
Enniscorthy,	3	7	10	105	39	144	3	7	10	105	39	144	288
	3	8					3	8					
	2	12					2	12					
	2	18					2	18					
Kilkenny,	2	7	9	72	14	86	2	7	9	72	14	86	172
	6	8					6	8					
	1	10					1	10					
Killarney,	1	3	14	107	39	146	1	3	12	76	33	109	255
	1	6					1	4					
	3	7					2	5					
	7	8					5	7					
	1	10					3	8					
	1	11					–	–					
Letterkenny,	1	9	6	109	42	151	1	7	6	105	45	150	301
	1	11					1	9					
	1	16					1	16					
	2	20					2	20					
	1	33					1	33					

[continued.

No. 23.—Table showing the Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, in District Asylums on 31st Dec., 1868—*con.*

Asylums.	Male Side.						Female Side.						Total Male and Female Accommodation.
	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Male Accommodation.	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Female Accommodation.	
Limerick,	1	7	6	146	68	214	1	12	6	132	66	198	412
	1	16					1	14					
	1	28					1	16					
	1	30					2	29					
	1	31					1	32					
	1	34					–	–					
Londonderry,	6	4	8	51	40	91	5	4	7	53	44	97	188
	1	5					1	16					
	1	22					1	17					
Maryborough,	4	3	14	64	42	106	8	3	14	56	44	100	206
	6	4					4	4					
	1	5					2	8					
	1	6					–	–					
	1	7					–	–					
	1	10					–	–					
Mullingar,	2	3	14	127	43	170	1	3	13	108	43	151	321
	1	6					4	5					
	5	7					2	9					
	1	12					2	10					
	2	13					2	11					
	3	14					1	12					
	–	–					1	13					
Omagh,	1	2	17	145	61	206	4	5	15	122	54	176	382
	3	5					3	6					
	4	6					1	7					
	1	7					2	9					
	5	10					3	11					
	2	14					2	13					
	1	19					–	–					

Richmond,	9	2	63	369	61	430	98	2	143	454	56	510	940
	14	3					18	3					
	6	4					6	4					
	5	5					5	5					
	5	6					7	8					
	4	7					2	9					
	6	8					1	10					
	3	9					1	11					
	8	11					5	12					
	2	12					—	—					
	1	15					—	—					
Sligo,	8	3	28	145	42	187	8	3	22	109	34	143	330
	5	4					3	4					
	7	5					7	5					
	3	6					1	6					
	2	8					2	10					
	2	10					1	12					
	1	12					—	—					
Waterford,	6	4	12	88	38	126	8	4	13	82	34	116	242
	1	6					1	6					
	1	7					1	7					
	1	8					1	8					
	2	14					1	14					
	1	15					1	15					
Total Accommodation, ...													6,640

No. 24.—TABLE showing the Number of Board Meetings held, and attendance of GOVERNORS thereat, during the Year ending 31st December, 1868.

ASYLUMS.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total Number of Meetings held during the year.	Average Number of Governors at each Meeting.
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.		
Armagh, .	3	3, 5, 8	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	14	4
Ballinasloe, .	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	4	2	6, 10	1	7	2	5, 6	1	6	14	5
Belfast, .	1	10	1	4	2	10, 6	–	–	1	11	1	10	1	10	1	13	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	8	12	$9\frac{7}{12}$
Carlow, .	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	2	12	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Castlebar, .	1	4	–	–	1	3	1	4	1	2	1	3	2	9	–	–	1	4	–	–	1	2	1	3	10	$3\frac{2}{5}$
Clonmel (Parent and Additional),	1	7	1	4	2	8, 8	1	6	1	6	2	6, 6	1	4	1	4	1	6	1	4	1	6	1	5	14	$5\frac{5}{7}$
Cork, . .	1	5	1	6	2	12, 5	1	8	1	8	1	2	1	7	1	5	1	6	1	7	1	7	2	4, 7	14	$6\frac{5}{14}$
Ennis, . .	1	23	3	14, 8, 5	1	11	2	8, 4	1	6	1	7	3	4, 11, 5	1	6	1	6	1	8	1	6	1	7	17	8
Enniscorthy,	1	6	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	4	1	9	1	11	1	4	1	6	1	3	1	2	2	2, 5	11	$5\frac{2}{11}$
Kilkenny, .	1	6	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	6	1	5	1	4	1	5	1	4	12	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Killarney, .	1	5	1	3	–	–	1	4	1	6	1	5	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	5	1	9	1	4	11	$5\frac{4}{11}$
Letterkenny,	1	7	1	6	1	5	1	7	1	9	1	9	1	10	1	9	1	6	1	12	1	12	1	8	12	8
Limerick, .	2	7, 10	1	9	1	3	1	7	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	3	2	5, 4	1	4	1	4	1	8	14	$5\frac{3}{7}$
Londonderry,	1	14	2	5, 7	1	3	1	5	1	6	1	3	1	3	1	6	1	10	1	4	2	7, 12	2	2, 3	15	6
Maryborough,	2	6	1	4	1	6	1	7	1	4	1	5	1	4	2	6	1	4	1	5	1	6	1	5	14	$4\frac{3}{7}$
Mullingar, .	1	9	1	6	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	6	1	7	1	6	1	4	12	5
Omagh, .	1	19	1	6	1	10	1	12	1	6	1	7	1	8	1	8	1	4	1	11	1	11	1	4	12	9
Richmond, .	2	9	2	9	3	8	1	3	2	11	3	15	2	9	2	10	3	10	2	7	2	10	2	8	26	$4\frac{1}{8}$
Sligo, . .	1	6	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	5	1	5	1	7	1	4	1	9	1	6	1	6	12	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Waterford, .	1	5	1	9	1	8	1	6	2	12	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	6	1	4	2	8	1	5	14	$5\frac{1}{2}$
																									272	$5\frac{7}{12}$

No. 25.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1868.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Armagh.		
Rev. James Jones, . .	1831,	9
William Paton, Esq., J.P.,	1841,	12
Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., D.L., .	1844,	–
Sir W. Verner, Bart., D.L.,	1844,	–
Colonel Leslie, M.P., Lieutenant, co. Monaghan, .	1844,	–
E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P., D.L.	1844,	–
Rev. Alexander Irwin, .	1850,	10
Thomas Dobbin, Esq., J.P.,	1851,	3
Matthew J. Anketell, Esq., D.L., J.P., . .	1855,	–
William Forster, Esq., D.L.,	1855,	–
R. H. Dolling, Esq., J.P., .	1855,	–
Hugh Boyle, Esq., J.P., .	1861,	5
His Grace the Lord Primate,	1862,	4
Edw. W. Lucas, Esq., V.L. .	1863,	–
William Kirk, Esq., D.L.,	1863,	1
Colonel Sir J. M. Stronge, Bart, M.P., . . .	1864,	–
Right Hon. Lord Lurgan,	1864,	–
John Hancock, Esq., .	1865,	4
Major Jesse Lloyd, . .	1866,	–
Ballinasloe.		
Rt. Hon. Earl of Clancarty, J.P., . . .	Aug. 15, 1833,	5
Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	–
Rt. Hon. Lord Clonbrock, D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	3
Walter Laurence, Esq., .	,,	6
Right Hon. Lord Ashtown, D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	–
Charles Filgate, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 13, 1844,	3
Hon. M. Ffrench, D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Hy. J. Gascoyne, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
Right Rev. Dr. Derry, .	,,	–
G. D. H. Kirkaldy, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Rt. French, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Andrew Brown, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. Woulfe Flanigan, Esq., D.L., ...	,,	–
Cornelius O'Kelly, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Chas. Strickland, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Major John D'Arcy, J.P.,	July 15, 1855,	13
Harry T. Potts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Viscount Dunlo, J.P., .	Nov. 19, 1860,	3
And w. N. Comyn, Esq., J.P.,	Mar. 20, 1861,	–
J. J. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., J.P., ...	January, 1862,	9
Stephen J. Cowen, Esq., J.P.	Mar. 22, 1862,	–
Rev. J. W. Whigham, .	June, 1862,	11
Thos. Kelly Mahon, Esq., J.P., ...	June, 1864,	3
John Eyre, Esq., J.P., .	,,	1
The Rt. Hon. Col. Ffrench, M.P., J.P., &c., . .	Aug. 11, 1868,	2
James Campbell, Esq., J.P., ...	,,	2
Belfast.		
Marquess of Donegall, .	March, 1829,	–
Mayor of Belfast, for the time being, . . .	,,	3
Belfast—*continued.*		
Ven. Archdn. Hincks, A.M.,	March, 1829,	–
Robert J. Tennant, Esq., J.P., D.L., . . .	January, 1836,	–
Very Rev. Dean Stannus,	April, 1842,	3
Rev. H. Cooke, LL.D., D.D.,	,,	3
Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, A.M.	,,	–
C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., .	October, 1846,	10
Major Crawford, J.P., D.L.,	Nov., 1847,	11
The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, . .	April, 1850, .	5
Wm. Dunville, Esq., J.P.,	May, 1851,	3
Rev. T. F. Miller, D.D., .	Dec. 1851,	–
A. J. Macrory, Esq., .	June, 1852,	11
Lord Dufferin, . .	Dec. 1855,	–
T. M'Clure, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	January, 1856,	5
Lieut.-Col. Forde, M.P., .	March, 1862,	2
Rt. Rev. Bishop Dorrian,	Sept. 1866,	8
Sir Edmund M'Naughten, Bart., D.L., . . .	October, 1866,	–
Sir Edward Coey, J.P., .	,,	6
John Young, Esq., J.P., .	,,	3
H. H. M'Neile, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
J. B. Houston, Esq., J.P., D.L., ...	,,	6
Viscount Templetown, .	,,	6
Colonel Adair, D.L., .	,,	–
Sir T. Bateson, Bart., M.P.,	March, 1867,	–
Captain Gray, J.P., D.L., .	,,	3
W. M'Gee, Esq., M.D., J.P.,	April, 1867,	6
David Taylor, Esq., J.P., .	Feb., 1868,	8
Thomas Hamilton Jones, Esq., J.P., . . .	,,	3
William Ewart, jun., Esq., J.P., ...	March, 1868,	3
Carlow.		
Samuel Haughton, Esq.,	Dec. 1, 1831,	5
Very Rev. Jas. Maher, D.D.,	Nov. 2, 1837,	2
Horace Rochfort, Esq., .	May 5, 1843,	6
Thomas Braddell, Esq., .	April 24, 1845,	–
Robt. Clayton Browne, Esq.	Feb. 15, 1847,	7
Sir James Power, Bart., .	,,	–
P. W. Redmond, Esq., .	,,	–
Charles A. Walker, Esq.,	,,	–
Rev. J. I. Taylor, D.D., .	Oct. 19, 1848,	–
Hugh Blackney, Esq., .	,,	–
William Burton, Esq., .	Mar. 7, 1850,	–
The Marquess of Kildare,	Dec. 21, 1853,	–
Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P., .	,,	4
Rt. Rev. Dr. Walshe, D.D.,	,,	6
Philip J. Newton, Esq., .	,,	–
Major R. Owen, . .	April 24, 1855,	–
Sir Thos. P. Butler, Bart.,	May 6, 1865,	–
D. W. P. Beresford, M.P.,	,,	–
A. Kavanagh, Esq., M.P., .	June 4, 1867,	–
Walter Bulwer, J.P., .	,,	2
Sir J. Wolseley, Bart., .	1867,	–
R. Archbold, Esq., J.P., .	1867,	1
J. Alexander, Esq., . .	July 4, 1867,	–
Sir Chas. Burton, Bt., J.P.,	,,	3
Castlebar.		
General the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B., ...	Mar. 28, 1865,	–
The Marquess of Sligo, .	,,	–

No. 25.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1868—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
CASTLEBAR—*continued.*		
Lord J. Browne, M.P., D.L.,	Mar. 28, 1865,	5
Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Bart., J.P.,	,,	5
Colonel Arthur Knox Gore,	,,	–
Valentine O'Connor Blake, Esq., D.L.,	,,	6
Geo. Hy. Moore, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
John Nolan Ferrall, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Lt.-Col. George G. Ouseley Higgins, D.L.,	,,	–
Chas. Strickland, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Thomas Cormack Walshe, Esq., J.P.	,,	3
Philip Taaffe, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Anthy. Ormsby, Esq., J.P.,	,,	6
Thomas S. Lindsey, Esq., jun., D.L.,	,,	–
Lord Oranmore & Browne, D.L.,	June, 14, 1865,	1
Charles L. FitzGerald, D.L., J.P.,	Mar. 15, 1856,	5
A. C. Lambert, Esq., D.L.,	Nov. 14, 1866,	2
Sir Geo. O'Donnell, J.P.,	Nov. 25, 1868,	–
CLONMEL (PARENT AND ADDITIONAL).		
Rt. Hon. Lord Gough, D.L.,	1831,	–
John Bagwell, Esq., M.P., D.L.,	,,	5
William Perry, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
George Ryan, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Rev. Walter Giles,	1835,	1
Denis Phelan, Esq., M.D.,	1838,	–
Rt. Hn. Lord Dunalley, D.L.,	1841,	–
Chas. Bianconi, Esq., D.L.,	,,	3
Edw. Phelan, Esq., M.D., J.P.,	,,	–
James Scully, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas Lalor, Esq., D.L.,	1849,	–
Joseph Kenny, Esq., J.P.,	1856,	6
Richd. U. Bailey, Esq., J.P.,	1859,	–
Bassett W. Holmes, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Captain E. James Power Lalor, D.L.,	,,	–
Sir John C. Carden, Bart., D.L.,	,,	–
Joshua Minnett, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
James Lanigan, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Laurence Waldron, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Samuel H. Goold Adams, Esq., J.P.,	1864,	9
S. C. Moore, Esq., D.L.,	1864,	4
Percy Gough, Esq., J.P.,	,,	9
John Riall, Esq.,	,,	12
Chas. Moore, Esq., M.P.,	1865,	–
Saml. Perry, Esq., J.P.,	1867,	–
C. J. Wise, Esq.,	,,	4
Wm. Davis, Esq.,	,,	15
W. J. Shiell, M.D.,	,,	12
CORK.		
Earl of Bandon, D.L.,	Oct. 4, 1845,	–
Earl of Mountcashel, D.L.,	,,	–
Earl of Bantry, D.L.,	,,	–
CORK—*continued.*		
Hon. W. H. White Hedges, D.L.,	Oct. 4, 1845,	–
Sir C. D. Jephson Norreys, Bart., D.L.,	,,	–
Lord Visct. Doneraile, D.L.,	,,	–
Capt. R. Tonson Rye, D.L.,	,,	–
James Morrogh, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. Stack Murphy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, D.D.	Mar. 13, 1848,	–
The Archdeacon of Cork, LL.D.,	,,	3
The Recorder of Cork, Q.C.,	,,	1
D. Leahy Arthur, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
D. W. J. Norreys, Esq., J.P.,	June 17, 1850,	10
Members of Parliament—		
For County of Cork, *ex-officio*,	Feb. 18, 1853,	–
For City of Cork, *ex-officio*	,,	–
For Bandon, ,,	,,	–
For Kinsale, ,,	,,	–
For Mallow, ,,	,,	–
For Youghal, ,,	,,	–
Mayor of Cork, J.P., *ex-officio*,	,,	–
High Sheriff of Co. of Cork, *ex-officio*,	,,	–
High Sheriff of City of Cork, *ex-officio*,	,,	1
Nich. Dunscombe, Esq., D.L.,	,,	12
Wm. L. Perrier, Esq., J.P.,	,,	6
Sir Thomas Tobin, D.L.,	,,	5
S. T. W. French, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Richd. Goold Adams, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Henry Winthrop O'Donovan, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
B. S. Wood, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
Robt. De La Cour Beamish, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. R. Meade, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Noble Johnson, Esq.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	3
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross,	July 29, 1862,	–
John H. Bainbridge, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 12, 1863,	6
Thomas Lyons, Esq., J.P.,	July 4, 1865,	1
Thomas Jameson, Esq.,	,,	–
William Johnson, D.L.,	Sept. 29, 1865,	9
Lt.-Col. A. J. Wood, D.L.,	June 8, 1867,	6
Geo. Chatterton, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
Robert Hall, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 20, 1868,	1
Isaac Morgan, Esq., J.P.,	,,	3
J. Walsh Clery, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
DOWNPATRICK.		
The Marquess of Downshire, Hillsborough,	Dec. 3, 1868.	No meeting since appointment.
The Lord Dufferin and Clandeboye, K.P., Clandeboye, Belfast,	,,	
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, The Palace, Holywood,	,,	

No. 25.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1868—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Downpatrick—*continued.*		
The Right Rev. Patrick Dorrian, Roman Catholic Bishop, Brooklyn House, Holywood,	Dec. 3, 1868,	
Sir Thos. Bateson, Bt., D.L., Belvoir Park, Belfast,	,,	
Lieut.-Colonel Forde, D.L., Seaforde, Clough,	,,	
John Sharman Crawford, Esq., D.L., Crawfordsburn,	,,	
S. A. H. D. Crommelin, Esq., D.L., Carrowdore Castle, Donaghadee,	,,	
Robert Heron, Esq., D.L., Ardigon, Killyleagh,	,,	
John B. Houston, Esq., D.L., Orangefield, Belfast,	,,	
Robert Perceval Maxwell, Esq., D.L., Groomsport, Donaghadee,	,,	
Major Andw. Nugent, D.L., Castleward, Strangford,	,,	
John J. Whyte, Esq., D.L., Loughbrickland,	,,	
James Cleland, Esq., Toban Mhuire, Crossgar,	,,	
Philip Hy. Despard, Esq., Killough,	,,	
Fitzherbert Filgate, Esq., Hillsborough,	,,	
Robert Fras. Gordon, Esq., Florida Manor, Killinchy,	,,	
Robt. Gordon, Esq., Highlands, Seaforde,	,,	
Wm. Keown, Esq., Ballydugan House, Downpatrick,	,,	
Samuel Murland, Esq., Woodlawn, Castlewellan,	,,	
Spencer Perceval, Esq., Dillon House, Downpatrick,	,,	
Wm. Johnston, Esq., M.P., Ballykilbeg, Downpatrick,	,,	
Thos. M'Clure, Esq. M.P., Belmont, Belfast,	,,	
Major J. Craig, J.P., Myra Castle, Downpatrick,	,,	
Geo. Henry Gartlan, Esq., J.P., Cabra House, Newry,	,,	
James Sharman Crawford, Esq., J.P., Redemore, Crossgar,	,,	
Ennis.		
Right Hon. Lord Inchiquin, Lord Lieutenant, county Clare,	Nov. 29, 1867,	2
The Lord Bishop of Killaloe,	,,	–
The Right Rev. Nicholas Power, R. C. Bishop,	,,	–
Colonel Vandeleur, M.P.,	,,	5
Sir C. O'Loghlen, Bt., M.P.,	,,	4
Capt. Wm. Stacpoole, M.P.,	,,	5
Lt.-Col. Fras. Macnamara, D.L.,	Nov. 29, 1867,	2
Sir H. D. Massey, Bt., D.L.,	,,	–
Major W. E. Mac Donnell, V.L.,	,,	6
Cpt. C. G. O'Callaghan, D.L.,	,,	2
John Singleton, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
Thomas Crowe, Esq., D.L.,	,,	3
Richd. Stacpoole, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. J. Skerrett, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
J. F. Vesey Fitzgerald, Esq., D.L.,	,,	7
James O'Brien, Esq., D.L.,	,,	1
Captain A. Butler, D.L.,	,,	11
Thomas Rice Henn, Esq., D.L., Q.C.,	,,	–
Burdett Morony, Esq., D.L.,	,,	2
Wainrt. Crowe, Esq., J.P.,	,,	6
Marcus Keane, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
Robt. C. Reeves, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
George Sampson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	9
John Enright, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4
Major C. T. Studdert, J.P.,	,,	8
Capt. Geo. Studdert, J.P.,	,,	4
Marcus Talbot, Esq., Chairman of Town Comrs.,	,,	11
Thomas Greene, Esq., J.P.,	,,	15
Francis Burton, Esq.,	Dec. 12, 1867,	2
Captain M. Paterson, J.P.,	,,	9
The Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, D.L.,	Dec. 19, 1867,	3
Major W. H. Molony,	March 6, 1868,	4
Enniscorthy.		
Right Hon. Earl of Courtown, D.L.,	Nov. 11, 1867,	1
Rt. Hon. Lord Carew, L.L.,	,,	–
Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin,	,,	–
Rt. Rev. Bishop Furlong,	,,	3
Lt.-Col. H. Alcock, D.L.,	,,	5
Chas. A. Walker, Esq., V.L.,	,,	4
R. W. Hall-Dare, Esq., J.P.	,,	3
Geo. Le Hunte, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5
Robt. S. Doyne, Esq., D.L.,	,,	2
John St. George Deane, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Strangn. D. Goff, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Fras. A. Leigh, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Stephen Ram, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Hen. Lambert, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Walter M. Westropp Dawson, Esq., D.L.,	,,	4
Edwd. T. Irvine, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Saml. T. Harman, Esq., J.P.	,,	1
Captain H. Boyce,	,,	–
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L., M.P.,	,,	1
Arthur M. Kavanagh, Esq., J.P., M.P.,	,,	–
Geo. C. Roberts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
Hy. Bruen, Esq., D.L., M.P.,	,,	–
Patrick W. Redmond, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Thos. Braddell, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
Lorenzo Dundas, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4

There has been no meeting of Board since appointment.

No. 25.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1868—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
ENNISCORTHY—*con.*		
Chas. Tottenham, Esq., D.L.,	Nov. 29, 1867,	1
Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P.,	Dec. 20, 1867,	1
Lord Templemore, D.L.,	Jan. 18, 1868,	–
Anthony Cliffe, Esq., D.L.,	,,	2
John Esmonde, Esq., J.P., M.P.,	,,	–
N. Cookman, Esq.,	May 5, 1868,	7
Mats. S. Maher, Esq., J.P.,	,,	3
Soln. Richards, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 30, 1868,	–
KILKENNY.		
Geo. Bryan, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	April 26, 1852,	–
Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. F. Tighe, Lord Lieutenant of the co.,	,,	4
Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of Ossory and Ferns,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, R. C. Bishop,	,,	–
Sir J. Power, Bt., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Sir John Blunden, Bart., D.L., J.P.,	,,	2
John H. Jones, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas Lalor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
William H. Flood, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	2
Thomas Neville, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
James S. Lane, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Captain J. N. Greene, J.P.,	,,	–
Edm. Smithwick, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
P. Connellan, Esq., D.L., J.P.	,,	3
J. K. Aylward, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Lord James Butler, J.P.,	May 16, 1855,	–
J. M. Tidmarsh, Esq., J.P.,	1856,	6
Lieut.-Col. W. V. Stuart, D.L., J.P.,	Jan. 26, 1858,	–
John Walsh, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Power, Esq., J.P.,	1861,	9
Captain T. H. Ponsonby,	,,	4
The Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough,	1862,	2
Sir James Langrishe, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff,	May 6, 1865,	2
The Right Hon. the Earl of Carrick,	Sept. 10, 1865,	1
John Murphy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
The Most Noble the Marquess of Ormonde,	Oct. 30, 1865,	–
The Right Worshipful The Mayor, *ex-officio*,	,,	2
The High Sheriff, *ex-officio*,	,,	–
The Earl of Desart,	June 4, 1867,	–
Colonel F. Bull,	,,	–
Major H. St. George,	Nov. 29, 1867,	9
KILLARNEY.		
The Right Hon. Viscount Castlerosse, M.P.,	April 26, 1852,	2
St. John Blacker, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
KILLARNEY—*continued.*		
Wm. L. Crosbie, Esq., D.L.,	April 26, 1852,	–
Stephen Collis, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Dan. C. Coltsmann, Esq., P.L.	,,	6
William Denny, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Sir William D. Godfrey, Bart., D L.,	,,	–
Thos. Gallwey, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
Wilson Gun, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
The Knight of Kerry, D.L.,	,,	–
John Leahy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	6
Denis S. Lawlor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Daniel Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4
Rich. Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
James O'Connell, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Thomas Sandes, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, R. C. Bishop,	,,	3
Henry Leahy, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	9
The O'Donoghue, M.P.,	–	–
Henry A. Herbert, Esq., M.P.,	Jan. 25, 1865,	5
The Lord Headley,	Feb. 10, 1865,	2
Henry Herbert, Esq.,	,,	–
R. H. Orpen, Esq.,	,,	4
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.,	Oct. 12, 1867,	–
Daniel J. O'Connell, Esq., High Sheriff,	May 4, 1868,	2
LETTERKENNY.		
Sir James Stewart, Bart., J.P., D.L.,	Jan. 21, 1865,	5
Wm. Fenwick, Esq., J.P.,	,,	9
John V. Stewart, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	3
Lord Edward Chichester,	,,	–
Viscount Lifford, J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Alex. J. R. Stewart, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Thomas Batt, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4
John G. Bowen, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Fras. Mansfield, Esq., D.L.,	,,	12
Major R. G. Montgomery, J.P., D.L.,	,,	11
Thos. Conolly, Esq., M.P., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Wybrants Olphert, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	2
Wm. Sinclair, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas Brook, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Rev. William Edwards,	,,	1
Viscount Hamilton, M.P.,	,,	2
Lord George Hill,	,,	4
Lord Francis Conyngham, J.P.,	,,	–
The Right Rev. Dr. Daniel M'Gettigan,	,,	10
George Young, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
William Style, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	2
John R. Boyd, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	7

No. 25.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1868—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Letterkenny—*con.*		
J. Grove Grove, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	Jan. 21, 1865,	5
Capt. Thomas Patterson, J.P.,	,,	3
John Sproule, Esq., J.P.,	Nov. 30, 1866,	6
James Marshall, Esq.,	May 4, 1867,	1
William Wray, Esq., J.P.,	May 6, 1868,	6
T. W. D. Humphreys, Esq.,	,,	–
Limerick.		
Right Worshipful the Mayor, *ex-officio*,	–	2
The Lord Bishop, *ex-officio*,	–	2
Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, *ex-officio*,	–	2
Ven. Archdeacon Peacock, *ex-officio*,	–	–
Wm. Howley, Esq., D.L.,	1827,	–
Henry Maunsell, Esq.,	1833,	10
John W. Mahony, Esq.,	,,	8
John Singleton, Esq.,	1836,	–
Sir Hugh D. Massy, Bart.	1845,	1
Michael Furnell, Esq.,	,,	–
Col. the Right Hon. Wm. Monsell, M.P.,	1847,	2
Sir Wm. Barrington, Bt.,	,,	–
Richard Russell, Esq.,	,,	–
John Lowe, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Thomas Kelly, Esq.,	,,	–
Sir Vere De Vere, Bart.,	,,	–
Colonel C. M. Vandeleur,	,,	1
William J. Geary, Esq.,	1850,	–
Thomas Boyse, Esq.,	,,	3
Michael R. Ryan, Esq.,	1860,	10
William Spaight, Esq.,	,,	1
Stephen E. de Vere, Esq.,	1861,	–
Captain M. Gavin,	1862,	3
John J. M'Sheehy, Esq.,	,,	9
Rev. Dr. Butler,	,,	5
Thadeus M'Donnell, Esq.,	1865,	8
Eugene O'Callaghan,	April 27, 1866,	6
Rt. Hon. Lord Clarina, D.L.,	July 3, 1866,	1
Sir David V. Roche, Bart.,	,,	–
Edward Croker, D.L.,	,,	–
George Fosberry, Esq., J.P.	,,	1
Henry Lyons, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Robert Hunt, Esq., J.P.,	1868,	1
J. C. Delmege, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
Londonderry.		
Major Scott, J.P., D.L.,	1829,	10
Sir R. Bateson, Bart., J.P.,	1836,	–
J. B. Beresford, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	1839,	9
Rev. W. M'Clure,	1845,	7
Sir H. H. Bruce, Bt., M.P.,	1847,	5
Rev. B. B. Gough,	1849,	1
Right Rev. Dr. Kelly,	1850,	–
Anthony Babington, Esq.,	1852,	–
Lord Bishop of Derry,	1854,	2
Sir W. F. Heygate, Bart., M.P.,	1859,	4
R. P. Dawson, Esq., M.P., J.P.,	,,	–
Londonderry—*con.*		
Dean of Derry,	1860,	8
A. Lyle, Esq., Lieut. of the County,	,,	–
The Archdeacon of Derry,	1862,	–
The Mayor of Derry,	1863,	1
G. Skipton, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	1864,	4
B. M'Corkle, Esq., J.P.,	,,	10
Major Browne, J.P.,	,,	–
R. Ogilby, Esq., J.P.,	1864,	–
W. M'Cormack, Esq., M.P.,	1864,	–
Walter Greene, Esq., J.P.	1865,	4
J. Munn, Esq., J.P.,	1867,	7
R. S. Moore, Esq.,	,,	8
J. T. Mackey, Esq.,	,,	–
H. Dolling, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
S. M. Alexander, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
J. J. Clarke, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
C. T. M'Causland, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Lord C. J. Hamilton,	,,	2
Maryborough.		
Viscount de Vesci,	April 6, 1833,	4
George Adair, Esq.,	Mar. 24, 1835,	–
R. M. Alloway, Esq.,	,,	–
R. S. Hawkesworth, Esq.,	April 12, 1846,	7
Rt. Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, L.L., M.P.,	Feb. 9, 1850,	–
Thomas Kemmis, Esq.,	Nov. 20, 1850,	–
Rev. Dr. Taylor,	May 26, 1855,	6
D. Thompson, Esq.,	April 26, 1856,	–
Geo. Garvey, Esq.,	Sept. 10, 1857,	2
Thomas Hackett, Esq.,	,,	5
T. W. Trench, Esq.,	,,	5
Michael Dunne, Esq.,	Jan. 11, 1860,	13
Edmund Dease, Esq.,	Mar. 26, 1862,	6
Honorable A. Bury,	,,	1
J. F. Rolleston, Esq.,	,,	–
J. F. Hutchinson, Esq.,	,,	1
Sir Allen J. Walsh, Bart.,	Dec. 15, 1863,	9
William Phillips, Esq.,	April 11, 1864,	1
John Lloyd, Esq.,	April 11, 1866,	–
W. H. Walsh,	,,	–
Marcus Goodbody,	,,	1
Robt. Fras. Dunne, M.P.,	Jan. 4, 1867,	1
Monaghan.		
The Earl of Dartrey, K.P.,	Oct. 1, 1868,	–
The Earl of Bective, M.P.,	,,	–
The Earl of Farnham,	,,	–
The Right Hon. H. Cavendish Butler, D.L.,	,,	–
The Right Hon. Sir J. Young, Bart.,	,,	–
Sir George Forster, Bart.,	,,	–
Col. Chas. P. Leslie, M.P.,	,,	–
Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Wm. Forster, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Robert H. Dolling, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Edward W. Lucas, Esq.,	,,	–
Major Jesse Lloyd,	,,	–
Robert Charles L. French, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Robert Burrowes, Esq.,	,,	–

No. 25.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1868—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Monaghan—*continued.*		
James Hamilton, Esq.,	Oct. 1, 1868,	–
James A. Dease, Esq.,	,,	–
John Madden, Esq.,	,,	–
Andre Allen M. Ker. Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Mervyn Pratt, Esq.,	,,	–
Captain T. Coote,	,,	–
James H. Adams, Esq.,	,,	–
William F. D. Kane, Esq.,	,,	–
Lieut.-Col. Clements, D.L.,	,,	–
Joseph C. Wrights, Esq.,	,,	–
Edward Saunderson, Esq., D.L., M.P.,	,,	–
Theophilus Clements, Esq.,	,,	–
Richard Coote, Esq.,	,,	–
Benjamin S. Adams, Esq.,	,,	–
Mullingar.		
Marquess of Headfort,	July 8, 1854,	–
Earl of Fingall,	,,	–
The Right Hon. Lord Athlumney,	,,	–
Mathew E. Corbally, M.P.,	,,	–
J. W. L. Naper, D.L.,	,,	3
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bt.,	,,	–
Samuel Winter, D.L.,	,,	–
Richard Bolton, D.L.,	,,	–
Edward M'Evoy, M.P.,	,,	–
John A. Farrell, jun., D.L.,	,,	–
Marquess of Westmeath,	,,	–
Lord Kilmaine,	,,	–
Lord Castlemaine,	,,	–
Lord Vaux of Harrowden,	,,	–
Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.,	,,	–
Sir Richd. Levinge, Bart., M.P.,	,,	–
Wm. P. Urquhart, M.P.,	,,	5
Sir Benjamin Chapman, Bart.,	,,	–
John C. Lyons, D.L.,	,,	–
George A. Boyd, D.L.,	,,	–
Hon. L. King Harman,	,,	–
Anthony Lefroy, M.P.,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Kilduffe,	,,	–
Rev. Essex Edgeworth,	,,	3
Col. F. S. Greville Nugent, M.P.,	,,	2
John L. O'Farrell, D.L.,	,,	–
Col. Henry Musters, D.L.,	,,	–
Right Hon. Baron Hughes,	,,	–
George Evers, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Willoughby Bond, D.L.,	,,	–
Major J. L. Naper,	May 1, 1856,	–
Earl of Granard,	June 24, 1857,	–
Robert Smyth, D.L.,	,,	6
Thos. J. Smyth, Esq., J.P.,	Nov. 19, 1860,	3
Earl of Longford,	March 6, 1865,	1
Joseph Tuite, Esq., D.L.,	Sept. 16, 1865,	3
Major J. L. Nugent, D.L.,	,,	5
James W. Bond, D.L.,	,,	1
W. B. Smythe, D.L.,	Nov. 28, 1866,	10
R. Fetherston H., J.P.,	,,	3
George Purdon, J.P.,	,,	5
Rt. Rev. Dr. Nulty,	Feb. 15, 1867,	–
Lord Bishop of Meath,	,,	1
A. W. F. Greville Nugent,	,,	6

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Mullingar—*continued.*		
Robert Fowler, Esq.,	May 6, 1868,	–
J. S. Winter, Esq.,	,,	2
Right Rev. Dr. M'Cabe,	,,	1
Major R. D. Hepenstal, D.L.,	June 2, 1868,	1
Omagh.		
His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G.,	Sept. 10, 1852,	–
Earl of Erne, L. & C.R.,	,,	1
Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P.	,,	–
Rt. Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P.	,,	–
Hon. Wm. S. Knox, M.P.,	,,	1
John F. Lowry, Esq.,	,,	–
Fras. J. Gervais, Esq., D.L.	,,	9
Charles Eccles, Esq., D.L.,	,,	2
Major Francis Ellis, J.P.,	,,	9
Samuel Vesey, Esq., D.L.,	,,	8
H. L. Prentice, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Robert Evans, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Captain M. Archdall, M.P.,	,,	1
Rev. John G. Porter, J.P.,	,,	1
H. M. D'A. Irvine, Esq.,	,,	–
Wm. H. Archdall, Esq., J.P.	,,	3
H. M. Richardson, Esq., D.L.	,,	1
Geo. F. Brooke, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
James Lendrum, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Jno. G. V. Porter, Esq., D.L.	,,	3
Robert Archdall, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. Patterson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Wm. Verner, jun., Esq., D.L.	,,	–
R. W. Lowry, sen., Esq., D.L.,	Dec. 11, 1852,	–
Thos. R. Browne, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Rev. H. Tottenham, A.M., D.L.,	Oct. 14, 1852,	1
Wm. L. Ogilby, Esq., D.L.,	Dec. 11, 1852,	1
Hon. A. G. Stuart, D.L.,	May 24, 1855,	–
Ankctell Moutray, Esq., J.P.	Dec. 10, 1855,	–
Earl of Belmore,	Sept. 28, 1857,	–
Wm. F. Black, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
Sir J. M. Stewart, Bt., D.L.,	Nov. 18, 1859,	3
Captain A. F. Knox, J.P.,	Jan. 28, 1860,	5
Captain George P. M'Clintock, J.P.,	April 24, 1862,	2
George C. Brackenridge, Esq., J.P.,	July 29, 1862,	3
M. C. Maude, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	–
Major A. W. Cole Hamilton, D.L.,	Nov. 5, 1864,	11
James Greer, jun., Esq.,	,,	6
Charles Scott, Esq., J.P.,	June 23, 1865,	12
Captain Thos. Auchinleck,	June 23, 1865.	3
John Galbraith, Esq., J.P.,	Nov. 28, 1866,	–
Wm. Scott, Esq., M.D., J.P.,	,,	1
Major J. G. Irvine, D.L.,	,,	1
Edwd. Smyth, Esq., J.P.,	Jan. 13, 1866,	1
James Crossle, Esq., J.P.,	Jan. 8, 1867,	4
Lieut.-Col. William F. L. Conyngham,	Feb. 14, 1868,	–
Alex. O. S. M'Causland, Esq.,	March 6, 1868,	3
T. W. D. Humphreys, Esq., J.P.,	May 4, 1868,	–
G. H. Stack, Esq., J.P.,	Dec. 15, 1868,	–
Capt. Deane Mann, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–

No. 25.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1868—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Omagh—*continued.*		
Ex-officio.		
Members of Parliament and High Sheriffs for Tyrone and Fermanagh,	–	–
Richmond.		
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Meath, D.L., J.P.,	Sept. 6, 1830,	3
The Rt. Hon. Fred. Shaw, P.C.,	Sept. 8, 1830,	11
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Fingall, Lieutenant, co. Meath, K.ST.P., P.C.,	Dec. 1, 1831,	–
Sir John Ennis, D.L., M.P.	Feb. 24, 1844,	–
Sir Edward Borough, Bt., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Sir George Hodson, Bart., D.L., J.P.,	Feb. 15, 1847,	18
Michl. Staunton, Esq., J.P.	,,	16
G. A. Hamilton, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
John Lentaigne, Esq., M.D., D.L., J.P.,	,,	10
Right Hon. Viscount Gormanstown, D.L., J.P.,	Oct. 19, 1848,	–
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bt., D.L.,	,,	–
L. Waldron, Esq., D.L., M.P.	Aug. 2, 1856,	3
F. Donagh, Esq., J.P.,	March 6, 1863,	11
Alderman James W. Mackay, J.P.,	Feb. 10, 1866,	12
Alderman John Campbell, J.P.,	,,	13
Richard Martin, Esq.,	,,	9
William Digges La Touche, Esq.,	,,	–
John E. Vernon, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Nathaniel Hone, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Sligo.		
Sir R. G. Booth, Bart., D.L., M.P.,	Sept. 10, 1852,	2
Colonel Barrett,	,,	3
Rich. Brinkley, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
C. W. C. O'Hara, Esq., D.L. (*Chairman*),	,,	9
B. O. Cogan, Esq., J.P.,	,,	2
Major Ffolliott, J.P.,	,,	2
J. A. Holmes, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
J. W. King, Esq., D.L.,	,,	1
F. M. Olpherts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
Peter O'Connor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	9
Edward Smyth, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Right Hon. the Earl of Leitrim,	,,	–
H. L. Montgomery, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Wm. Johnston, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
F. A. La Touche, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Colonel Whyte, D.L.,	,,	1
P. Simpson, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
J. R. Dickson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. Wood, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended
Sligo—*continued.*		
William Phibbs, Esq.,	Sept. 29, 1852,	5
Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly,	Nov. 19, 1860,	4
Joshua Kell, Esq., J.P.,	May 29, 1861,	1
J. Johnstown, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. O'Donnell, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
H. O'Beirne, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.ST.P., Lieut., co. Leitrim,	Mar. 26, 1862,	–
Jemmett Duke, Esq., J.P.,	June 24, 1862,	1
High Sheriff for County of Sligo, for time being (*ex-officio*),	–	–
High Sheriff for County of Leitrim, for time being (*ex-officio*),	–	–
A. L. Tottenham, Esq., J.P.,	Mar. 19, 1863,	–
Col. E. Cooper, J.P., M.P.,	June 24, 1863,	3
C. D. Fox, Esq., J.P.,	Feb. 27, 1864,	8
J. W. Flanagan, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 1, 1864,	1
E. MacGuire, Esq., D.L.,	Nov. 5, 1864,	–
Wm. A. Lawder, Esq., J.P.,	March 24, 1865,	1
William Peyton, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 29, 1865,	1
H. Lyons, Esq., J.P. (Mayor),	March 6, 1868,	3
Waterford.		
Right Hon. Lord Stuart De Decies,	Oct. 31, 1834,	–
Nicholas Power, Esq.,	,,	–
Sir H. W. Barron, Bart.,	Aug. 13, 1836,	–
Henry Denny, Esq.,	,,	3
Thos. Meagher, Esq., J.P.,	Aug. 18, 1841,	–
Sir Benjamin Morris, D.L.,	,,	–
Very Rev. Edw. N. Hoare,	Dec. 8, 1851,	6
E. Roberts, Esq.,	,,	3
John Power, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Chas. Newport, Esq., J.P.,	Aug. 1, 1853,	–
Colonel Emanuel Roberts,	,,	2
Very Rev. M. Flynn,	June 19, 1854,	5
Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien,	April 22, 1856,	–
Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., J.P.,	Dec. 24, 1861,	1
Hon. D. F. Fortescue, M.P.,	,,	2
Robt. T. Carew, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	4
Rt. Hon. Earl Huntingdon,	Mar. 29, 1862,	–
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Cashel, &c., &c., *pro tem.*,	–	–
The Members of Parliament for County and City, *pro tem.*,	–	2
The High Sheriffs for County and City, *pro tem.*,	–	–
The Mayor, *pro tem.*,	–	5
Michael D. Hassard, Esq., J.P.,	Jan. 13, 1866,	9
Pierce M. Barron, Esq. J.P.,	Jan. 25, 1866,	5
Nap. B. Wyse, Esq., D.L.,	–	5
Abraham Denny, Esq.,	June 4, 1867,	7
Thomas Wilson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5
P. K. Reid, Esq.,	,,	11

No. 26.—Table showing the Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts.

Asylums.	Balance in hands on 31st December, 1867.	Treasury Advances.	Received for Pay Patients.	Received for Sale of Farm and Garden Produce.	Received for Offal, Old Stores, &c.	Received from Miscellaneous Sources.	Total Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	554 3 7	4,490 0 0	12 4 0	47 4 0	1 11 0	41 10 8	5,146 13 3
Ballinasloe,	425 15 6	7,722 1 0	64 6 6	9 11 0	—	51 8 1	8,273 2 1
Belfast,	213 2 0	7,922 16 4	—	67 9 5	24 2 11	8 11 4	8,236 2 0
Carlow,	174 11 2	3,918 7 8	13 15 8	67 5 8	1 0 3	2 0 0	4,177 0 5
Castlebar,	379 17 6	3,715 15 1	11 10 0	127 14 10	—	4 2 4	4,238 19 9
Clonmel:							
Parent Asylum,	628 15 9	3,923 2 1	9 0 0	260 5 9	—	1 0 2	4,822 3 9
Additional Asylum,	718 0 0	5,092 6 9	—	71 17 4	3 7 0	0 4 6	5,885 15 7
Cork,	844 12 7	10,190 0 0	41 10 10	55 19 1	—	10 10 8	11,142 13 2
Ennis,	—	4,672 10 9	3 6 6	40 18 5	—	0 7 6	4,717 3 2
Enniscorthy,	—	5,049 15 4	30 0 0	—	—	—	5,079 15 4
Kilkenny,	233 11 5	3,050 0 0	219 12 6	30 13 6	3 3 0	16 15 0	3,553 15 5
Killarney,	50 11 5	4,943 18 1	137 2 0	124 4 9	9 0 0	5 3 3	5,269 19 6
Letterkenny,	542 19 11	5,899 5 5	46 19 7	81 1 3	6 10 11	0 12 11	6,577 10 0
Limerick,	846 8 1	7,924 12 7	156 0 5½	88 12 3	15 0 0	6 15 0	9,037 8 4½
Londonderry,	94 1 6	3,851 13 4	—	57 16 0	41 1 0	—	4,044 11 10
Maryborough,	784 12 10	5,279 4 9	7 15 4	22 2 8	18 12 0	—	6,112 7 7
Mullingar,	1,002 17 11	6,488 0 2	81 5 0	10 0 0	27 3 11	80 15 8	7,690 2 8
Omagh,	706 16 7	7,525 0 0	188 6 3	95 7 0	6 9 3	6 1 8	8,528 0 9
Richmond,	908 9 9	21,682 17 4	129 8 3	324 15 10	31 7 7	7 6 6	23,084 5 3
Sligo,	471 3 0	4,957 16 7	99 16 7	29 16 5	—	34 14 7	5,593 7 2
Waterford,	408 2 1	3,834 11 9	47 5 4	47 14 11	8 9 10	11 19 0	4,358 2 11
General Total,	9,988 12 7	132133 15 0	1,299 4 9½	1,660 10 1	196 18 8	289 18 10	145,568 19 11½

Expenditure—(*continued.*)

Asylums.	Bedding and Furniture.	Repairs and Alterations.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.	Printing, Stationery, and Books.	Medicines and Medical Diet.	Wine, Beer, and Whisky.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	272 18 2	383 12 6	30 12 10	37 6 1	35 11 6	25 3 3	—*
Ballinasloe,	275 17 9	593 18 6	151 6 3	21 13 6	24 14 6	20 2 8	51 10 1
Belfast,	264 10 9	254 14 0	62 5 2	24 12 6	42 5 1	26 8 4	10 16 0
Carlow,	116 0 4	127 11 5	155 8 11	6 5 6	33 0 3	28 2 7	—*
Castlebar,	27 11 0	97 12 0	58 6 1	23 2 6	28 11 5	37 17 3	—*
Clonmel:							
Parent Asylum,	244 9 5	167 15 10	148 13 1	3 17 8	44 10 3	32 18 2	20 2 4
Additional Asylum,	447 11 2	473 12 10	91 17 5	31 6 6	18 10 9	59 1 10	140 5 2
Cork,	279 11 4½	228 16 6½	228 5 1½	32 9 0	44 3 1	95 17 6	87 9 0
Ennis,	658 1 11	16 11 1	185 13 4	38 15 7	100 1 1	13 9 8	—*
Enniscorthy,	691 3 1	—	88 13 1	11 12 8	44 6 3	16 9 10	15 11 8
Kilkenny,	50 12 4	32 4 5	14 8 3	12 9 11	37 14 3	19 16 6	15 14 9
Killarney,	228 12 3	304 17 8½	101 3 4	15 5 0	25 12 5½	31 2 8	84 6 8
Letterkenny,	397 0 9	85 19 9	79 11 10	18 5 0	39 9 6	47 1 1	30 10 6
Limerick,	226 8 11	326 11 3	42 11 8	18 0 9	59 11 7	22 8 3	86 3 8
Londonderry,	156 16 5	183 19 9	158 3 5	3 15 0	64 17 10	24 3 5	89 11 6
Maryborough,	374 3 2	3 4 17 11	72 3 7	10 6 9	46 17 3	86 9 10	141 8 2
Mullingar,	255 13 0	350 9 3	95 0 2	18 15 0	24 19 0	23 12 8	11 0 8
Omagh,	423 9 0	653 12 6	63 12 0	10 12 8	62 4 10	16 14 2	55 0 7
Richmond,	2,638 14 5	1,163 14 4	813 15 0	71 13 10	178 19 1	219 10 11	544 2 0
Sligo,	253 16 5	210 6 4	224 13 7	15 14 1	33 4 5	21 15 2	24 2 8
Waterford,	174 12 1	179 0 1	77 17 9	5 11 0	25 4 11	44 18 3	71 8 0
General Total,	8,457 13 8½	6,164 18 0	2,944 1 10½	431 10 6	1,014 9 3½	913 4 0	1,429 3 5

* Included under groceries.

(District Asylums) for the Year ending 31st December, 1868.

EXPENDITURE.

Provisions, including Groceries.	Clothing: For Patients.	Clothing: For Servants.	Fuel and Light.	Washing and Water Supply.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Servants.	Asylums.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
2,079 14 11	481 0 10	19 12 2	419 19 8	21 18 5	525 0 0	267 4 9	Armagh.
3,118 11 7	614 19 10	111 12 11	598 6 2	69 11 2	861 7 8	545 5 0	Ballinasloe.
4,190 14 5	648 9 5	105 2 6	428 15 3	90 15 3	690 0 0	597 0 0	Belfast.
1,737 1 4	321 5 7	71 1 10	321 6 0	37 3 10	660 0 0	254 10 6	Carlow.
1,518 13 11	184 5 6	52 16 11	190 13 11	39 16 10	830 11 5	356 16 5	Castlebar.
1,427 11 5	357 18 3	56 15 10	236 2 3	51 5 10	686 1 2	367 8 9	Clonmel: Parent Asylum.
2 002 7 8	443 0 9	80 14 9	253 7 1	64 17 10	493 13 6	395 18 9	Additional Asylum.
4.574 2 11	636 5 10½	215 14 0	526 4 8½	124 6 10	936 13 4	660 9 7	Cork.
946 19 9	658 11 3	101 12 1	486 6 5	21 5 4	734 16 1	246 19 8	Ennis.
1.417 13 10	652 3 5	50 9 3	243 2 1	36 3 9	873 14 5	232 17 6	Enniscorthy.
1,460 10 1	162 0 4	23 2 9	230 8 9	33 2 5	745 0 0	264 18 8	Kilkenny.
2,479 3 7	265 12 7½	68 15 4	384 1 11	78 18 2	715 0 0	533 10 11	Killarney.
2,835 0 0	338 3 3	178 6 5	293 7 9	105 3 4½	835 0 0	528 12 10	Letterkenny.
4,371 14 10	558 19 0	70 13 10	427 14 5	224 6 11	825 0 0	613 17 2	Limerick.
1,580 14 10	215 0 2	88 0 10	404 19 9	62 8 4	580 10 0	252 3 3	Londonderry.
2,209 19 10	290 13 6	109 7 6	410 8 10	70 0 7	657 7 3	305 10 8	Maryborough.
3,361 8 0	472 15 9	54 17 2	530 3 11	66 2 5	805 0 0	469 2 4	Mullingar.
3.455 1 11	562 13 0	125 0 10	525 3 6	70 4 1	780 0 0	501 12 1	Omagh.
8,675 6 3	2728 10 1	252 3 2	1041 11 0	319 3 2	1,809 10 4	1,273 8 4	Richmond.
2,175 12 3	349 5 0	91 0 0	275 19 3	36 17 6	773 0 0	348 14 0	Sligo.
1,560 8 5	283 9 10	63 8 5	153 11 4	37 8 6	740 0 0	306 0 3	Waterford.
57,278 11 9	11,225 3 3	1,990 8 6	8431 13 11½	1,661 0 6½	16,557 5 2	9,352 1 5	General Total.

EXPENDITURE—(*continued.*)

Tobacco and Snuff.	Incidental Expenses.	Superannuation Pensions.	Total Outlay.	Balances on hands on 31st December, 1867.	Daily Average Number of Patients maintained.	Average cost of Maintenance per head per annum.	Asylums.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
38 4 3	25 9 4	—	4,663 8 6	463 4 7	204	22 17 2½	Armagh.
39 12 6	66 3 3	335 12 8	7,500 6 0	772 16 1	320½	23 8 0½	Ballinasloe.
—	254 10 11	—	7,690 19 7	545 2 5	380¾	20 4 6	Belfast.
—	151 16 10	64 14 8	4,085 9 7	91 10 10	184	22 4 1	Carlow.
26 15 7	108 5 1	—	3,681 15 10	557 3 11	171	21 10 7	Castlebar.
20 17 0	150 17 5	155 12 0	4,172 16 8	649 7 1	130	32 1 11	Clonmel: Parent Asylum.
21 14 5	81 12 7	—	5,099 13 0	786 2 7	188	27 2 6	Additional Asylum.
78 11 5½	325 6 1	20 8 9	9,094 15 2	2047 18 0	558	16 5 11	Cork.
10 18 11	88 11 9	—	4,308 13 11	408 9 3	154	27 19 7	Ennis.
5 14 6	118 2 3	—	4,497 17 7	581 17 9	105	42 16 9	Enniscorthy.
2 12 9	60 8 10	5 0 0	3,170 5 0	383 10 5	159	19 18 9¼	Kilkenny.
50 9 9	63 16 0½	—	†5,430 8 5	—	244	22 5 1½	Killarney.
59 8 9½	75 7 1	—	5,946 7 11	631 2 1	218	27 5 6½	Letterkenny.
74 15 10	24 4 10	19 18 3	7,993 1 2	1,044 7 2½	398	20 1 8	Limerick.
34 17 2	29 0 10	42 18 6	3,952 1 0	92 10 10	142	27 16 7½	Londonderry.
14 4 9	35 0 8	137 4 10	5,296 5 1	816 2 6	189	28 0 5	Maryborough.
15 0 0	199 11 4	—	6,803 10 8	886 12 0	312	21 16 1½	Mullingar.
54 17 0	151 3 1	—	7,511 1 3	1,016 19 6	378	19 17 5	Omagh.
124 8 9	194 8 3	623 10 9	22,677 9 8	406 15 7	320	27 13 1¼	Richmond.
1. 19 4	99 3 4	—	4,945 3 4	648 3 10	252½	19 11 8	Sligo.
21 7 0	113 6 3	149 1 0	4,006 13 1	351 9 10	163	24 11 7½	Waterford.
706 9 9	2,416 6 0½	1,554 1 5	132,528 2 7	13,201 6 3½	5,670¼	24 10 11	General Total.

† This amount includes a sum of £160 8*s.* 11*d.* in *excess* of the total receipts.

No. 27.—Table showing Outlay on, and Produce of District Asylum Farms for the Year ending 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Quantity of Land connected with each Asylum.				Expenditure: Produce and Net Produce on each Farm.			Profit per Acre.
	Quantity of Land cultivated.		Quantity of Land under Buildings and Airing Courts, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.	Outlay.	Produce.	Net Profit.	
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.					
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	4 0 34	—	14 0 16	2 3 18	21 0 28	30 12 10	201 13 0	171 0 2	8 2 10
Ballinasloe,	10 1 12	14 1 26	11 1 30	6 2 0	42 2 28	253 6 3	354 4 11	100 18 8	2 7 4
Belfast,	18 1 0	—	23 0 0	10 3 0	52 0 0	62 5 2	366 19 5	304 14 3	5 17 2
Carlow,	11 1 24	—	6 0 0	7 0 0	24 1 24	135 4 1	290 7 10	155 3 9	6 9 4
Castlebar,	7 0 0	—	33 0 0	8 0 0	48 0 0	58 6 1	248 16 7	190 10 6	3 19 5
Clonmel:									
Parent Asylum,	10 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	148 13 1	353 19 1	205 6 0	10 5 4
Additional Asylum,	4 1 0	—	0 0 20	2 2 20	7 0 0	101 3 5	174 16 7	73 13 2	10 10 5
Cork,	25 1 13	—	2 0 0	30 0 17	57 1 30	268 5 3	644 11 0	376 5 9	6 11 7
Ennis,	6 2 0	7 2 0	3 0 0	11 3 0	28 3 0	185 13 4	268 11 11	82 18 7	2 18 6
Enniscorthy,	2 0 0	3 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	40 0 0	88 13 1	104 15 3	16 2 2	0 8 1
Kilkenny,	4 3 0	2 1 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	14 8 3	130 11 1	116 2 10	4 13 0
Killarney,	2 0 0	14 0 0	1 0 0	13 0 0	30 0 0	101 3 4	301 4 9	200 1 5	6 13 4
Letterkenny,	4 0 0	6 0 0	24 0 0	6 0 0	40 0 0	109 11 10	230 9 3	120 17 5	3 0 5
Limerick,	5 3 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	21 3 0	82 11 8	305 9 10	222 18 2	10 12 0
Londonderry,	14 2 0	—	5 2 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	158 3 4	253 19 4	95 16 0	3 16 7
Maryborough,	12 3 9	—	6 3 8	3 0 0	22 2 17	72 3 7	187 10 5	115 6 10	5 4 8
Mullingar,	6 2 0	1 2 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	23 0 0	95 0 2	194 8 0	99 7 10	4 6 4
Omagh,	11 0 0	—	9 3 32	9 1 26	30 1 18	378 18 3	578 9 9	199 11 6	6 12 10
Richmond,	4 3 20	7 1 20	18 0 0	9 3 10	40 0 10	813 15 0	1,289 14 8	475 19 8	11 18 0
Sligo,	9 2 0	8 2 0	21 2 0	7 3 0	47 1 0	224 13 7	466 10 2	241 16 7	5 2 0
Waterford,	8 1 29	—	2 0 0	4 0 23	14 2 12	88 8 3	182 0 6	93 12 3	6 12 10
Total,	183 1 21	71 2 6	225 1 26	180 2 34	661 0 7	3,470 19 10	7,129 3 4	3,658 3 6	5 16 9

No. 28.—Table showing the Total Quantities of the undermentioned Articles consumed in the several District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Rice.	Beef.	Mutton.	Ox-heads.	New Milk.	Butter.	Tea.	Cocoa.	Sugar.	Fish.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Armagh,	102,132	47,028	29,120	42	11,749	–	312	12,690	6	912	156 Coffee	3,626	–
Ballinasloe,	143,472	163,870	36,960	224	33,014	–	–	17,624	2,012	641	2,198	6,394	262
Belfast,	158,310	97,852	88,480	672	39,675	–	1,404	29,023⅖	1,311	986	5	3,600	–
Carlow,	91,431	20,216	24,640	41	12,406	1,361½	–	112,793	548½	349½	2,735	3,958½	–
Castlebar,	62,085	13,643	19,795	1,904	22,408	–	–	10,774	975	542	1,435	4,473	–
Clonmel:													
Parent Asylum,	72,417	11,088	15,288	1,568	17,653½	–	–	5,317	200	426	1,488	4,440	–
Additional do.,	99,004	204 cwt.	173 cwt.	2,744	26,953½	1,451	–	8,902	521	826½	2,184	6,720	–
Cork,	231,261	251,622	70,648 6/16	–	49,483 14/16	4,976	–	6,504⅝	696⅓	1,338 5/16	3,608 5/16	10,646 5/16	–
Ennis,	54,116 14/16	27,173	4,365	32	–	12,874	–	8,556	804 2/16	445	366	2,143	–
Enniscorthy,	45,130	66,913	14,560	406	6,502	39	–	9,637½	–	376½	252¾	2,021	–
Kilkenny,	81,458	22,953	18,002	3,124	15,750	57	–	10,923	304	377¾	826	2,506½	–
Killarney,	134,933	–	23,750	1,715	20,328¾	120⅓	71	2,076	143	869 7/10	410½ Coffee 5 Cocoa	8,799	–
Letterkenny,	69,914	87,836	24,640	3	27,453	–	616	7,769¾	1,924	1,459	378	7,042	–
Limerick,	190,880	98,784	46,528	42	53,700	6,630	22	30,984	358	1,655	658 Coffee	12,322	–
Londonderry,	60,076	59,332	39,651	1,744	12,950	170	628	14,155½	95	582	–	2,384	–
Maryborough,	108,522	33,922	20,440	896	22,486	–	216	14,448¼	2,087	636	1,733	6,525	–
Mullingar,	149,219½	33,981	41,367	28	26,958½	–	137	2,478¼	2,072⅓	713¾	4,743⅜	6,707½	–
Omagh,	107,977	179,704	91,151	5,497	38,786	3,747	–	22,162	432	866⅛	1451 564⅛ Coffee	6,762	–
Richmond,	483,105 61/16	72,367½	14,696	5,120 272⅓ Pepper	125430	4977 Pork	59 Chickens	32,685	4,014⅜	4,292 6/16 68 Coffee	9,091 3/16	27,983 7/16	2469 3/12 Dozen
Sligo,	94,654	128,074	23,292 15,731 Indian	4,692½	13,990½	150	940	15,148	882	428	–	2,109¾	–
Waterford,	83,228	1,229	19,824	784	12,984	1,881	441	9,986	903	490	1,381	4,816	–

No. 29.—Table showing the Contract Prices of the undermentioned Articles of Provisions, &c., for District Asylums, on 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	White Bread, pér 2lb. Loaf.	Brown Bread, per 2lb. Loaf.	Beef, per lb.	Mutton, per lb.	New Milk, per Gallon.	Oatmeal, per Stone.	Rice, per Stone.	Butter, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Brown Sugar, per lb.	Cocoa, per lb.	Coals, per Ton.	Straw, per cwt.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Armagh,	0 4 3/7	–	0 4 1/2	–	0 9 1/2	–	–	–	2 0	0 3 1/2	–	19 0	1 11
Ballinasloe,	0 4 1/16	0 3 3/4	0 4 1/2	0 3	0 8	2 0	2 1 1/2	1 2	2 2	0 4 1/2	0 3 3/4	21 9	1 10
Belfast,	0 3 9/14	–	0 5 1/4	0 5 1/4	0 8 1/2	2 4 1/2	3 6	1 2 1/2	3 0	0 4 2/7	–	11 9	3 2
Carlow,	0 3 1/2	–	0 4 1/4	0 5	0 8	1 11	2 4	1 1	2 3	0 4	0 1 1/2	20 9	1 8 1/2
Castlebar,	0 3 3/4	–	0 3 1/2	0 3 1/2	0 6 5/8	2 0	2 6	0 9 1/2	2 0	0 4	0 5 1/2	23 9	–
Clonmel:													
Parent Asylum,	0 3 1/2	–	0 4 1/8	0 4 1/8	0 10 1/8	2 4	1 11 1/4	–	2 2	0 3 8/14 1/2	0 5 1/14 1/2	18 5	–
Additional Asylum,	0 3 1/2	–	0 4 1/8	0 4 1/8	0 9 7/8	2 3	1 11 1/4	–	2 2	0 3 8/14 1/2	0 5 1/14 1/2	18 2	–
Cork,	0 3 1/4	–	0 5 3/8	0 6 1/2	0 3 3/8	1 11 1/2	–	1 3	2 2	0 3 2/28	0 1 2/8	16 3	2 11 1/10
Ennis,	0 3 6/16	–	0 5 1/2	0 5 1/2	0 6 7/8	2 0	2 3 7/8	0 11 6/8	1 10 3/4	0 3 1/14 0 1/2	0 5 3/4	21 1	–
Enniscorthy,	0 4	–	0 6	0 6	0 9	2 4 1/2	4 8	1 1	2 11	0 4	0 2 1/4	19 0	1 8
Kilkenny,	0 3 3/8	–	0 4 1/4	0 4 1/4	0 7 1/4	2 1	2 9	–	2 4	0 4 5/7	0 2 1/7	20 0	–
Killarney,	0 3 5/16	0 3 7/8	0 6	0 7	0 7 1/2	1 8 1/2	2 6	1 4	2 8	0 4	0 5	20 2	–
Letterkenny,	0 4	–	0 5 3/8	0 6	0 8	2 1 1/2	2 10 1/2	1 1 3/4	3 0	0 4 5/7	0 1 1 2/7	15 6	2 10 1/3
Limerick,	0 3 9/16	–	0 4 1/2	0 4 1/2	0 7 1/2	2 1 1/2	2 6	1 3	2 1	0 4 1/2	–	19 10	2 6
Londonderry,	0 2 1/4	–	0 4 1/4	0 7	0 6 1/2	1 10 1 1/16	2 9	1 1	2 6	0 4 1/2	–	11 10 1/2	–
Maryborough,	0 4	–	0 4 1/2	0 4 1/2	0 6	1 11 1/2	2 4 1/2	1 0	2 6	0 4 1/2	0 4 3 1/6	21 2	–
Mullingar,	0 4 3/8	–	0 6	0 6	0 7 1/2	2 2	–	0 11 1/2	2 0	0 4 1/4	0 1 1/4	20 0	–
Omagh,	0 3 1/2	–	0 4 1/2	0 5	0 8	1 10	4 10 1/4	–	2 8	0 4 1/14	0 2 1/14	18 2	3 2
Richmond,	0 3 7/8	–	0 6 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 10	2 3	2 2	1 2	1 9	0 4	0 5	15 5	–
Sligo,	0 4 1/4	–	0 7	–	0 7	2 1 1/2	2 1 1/8	0 11 7/8	2 0	0 4	0 3	16 3	1 7
Waterford,	0 3 1/2	–	0 5 1/2	0 5 1/2	0 7 3/4	2 3	2 3	1 3	2 3	0 4	0 2 1/4	17 4	2 0

APPENDIX C.—Lunatics in Gaols.

Summary of Returns of Lunatics of all classes who were confined in Gaols during the year ended 31st December, 1868, and of the number of Lunatics so confined who were removed to Asylum, Discharged, or who Died during the same period.

Classification of Lunatics.	Remaining in Custody on 31st December, 1867.			Committed during the year ended 31st December, 1868.			Total Number in Custody during the year.			Removed, Discharged, Died.													Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaol on 31st December, 1868.		
										Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by order of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by order of Magistrates on Medical Certificates.			Otherwise removed from Gaol.			Died.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity,	6	–	6	7	2	9	13	2	15	10	1	11	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1	13	1	1	2
Persons found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading,	5	1	6	10	5	15	15	6	21	13	5	18	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	5	20	–	1	1
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who became insane in gaol,	1	–	1	8	5	13	9	5	14	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	14	–	–	–
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal,	1	–	1	9	6	15	10	6	16	8	2	10	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	6	16	–	–	–
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal,	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Total,	14	1	15	36	18	54	50	19	69	41	13	54	5	–	5	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	17	66	1	2	3
Persons committed as dangerous lunatics,	207	109	316	3	–	3	210	109	319	115	50	165	–	–	–	56	35	91	1	–	1	7	5	12	179	90	269	31	19	50
Total,	221	110	331	39	18	57	260	128	388	156	63	219	5	–	5	59	39	98	1	–	1	7	5	12	228	107	336	32	21	53

No. 1.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaol during the year ended 31st

Gaols.	Remaining in Custody from previous year.			Committed during the Year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by Order of Lord Lieutenant.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Cavan,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cork City,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grangorman,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Limerick County,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Richmond,	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Wexford,	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–
Total,	6	–	6	7	2	9	13	2	15	10	1	11	2	–	2

No. 2.—Return of Persons confined in Gaol during the year ended 31st and incapable

Armagh,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Belfast,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–
Cavan,	2	–	2	2	–	2	4	–	4	2	–	2	2	–	2
Cork City,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dundalk,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Longford,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Naas,	3	–	3	–	2	2	3	2	5	3	2	5	–	–	–
Richmond,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	5	1	6	10	5	15	15	6	21	13	5	18	2	–	2

December, 1868, who were Acquitted of Offences on the Ground of Insanity.

Discharged by Order of Committing Magistrates.			Otherwise Removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1868.			Gaol.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Cavan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Cork City.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Downpatrick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	Grangegorman.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Limerick County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	Richmond.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Waterford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	Wexford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1	13	1	1	2	Total.

December, 1868, Committed for Trial, or found Insane on Arraignment, of Pleading.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	Cavan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Cork City.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Downpatrick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Dundalk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Grangegorman.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Longford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	Naas.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Richmond.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Sligo.
–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	5	20		1	1	Total.

No. 3.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaol during the Year ended 31st became Insane

Gaol.	Remaining in Custody from previous year.			Committed during year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by Order of Lord Lieutenant.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Castlebar,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cork City,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Limerick County,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Longford,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Naas,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Trim,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tullamore,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	1	8	5	13	9	5	14	9	5	14	–	–	–

No. 4.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaol during the Year ended 31st at the time of Committal, or who

Cork City,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Cork County,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–
Longford,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Richmond,	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	5	–	–	–
Wexford,	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	1	9	6	15	10	6	16	8	2	10	–	–	–

No. 5.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaol during the Year ended 31st Committal, or who became

Downpatrick,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Monaghan,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1

December, 1868, under Sentence of Imprisonment or Penal Servitude, who in Gaol.

Discharged by Order of Committing Magistrates.			Otherwise Removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1868.			Gaol.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Castlebar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Cork City.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Grangegorman.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Limerick County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Longford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Naas.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Trim.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Tullamore.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	Waterford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	14	–	–	–	Total.

December, 1868, in default of Surety to keep the Peace, who were Insane became Insane subsequent thereto.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Cork City.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Cork County.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Downpatrick.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	Grangegorman.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Longford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	Richmond.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	Wexford.
2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	6	16	–	–	–	Total.

December, 1868, Committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were Insane on Insane subsequent thereto.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Downpatrick.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Monaghan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Sligo.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	Total.

No. 6.—Return of Persons Confined in Gaol during the Year ended 31st so Confined who were Removed to Asylum,

Gaol.	Remaining in Custody from previous year.			Committed during the Year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by Order of Lord Lieutenant.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	9	2	11	–	–	–	9	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	14	2	16	–	–	–	14	2	16	–	1	1	–	–	–
Carlow,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	15	1	16	–	–	–	15	1	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork City,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork County,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–
Downpatrick,	26	16	42	–	–	–	26	16	42	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drogheda,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–
Dundalk,	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	–	2	–	–	–
Ennis,	21	5	26	–	–	–	21	5	26	17	3	20	–	–	–
Enniskillen,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Galway Town,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galway County,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grangegorman,	–	60	60	–	–	–	–	60	60	–	40	40	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	–*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilmainham,	6	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	6	–	–	–
Lifford,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Limerick City,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick County,	6	2	8	2	–	2	8	2	10	8	1	9	–	–	–
Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Longford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaghan,	6	8	14	–	–	–	6	8	14	2	–	2	–	–	–
Mullingar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Naas,	14	–	14	–	–	–	14	–	14	14	–	14	–	–	–
Nenagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond Bridewell,	43	–	43	–	–	–	43	–	43	25	–	25	–	–	–
Roscommon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tralee,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trim,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tullamore,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	36†	2	38	–	–	–	36	2	38	33	1	34	–	–	–
Wicklow,	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	1	3	–	–	–
Total,	207	109	316	3	–	3	210	109	319	115	50	165	–	–	–

* In last year's report 1 male dangerous lunatic appeared in custody on this date; the Governor of the gaol states it was an error, as the man was found insane while undergoing imprisonment, and had not been committed as a "dangerous lunatic."

December, 1868, as "*Dangerous Lunatics*," and the Number of Lunatics or who Died during the same period.

Discharged by Order of Magistrates.			Otherwise Removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1868.			Gaol.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	5	1	6	Armagh.
8	1	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	2	11	5	–	5	Belfast.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Castlebar.
13	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	14	2	–	2	Cavan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clonmel.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cork City.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	Cork County.
9	4	13	–	–	–	2	–	2	12	4	16	14	12	26	Downpatrick.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	Drogheda.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	2	5	–	–	–	Dundalk.
4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	5	26	–	–	–	Ennis.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Enniskillen.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Galway Town.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Galway County.
–	19	19	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	60	60	–	–	–	Grangegorman.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	Kilmainham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Lifford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Limerick City
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	10	–	–	–	Limerick County.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Longford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	4	4	6	10	Monaghan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mullingar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	14	–	–	–	Naas.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nenagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Omagh.
15	–	15	–	–	–	2	–	2	42	–	42	1	–	1	Richmond Bridewell.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Roscommon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Tralee.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Trim.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Tullamore.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Waterford.
1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	36	2	38	–	–	–	Wexford.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	Wicklow.
56	35	91	1	–	1	7	5	12	179	90	269	31	19	50	Total.

† Two male lunatics returned as dangerous in the report for 1867 should have been under the table of "criminal lunatics."

APPENDIX. D.

Private Licensed Houses.

No. 1.—Return of Numbers Licensed for, Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year ending 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Number Licensed for.			Number remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1867.			Admitted during the Year 1868.									Total under treatment during the Year.		
							Relapsed.			Cases of First Attack.			Total.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	22	18	40	20	16	36	8	1	9	7	2	9	15	3	18	35	19	54
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	25	10	35	19	8	27	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	22	8	30
*Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	16	34	50	17	30	47	–	2	2	2	10	12	2	12	14	19	42	61
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	18	10	28	17	9	26	1	1	2	4	2	6	5	3	8	22	12	34
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	6	6	12	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	15	15	–	16	16	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	6	6	–	22	22
Edington, Clara, King's Co.,	1	3	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	6	6	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	6	6
Farnham House, do.,	34	20	54	28	14	42	4	1	5	11	7	18	15	8	23	43	22	65
Hampstead House, do.,	34	1	35	29	1	30	4	–	4	3	–	3	7	–	7	36	1	37
Hartfield House, do.,	37	–	37	33	–	33	6	–	6	9	–	9	15	–	15	48	–	48
Highfield House, do.,	1	16	17	–	12	12	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	4	4	–	16	16
Lindville, Co. Cork,	25	20	45	23	15	38	1	1	2	3	5	8	4	6	10	27	21	48
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	10	10	–	6	6	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	8	8
Lucan Spa, do.,	18	27	45	17	27	44	–	–	–	8	8	16	8	8	16	25	35	60
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	12	10	22	6	4	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	4	11
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	7	7	14	2	6	8	1	–	1	–	2	2	1	2	3	3	8	11
*St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	–	–	–	73	70	143	1	2	3	10	6	16	11	8	19	84	78	162
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
*St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	75	75	–	1	1	–	26	26	–	27	27	–	102	102
Verville, do.,	–	20	20	–	19	19	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	22	22
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total,	261	234	495	292	338	630	28	14	42	59	81	140	87	95	182	379	433	812

* These Asylums being supported either wholly or in part from charitable sources are not required to be licensed.

No. 1.—Return of Numbers Licensed for, Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year ending 31st December, 1868—*continued.*

Asylums.	Discharged during the Year 1868.												Deaths.								Escapes.		Total of Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes.			Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1868.		
	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved or Incurable.			Total.			Natural Causes.			Accidental.		Total.											
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	6	1	7	–	2	2	1	2	3	7	5	12	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	8	5	13	27	14	41
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	2	3	1	4	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	4	1	5	18	7	25
Bloomfield Retreat, do., .	–	5	5	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	8	9	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3	8	11	16	34	50
Cittadella, Co. Cork, . .	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	–	1	6	3	9	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	8	3	11	14	9	23
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh, .	–	3	3	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	14	14
Edington, Clara, King's Co., .	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin, .	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	4	4
Farnham House, do., .	4	2	6	5	2	7	5	1	6	14	5	19	3	1	4	–	–	3	1	4	1	–	18	6	24	25	16	41
Hampstead House, do., .	6	–	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	8	–	8	3	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	11	–	11	25	1	26
Hartfield House, do., .	3	–	3	4	–	4	3	–	3	10	–	10	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	13	–	13	35	–	35
Highfield House, do., .	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork, . .	1	3	4	–	3	3	1	–	1	2	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	8	25	15	40
Lisle House, Co. Dublin, .	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	6	6
Lucan Spa, do., . .	2	7	9	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	8	12	1	2	3	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	5	10	15	20	25	45
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	7	3	10
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin, ...	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	3	4	7
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City, ...	3	3	6	–	2	2	6	1	7	9	6	15	4	3	7	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	13	9	22	71	69	140
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin, .	–	15	15	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	19	19	–	2	2	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	22	22	–	80	80
Verville, do., . .	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	19	19
Woodville, Co. Wexford, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total, . . .	29	48	77	14	27	41	21	9	30	64	84	148	19	10	29	–	1	19	11	30	2	–	85	95	180	294	338	632

No. 2.—Table showing the Number of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Curable.			Incurable.			Idiots.			Epileptics.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh,	14	7	21	12	7	19	–	–	–	1	–	1	27	14	41
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	2	–	2	16	6	22	–	1	1	–	–	–	18	7	25
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	3	9	12	10	22	32	1	2	3	2	1	3	16	34	50
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	6	6	12	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	9	23
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	1	1	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	10	10	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14
Edington, Clara, King's Co.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Farnham House, do.,	12	5	17	12	10	22	–	–	–	1	1	2	25	16	41
Hampstead House, do.,	2	–	2	20	1	21	–	–	–	3	–	3	25	1	26
Hartfield House, do.,	8	–	8	23	–	23	4	–	4	–	–	–	35	–	35
Highfield House, do.,	–	2	2	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork,	16	10	26	8	4	12	–	1	1	1	–	1	25	15	40
Lisle House, co. Dublin,	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
Lucan Spa, do.,	1	4	5	12	18	30	4	2	6	3	1	4	20	25	45
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	2	3	5	3	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	7	3	10
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	2	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	4	7
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	2	2	4	65	64	129	3	3	6	1	–	1	71	69	140
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	54	54	–	26	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	80
Verville, do.,	–	3	3	–	12	12	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	19	19
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Totals,	68	121	189	199	200	399	14	11	25	13	6	19	294	338	632

No. 3.—Table showing the Social Condition of Patients in Asylums on 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Married.			Single.			Widowers or Widows.			Unknown.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh,	5	4	9	20	6	26	2	4	6	–	–	–	27	14	41
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	1	–	1	15	6	21	2	1	3	–	–	–	18	7	25
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	1	5	6	14	18	32	1	11	12	–	–	–	16	34	50
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	2	–	2	12	9	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	9	23
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Course Lodge, County Armagh,	–	2	2	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14
Edington, Clara, King's Co.,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	4
Farnham House, „	8	4	12	16	10	26	1	2	3	–	–	–	25	16	41
Hampstead House, „	2	1	3	21	–	21	2	–	2	–	–	–	25	1	26
Hartfield House, „	7	–	7	28	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	35
Highfield House, „	–	1	1	–	9	9	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork,	8	1	9	15	8	23	2	6	8	–	–	–	25	15	40
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
Lucan Spa, „	3	4	7	15	15	30	2	6	8	–	–	–	20	25	45
Midland Retreat, Queen's County,	–	–	–	7	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10
Orchardstown House, County Dublin,	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	7
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	2	9	11	68	58	126	1	2	3	–	–	–	71	69	140
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	11	11	–	64	64	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	80	80
Verville, „	–	2	2	–	13	13	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	19	19
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Totals,	40	45	85	239	248	487	15	45	60	–	–	–	294	338	632

No. 4.—Table showing Form of Lunacy in the several Cases in Private Asylums on the 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Mania.										Melancholia.												Monomania.		Hypochondriasis.	
	Mania.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		Hysteria.		Chorea.		Melancholia.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		With occasional Violence.		With Suicidal.		With Suicidal with Epilepsy.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	2	–	1
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	–	–
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	2	16	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	2	1	2
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	11	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cookstown, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edington, Clara, King's Co.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House, do.,	9	3	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	6	4	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–
Hampstead House, do.,	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hartfield House, do.,	14	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	2	–
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Lindville, Co. Cork,	23	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Lucan Spa, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	26	40	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	7	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	4	–	–
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	63	–	.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
Verville, do.,	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	106	164	3	3	1	–	2	13	–	2	18	25	6	2	–	–	4	7	4	11	–	–	27	18	6	4

No. 4.—Table showing Form of Lunacy in the several cases in Private Asylums on the 31st December, 1868—*continued.*

Asylums.	Incoherence.								Imbecility.										Slight Impairment of the Faculties.		Idiocy.		Total in Asylums on 31st December, 1868.		
	Incoherence.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		With occasional Violence.		Imbecility.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		With occasional Violence.		Tending to Dementia.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	27	14	41
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	18	7	25
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	2	16	34	50
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	9	23
Cookstown, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	14	14
Edington, Clara, King's Co.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Farnham House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	25	16	41
Hampstead House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	25	1	26
Hartfield House, do.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	35	–	35
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	25	15	40
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	6	6
Lucan Spa, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	16	4	2	20	25	45
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	3	10
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	4	7
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	19	3	–	–	3	3	71	69	140
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	80
Verville, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	19	19
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Totals,	9	7	2	–	–	–	14	13	25	12	2	2	2	1	4	8	27	14	22	23	10	9	294	338	632

No. 5.—Table showing Ages of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Under 20 years.			20 to 40 years.			40 to 60 years.			Over 60 years.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh.	–	–	–	10	2	12	12	7	19	5	5	10	27	14	41
Bellevue, Co. Dublin, .	–	–	–	3	1	4	6	4	10	9	2	11	18	7	25
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin.	–	–	–	8	7	15	5	11	16	3	16	19	16	34	50
Cittadella, Co. Cork, .	–	–	–	1	6	7	10	3	13	3	–	3	14	9	23
Cookstown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	2	0	2	2	4	6	1	–	1	5	4	9
Course Lodge, County Armagh.	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	14	14
Edington Clara, King's County.	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	4	4
Farnham House, „ .	1	–	1	9	4	13	11	8	19	4	4	8	25	16	41
Hampstead House, „ .	–	–	–	5	–	5	11	–	11	9	1	10	25	1	26
Hartfield House, „ .	–	–	–	14	–	14	17	–	17	4	–	4	35	–	35
Highfield House, „ .	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	5	5	–	3	3	–	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork, .	1	–	1	4	6	10	11	5	16	9	4	13	25	15	40
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	6	6
Lucan Spa, „ .	2	–	2	6	10	16	9	10	19	3	5	8	20	25	45
Midland Retreat, Queen's County.	–	–	–	3	2	5	4	1	5	–	–	–	7	3	10
Orchardstown House, County Dublin.	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	2	3	–	1	1	3	4	7
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City.	–	–	–	33	34	67	33	33	66	5	2	7	71	69	140
Providence House, Co. Carlow.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	2	2	–	40	40	–	30	30	–	8	8	–	80	80
Verville, „ .	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	13	13	–	2	2	–	19	19
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Totals, . .	4	3	7	101	134	235	134	141	275	55	60	115	294	338	632

No. 6.—Table showing the Educational Condition of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1868.

Asylums.	Well Educated.			Can Read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Cannot Read or Write.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh, . . .	14	5	19	11	7	18	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	14	41
Bellevue, Co. Dublin, .	18	7	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	7	25
Bloomfield Retreat, County Dublin, ...	14	30	44	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	34	50
Cittadella, County Cork, .	14	9	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	9	23
Cookstown, Co. Kilkenny,	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	13	13	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14
Edington Clara, King's County, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Farnham House, „ .	25	15	40	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	16	41
Hampstead House, „ .	24	1	25	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	1	26
Hartfield House, „ .	33	–	33	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	35
Highfield House, „ .	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
Lindville, County Cork, .	15	12	27	8	3	11	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	15	40
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
Lucan Spa, „ .	14	15	29	–	7	7	3	–	3	–	2	2	2	1	3	1	–	1	20	25	45
Midland Retreat, Queen's County, ...	5	3	8	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin, ...	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City, . . .	43	28	71	22	33	55	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	8	10	–	–	–	71	69	140
Providence House, Co. Carlow, ...	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	57	57	–	11	11	–	11	11	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	80	80
Verville, „ .	–	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19
Woodville, Co. Wexford, .	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Totals, . . .	230	244	474	47	66	113	12	16	28	–	2	2	4	10	14	1	–	1	294	338	632

No. 7.—Table showing the Number of Patients in Asylums on 31st December, 1868, classified as to Professions, Trades, &c., &c.

Asylums.	Married.			Single.			Total Married and Single.			Previous Professions or Occupations.									
										Army.		Navy.		Church.		Law.		Medicine.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	7	8	15	20	6	26	27	14	41	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	3	1	4	15	6	21	18	7	25	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	2	16	18	14	18	32	16	34	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	2	–	2	12	9	21	14	9	23	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	5	4	9	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	2	2	–	12	12	–	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edington, Clara, King's Co.,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House, do.,	9	6	15	16	10	26	25	16	41	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Hampstead House, do.,	4	1	5	21	–	21	25	1	26	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Hartfield House, do.,	7	–	7	28	–	28	35	–	35	2	–	1	–	6	–	4	–	2	–
Highfield House, do.,	–	3	3	–	9	9	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lindville, Co. Cork,	10	7	17	15	8	23	25	15	40	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	5	5	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lucan Spa, do.,	5	10	15	15	15	30	20	25	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	–	–	–	7	3	10	7	3	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	1	–	1	2	4	6	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	8	12	20	63	57	120	71	69	140	8	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	3	–
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	16	16	–	64	64	–	80	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Verville, do.,	–	6	6	–	13	13	–	19	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	60	91	151	234	247	481	294	338	632	29	–	2	–	23	–	13	–	10	–

No. 7.—TABLE showing the Number of Patients in Asylums on 31st December, 1868, classified as to Professions, Trades, &c., &c.—*continued.*

ASYLUMS.	PREVIOUS PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.													Found Lunatic by inquisition.			Sent by authority of Relations or Friends.			Total remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1868.		
	Student.		In Trade.		Other Occupations.		Farmers.		No occupations.		Total.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	3	–	6	1	5	4	5	–	5	9	27	14	41	2	–	2	27	14	41	27	14	41
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	7	10	7	25	5	2	7	13	5	18	18	7	25
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	–	–	5	2	4	3	2	–	4	29	16	34	50	1	1	2	15	33	48	16	34	50
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	9	9	14	9	23	3	–	3	11	9	20	14	9	23
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	5	4	9	–	1	1	5	4	9	5	4	9
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	14	14	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	14	14
Edington, Clara, King's Co.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4
Farnham House, do.,	3	–	3	–	5	–	2	–	6	16	25	16	41	5	3	8	20	13	33	25	16	41
Hampstead House, do.,	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	11	1	25	1	26	5	–	5	20	1	21	25	1	26
Hartfield House, do.,	2	–	5	–	6	–	4	–	3	–	35	–	35	4	–	4	31	–	31	35	–	35
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	12	–	2	2	–	10	10	–	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork,	2	–	3	–	1	–	6	–	7	15	25	15	40	5	1	6	25	15	40	25	15	40
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	6	6
Lucan Spa, do.,	–	–	2	3	2	–	4	–	10	22	20	25	45	–	–	–	20	25	45	20	25	45
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	3	7	3	10	2	1	3	5	2	7	7	3	10
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	2	3	4	7	–	–	–	3	4	7	3	4	7
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	12	–	6	1	7	7	5	–	21	61	71	69	140	7	2	9	64	67	131	71	69	140
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	80	80	–	7	7	–	73	73	–	80	80
Verville, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	19	19	–	2	2	–	17	17	–	19	19
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total,	24	–	33	7	34	16	33	–	93	315	294	336	632	39	22	61	262	318	580	294	336	632

No. 8.—TABLE showing the Number of Patients Discharged from the Asylums, and their respective Ages during the Year ended 31st December, 1868.

ASYLUMS,	CURED.												Total Cured.			NOT CURED.									Total not Cured.		
	Under 20 Years of age.			20 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 60.			60 Years. and upwards.						Under 20 years of age.			20 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 60.			60 Years and upwards.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	1	3	1	–	1	6	1	7	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	4	5
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	3	4
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	3
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Edington, Clara, King's County,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Farnham House, do.,	1	–	1	2	2	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	2	6	1	–	1	5	3	8	3	–	3	–	–	–	9	3	12
Hampstead House, do.,	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	6	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Hartfield House, do.,	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	2	–	2	8	–	8
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Lindville, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	4
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lucan Spa, do.,	–	–	–	–	5	5	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	7	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	3	8	–	–	–	6	3	9
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	11	11	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	16	16	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	3
Verville, do.,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	3	4	7	15	31	46	9	11	20	2	3	5	29	49	78	1	2	3	13	16	29	16	12	28	2	3	5	32	33	65

No. 8.—TABLE showing the Number of Patients Discharged from the Asylums, and their respective Ages, during the Year ended 31st December, 1868—*continued*.

ASYLUMS.	INCURABLE.												Total Incurable.			DIED.												Total Died.			Gross Total Discharged and Died.		
	Under 20 Years of age.			20 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 60.			60 Years and upwards.						Under 20 Years of age.			20 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 60.			60 Years and upwards.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	8	5	13
Bellevue, Finglas, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	5
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	3	8	11
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	3	11
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8
Edington, Clara, King's Co.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Farnham House, do.,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	3	1	4	18	6	24
Hampstead House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	11	–	11
Hartfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	13	–	13
Highfield House, do.,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Lindville, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	8
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	
Lucan Spa, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	5	10	15
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	4	3	7	13	9	22
Providence House, Co. Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	22	22
Verville, do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	–	2	1	1	2	5	2	7	–	–	–	3	3	6	9	7	16	7	1	8	19	11	30	85	95	180

APPENDIX E.

Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Dundrum.

No. 1.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., during the Year ended 31st December, 1868.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1867,	109	49	158
Admitted to 31st December, 1868,	12	13	25
Total,	121	62	183
Discharged during the Year:			
Recovered,	5	2	7
Improved,	–	1	1
Unimproved,	–	1	1
Incurable,	1	–	1
Total Discharged,	6	4	10
Escaped,	5	–	5
Deaths from Natural Causes,	3	2	5
Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year,	14	6	20
Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1868,	107	56	163

No. 2.—Ages of Patients Admitted and Discharged Recovered during the Year ended 31st December, 1868.

Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 20 to 30,	3	6	9
,, 30 to 40,	3	4	7
,, 40 to 50,	3	1	4
,, 50 to 60,	2	2	4
,, 60 to 70,	1	–	1
Total,	12	13	25

Discharged Recovered.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 20 to 30,	4	1	5
,, 30 to 40,	4	1	5
,, 40 to 50,	3	1	4
,, 50 to 60,	–	2	2
,, 60 to 70,	3	–	3
,, 70 and upwards,	–	1	1
Total,	14	6	20

No. 3.—Length of Residence in Asylum of those Discharged Recovered and Improved during the Year ended 31st December, 1868.

Recovered.	Male.	Female	Total.
Under 8 Months,	2	1	3
,, 12 Years,	2	–	2
,, 18 ,,	1	1	2
Total,	5	2	7

Improved.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 8 Months,	–	1	1

No. 4.—Form of Disease in those Admitted during the Year ended 31st December, 1868.

Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania,	3	6	9
Melancholia,	4	–	4
Imbecile,	1	1	2
Recovered,	4	6	10
Total,	12	13	25

No. 5.—Form of Disease in those remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1868.

Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania,	40	26	66
Melancholia,	34	4	38
Imbecile,	12	8	20
Epileptic,	5	1	6
Recovered,	16	16	32
Total,	107	55	162

No. 6.—Educational Condition of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1868.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Well Educated,	9	–	9
Can Read and Write well, or indifferently,	43	7	50
Can Read only,	12	11	23
Cannot Read or Write,	42	33	75
Unknown,	1	4	5
Total,	107	55	162

No. 7.—Classification of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1868.

Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convalescent,	16	16	32
Quiet and Orderly, but Insane,	77	11	88
Moderately tranquil (or so at times),	10	7	17
Noisy and Refractory,	4	21	25
Total,	107	55	162
Imbecile and Epileptic,	5	6	11
Suicidal,	1	1	2

No. 8.—Social Condition of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1868.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married,	27	6	33
Single,	80	43	123
Widowers and Widows,	–	4	4
Unknown,	–	2	2
Total,	107	55	162

No. 9.—Previous Occupation of those in Asylum on 31st December, 1868.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Labouring Class (Farming),	60	1	61
Domestic Servants,	1	3	4
Clerks,	1	–	1
Shopkeepers,	1	–	1
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	2	–	2
Carpenters,	1	–	1
Weavers,	2	–	2
Factory Workers,	1	–	1
Pedlers and Hucksters,	–	1	1
Lawyers,	1	–	1
Medical Men (Apothecaries),	2	–	2
Students & Teachers,	3	–	3
Soldiers and Pensioners,	2	–	2
Police,	1	–	1
Various Employments,	9	–	9
No occupation, or unknown,	20	51	71
Total,	107	56	163

No. 10.—Cause of Death during the Year ended 31st December, 1868.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Consumption,	2	–	2
Epilepsy,	1	–	1
Hectic Fever,	–	1	1
Refusal and repugnance to taking food,	–	1	1
Total,	3	2	5

No. 11.—Daily Average Number of Patients Employed during the Year ended 31st December, 1868.

Male Employment.	Number Employed.	Female Employment.	Number Employed.
Farm Labourers,	25	Laundry,	10
Carpenters,	1	Knitting,	10
Shoemakers,	2	Scrubbing and Scouring,	16
Tailors,	3	Miscellaneous,	2
Smiths,	1		
Yard and Piggery,	3		
Miscellaneous,	55		38
	90		
Unemployed, on special exercise, or confined to bed,	31	Unemployed, on special exercise, or confined to bed,	18
Total,	107		56

No. 12.—Salaries and Allowance of Officers.

Name.	Office.	Resident or Non-resident.	Salary.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.
			£	
William Corbet, M.D.,	Resident Physician,	Resident,	360	Residence, fuel, light, washing, &c.
Robert Law, M.D.,	Visiting do.	Non-resident,	175	—
Dr. Long,	Apothecary,	Ditto,	40	—
Miss Kelly,	Matron,	Resident,	95	Ditto.
Rev. Mr. Hickey,	R. Catholic Chaplain,	Non-resident,	60	—
Rev. Mr. Hamilton,	Protestant do.	Ditto,	40	—
Thos. C. M'Cormick,	Clerk and Storekeeper,	Ditto,	100	—

No. 13.—Wages and Allowances of Attendants and Servants.

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Head Attendant,	40 0 0		Residence, rations, fuel, light, and clothes.
8	Ordinary Attendants,	21 0 0		Ditto.
2	Ditto,	18 0 0		Ditto.
1	Ditto,	12 0 0		Ditto.
1	Gardener,	45 0 0		Non-resident; none.
1	Lodge-keeper,	40 0 0		—
14			35 0 0	
1	Cook,	21 0 0		Residence, rations, fuel, light, and clothes.
1	Attendant,	20 0 0		Ditto.
1	Ditto,	18 0 0		Ditto.
4	Ditto,	15 0 0		Ditto.
2	Ditto,	12 0 0		Ditto.
9				
Males,		£262 0 0	Females,	£156 5 6

No. 14.—Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, also Number of Single Apartments.

	Male Division.			Female Division.		
	Dormitories.	Beds.	Single Apartments.	Dormitories.	Beds.	Single Apartments.
No. 1 Division,	4	22	13			
No. 2 „	5	27	7			
No. 3 „	7	31	7			
No. 4 Division,				3	12	9
No. 5 „				6	21	3
No. 6 „				5	18	3
	16	80	27	14	51	15

No. 15.—Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1868.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1867,	56	7	5
Treasury Advances,	4,927	19	2
Received for sale of Farm,	65	14	0
Do. do. Rags,	0	15	9
Total Receipts,	£5,050	16	4

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Provisions, including Groceries,	2,285	3	9
Clothing of Patients,	446	11	1
Do. Servants,	98	18	0
*Fuel and Light (Edmondson Gas),	18	10	6
Washing (done by the Patients),	—		
Salaries of Officers,	824	5	2
Wages of Servants,	461	19	6
*Bedding and Furniture,	—		
*Repairs and Alterations,	—		
Farm and Garden,	337	14	2
Rent, Rentcharge, Taxes, and Insurance (not paid here),	—		
†Stationery and Printing,	—		
Medical Comforts—			
Medicines, £23 9 0			
Medical Diet—Wine, Beer, and Whiskey, 129 11 0			
	154	0	0
Tobacco and Snuff,	42	0	0
Incidental Expenses,	215	3	0
Chandlery, Soap, Scouring, & Cleaning,	115	7	2
Escort and Conveyance of Patients,	15	11	9
Total Outlay,	5,015	4	1
Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1868,	35	12	3
	£5,050	16	4

Daily Average Number of Patients, 167.
Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum, on the entire outlay, £30 0s. 7½*d.*

* Supplied by the Board of Works. † Stationery Office.

No. 16.—Outlay and Produce on Farm and Garden for the year ended 31st December, 1868.

	£	s.	d.
Outlay,	337	14	2
Produce—Green Crops and Vegetables, Milk, Butter, Grazing, &c.,	546	17	9
Net Profit,	£209	3	7

	A.	R.	P.	
Quantity of Land under Spade Cultivation and Plough,	8	0	0	
Do. do. Grass „	11	0	0	
Do. do. Buildings, Airing, Courts, &c.,	9	0	0	
Total,	28	0	0	Statute acres.

No. 17.—Return of the Quantity of Food consumed in the Asylum during the year ended 31st December, 1868.

Bread, 81,744 lbs.
Milk, 5,720 gallons.
Cocoa, 600 lbs.
Tea, 1,300 lbs.
Sugar, 5,460 lbs.
Butter, 1,200 lbs.
Beef and Mutton, 36,288 lbs.
Ox Heads, 780.
Oatmeal, 13,440 lbs.
Rice, 2,444 lbs.
Potatoes, 82,992 lbs.
Beer and Porter, 19,968 pints.
Wine, 8,395 pints.
Bacon, 800 lbs.
Codfish, Ling, Herrings, Eggs, Cheese.

No. 18.—Dietary.

Meals.	Number of each Description of Diet.			Observations.
	M.	F.	T.	
Ordinary.				
Breakfast—Pint of Tea or Milk, with 8 oz. Bread.	70	2	72	Ordinary.
,, ¾ Pint Milk, with Quart Stirabout,	40	53	93	Tea, Cocoa, &c.
Dinner—1 Quart Soup, 10½ oz. Bread, ½ lb. Meat, 2½ lb. Potatoes.	98	53	151	Ordinary.
,, Fast Days—1 Quart Cocoa, 10½ oz. Bread, Ling, 2½ lb. Potatoes.	12	2	14	Extra.
Supper—Pint of Tea or Cocoa, with 8 oz. Bread, or ¾ Pint Milk.	110	55	165	Ordinary.
Extra.				
Breakfast—Tea, Eggs, Bread, and Butter.				
Dinner—Beef Tea, Chops or Steaks, Vegetables, Bread, Porter or Beer.				
Supper—Tea, Bread, and Butter.				
Hospital Diet.				
Chickens, Arrow Root, Porter, Wine, Spirits, &c., when ordered.				

No. 19.—Return of Contract Prices paid for the undermentioned Articles of Provisions, &c., during the year ending 31st December, 1868.

	s.	d.	
Bread (white), per 2 lb. loaf,	0	3¾	
Beef, per lb.,	0	5	
Mutton, per lb.,	0	5	
Milk—supplied by dairy.			
Oatmeal (21*s.* per cwt.), per stone,	2	7½	
Rice (20*s.* per cwt.), per stone,	2	6	
Butter, per lb.,	1	2	
Tea, per lb.,	2	8	
Sugar (36*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.), per lb.,	0	4	about.
Cocoa—Rock (94*s.* per cwt.), per lb.,	0	10	,,
Coals—supplied by Board of Works.			
Straw, per cwt.,	2	8	

Return of the Number of Persons confined in Convict Prisons, who were or became insane during the year ending 31st December, 1868, and of the Number of Lunatics so confined who were removed to Asylum, Discharged, or who Died during the same period.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1867,	–	1	1
Became insane during the year ended 31st Dec., 1868,	–	7	7
Total number in custody during the year,	–	8	8
Removed, Discharged, Died:			
Removed to Dundrum Asylum by warrant of Lord Lieutenant,	–	8	8
Discharged by order of Lord Lieutenant, or on expiration of sentence,	–	–	–
Otherwise removed from Prisons,	–	–	–
Died,	–	–	–
Total Removed, Discharged, and Died,	–	8	8
Remaining in Prisons on 31st December, 1868,	–	–	–

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.

1869.

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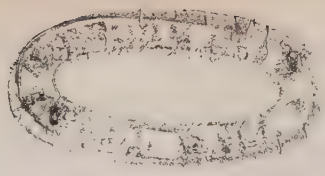

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 16*th February* 1869.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Eleventh Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland, on 1st January 1868, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, were as follows:— Statistics of Insanity.

Mode of Distribution.				Private.			Pauper.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	1920	1954	3874	463	461	924	1457	1493	2950
„ Private „	214	287	501	88	146	234	126	141	267
„ Parochial „	185	252	437	...	...	...	185	252	437
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	226	344	570	...	...	...	226	344	570
„ General Prison, .	31	14	45	...	...	...	31	14	45*
„ Training Schools for Imbeciles .	46	33	79	33	22	55	13	11	24
„ Private Dwellings,	671	878	1549	13	15	28	658	863	1521
TOTALS,	3293	3762	7055	597	644	1241	2696	3118	5814

It thus appears that of insane persons in Scotland, of whom we have official cognizance, 1241 were maintained from private sources; 5769 by parochial rates; and 45 at the expense of the State.

* These are State patients.

Statistics of Insanity.

Of the unreported insane maintained by their friends in private dwellings, we have no certain knowledge; but we estimate their numbers at nearly two thousand, of whom the larger proportion belongs to the classes little removed from pauperism.

In the manner of distribution, the following changes occurred in 1867:—

In Royal and District Asylums there was an increase of 12 private and 343 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was an increase of 3 private, and a decrease of 174 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was a decrease of 3 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was an increase of 12 pauper patients.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles, there was an increase of 3 pauper, and a decrease of 2 private patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison at Perth, there was a decrease of 3 male, and an increase of 3 female patients.

In Private Dwellings there was an increase of 3 private, and a decrease of 27 pauper patients.

The following Table shows the distribution of the insane at 1st January of each of the eleven years 1858-1868, excluding the inmates of idiot-schools, who are not certified as lunatics:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
In Royal and District Asylums, . .	2380	2496	2632	2712	2820	2822	2919	3125	3207	3519	3874
,, Private Asylums, .	745	821	852	907	921	927	872	788	812	672	501
,, Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . .	839	797	866	845	838	878	910	925	1008	998	1007
,, Lunatic Department of Central Prison, .	26	29	33	31	29	30	32	36	46	45	45
,, Private Dwellings,* .	1804	1901	1868	1809	1762	1700	1658	1630	1589	1573	1549
TOTAL,	5794	6044	6251	6304	6370	6357	6391	6504	6662	6807	6976

Since the 1st of January 1858, the number of lunatics officially known to the Board has increased from 5794 to 6976. In the manner of distribution, the following changes have taken place:—

* Under official cognizance.

	Increase.	Decrease.
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	1681	499

These figures show that, of the increased number of patients in Public and Parochial Asylums, only a small proportion is due to a diminution of the numbers accommodated in Private Asylums and Private Dwellings; and it is thus seen that the increased public accommodation which has been provided since 1858 has all been required for the growth of lunacy, with the exception of 499 cases, representing the decrease of accommodation in Private Asylums and Private Dwellings.

The following Table shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we have had official cognizance, at 1st January of each of the years 1858-1868, and the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and private dwellings, distinguishing between males and females:—

At 1st January	Number of Pauper Lunatics.						Number of Private Insane.					
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			In Asylums.			As single Patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.
1858	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	506	506	1012	10	10	20
1859	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	503	508	1011	11	13	24
1860	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	486	485	971	8	13	21
1861	1595	1875	3470	799	988	1787	479	513	992	9	13	22
1862	1624	1924	3548	769	972	1741	511	520	1031	8	13	21
1863	1668	1936	3604	748	931	1679	507	516	1023	8	13	21
1864	1731	1952	3683	712	925	1637	491	527	1018	8	13	21
1865	1774	2009	3783	702	907	1609	521	534	1055	8	13	21
1866	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	550	555	1105	8	13	21
1867	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	583	560	1143	11	14	25
1868	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	551	607	1158	13	15	28

This Table shows, in ten years, an increase of 1271 in the number of pauper lunatics placed in establishments, and one of 146 in that of private patients similarly disposed of. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 263 in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, and an increase of 8 in the number of private single patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of the Board. We have no reliable knowledge of the number of private patients living with relatives or others without having been intimated to us. We cannot, therefore, institute a comparison between the total number of the private insane and the total number of the pauper insane; but of the two classes resident in establishments at 1st January 1868, the proportion per cent. was 23 private and 77 pauper.

Statistics of Insanity.

It appears, however, from the Table which follows, that on an average of ten years of every 100 patients sent to asylums, 27·1 were private and 72·9 pauper:—

Years.	Numbers placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
1860	166	215	381	488	573	1061	654	788	1442
1861	220	215	435	475	586	1061	695	801	1496
1862	192	192	384	449	541	990	641	733	1374
1863	173	207	380	472	536	1008	645	743	1388
1864	179	167	346	523	552	1075	702	719	1421
1865	204	225	429	482	561	1043	686	786	1472
1866	235	210	445	537	585	1122	772	795	1567
1867	212	238	450	597	664	1261	809	902	1711
1868	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
Average per Year	196·1	207·9	404·0	505·6	586·2	1091·8	703·5	794·1	1497·6

It is thus seen that there are influences in operation which tend to prevent the accumulation of private patients in asylums as rapidly as pauper patients, and from the subjoined Table it would appear that the chief cause on which this depends is the higher proportion in which private patients are removed unrecovered from asylums:—

YEARS.	Removed recovered.		Removed not recovered.		Deaths.		Total Removals from Register of Lunatics.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858	171	503	141	262	79	389	391	1,154	1,545
1859	162	482	123	125	84	362	369	969	1,338
1860	158	520	114	160	77	429	349	1,109	1,458
1861	168	558	142	127	70	407	380	1,092	1,472
1862	137	448	148	152	76	435	361	1,035	1,396
1863	161	458	123	205	82	375	366	1,038	1,404
1864	155	441	101	196	63	439	319	1,076	1,395
1865	166	478	137	146	64	384	367	1,008	1,375
1866	191	494	106	185	91	430	388	1,109	1,497
1867	191	528	128	158	84	519	403	1,205	1,608
Totals,	1,660	4,910	1,263	1,716	770	4,169	3,693	10,795	14,488

The preceding Table, however, it should be observed, embraces patients in Private Dwellings as well as those in Asylums; but the proportion of the former removed from our registers unrecovered is too small to affect the comparison in any material degree.

The difference in the ratio of removals of unrecovered private and unrecovered pauper patients depends chiefly on social causes, and little, if at all, on any peculiarity in the form of the mental malady. When the cost of maintenance is defrayed from private sources, and especially when the family of the patient is in straitened circumstances, a powerful inducement is held out to remove him from the asylum as soon as all hope of recovery is passed, or the malady has assumed a manageable form. On the other hand, when the cost of maintenance is defrayed by the parish, the pecuniary motive to removal ceases to operate; and as the family of the patient, as well as the inspector of the poor, are relieved of all trouble and responsibility in connexion with the case as long as the patient remains in the asylum, a considerable inducement is, on the contrary, held out to leave him there. The consequences of this state of matters are every day assuming an aspect of greater gravity; and it can scarcely be doubted that, from the unnecessary detention of many patients in expensively conducted establishments, the burdens of the ratepayers are heavily increased.

The following Table, which we have compiled from the Reports of the English Commissioners in Lunacy, shows, in a striking manner, the operation and influence of the cause alluded to. Although the patients in county and borough asylums are three times as numerous as those in hospitals and licensed houses, yet the discharge of unrecovered patients from the latter class of establishments is considerably the greater, and there can be no doubt that this arises from the preponderating number of private patients which these contain:—

YEARS.	County and Borough Asylums.			Hospitals and Licensed Houses.		
	No. of Patients at 1st Jan.		Discharged not recovered in course of year.	No. of Patients at 1st Jan.		Discharged not recovered in course of year.
	Private.	Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.	
1862	267	19,387	760	4983	1562	970
1863	259	20,314	748	5081	1684	1033
1864	231	21,531	793	4944	1639	988
1865	208	22,077	1063	4969	1686	1268
1866	229	23,414	894	5047	1571	1106
1867	216	24,374	952	5073	1624	1065

The influence of the cause under consideration, upon the numbers of the two classes left in asylums, is strikingly shown by the following Table, which shows the increase of private and pauper patients in the asylums of England during the five years 1863-67:—

Statistics of Insanity.

Years.	Total number of Pauper Patients at 1st January.	Increase during the year.	Total number of Private Patients at 1st January.	Increase or Decrease during year.
1862	20,949	.....	5250	.....
1863	21,998	1049	5340	+ 90
1864	22,958	960	5327	— 13
1865	23,763	805	5177	— 150
1866	24,995	1232	5277	+ 100
1867	25,998	1003	5286	+ 9
Increase in 5 Years,	...	5049	...	36

The population of England may be estimated in round numbers at twenty millions, of which one million are paupers; and we have thus the remarkable fact of an increase in the number of asylum patients in five years of 5049 from the million of paupers, and of only 36 from the nineteen millions of non-paupers. Making very liberal allowance for the pauperising effect of lunacy, and the consequent removal of a considerable number of patients from the independent to the pauper class, we are thus forced to the conclusion that insanity is essentially a disease, not of the overstrained intellectual or emotional faculties, but of the depraved bodily condition which, for the most part, is dependent on insufficient or inappropriate food, irregular living, overcrowded dwellings, long-continued nursing, overwork, fever, or any similar cause of bodily debility.

Hitherto our efforts have been mainly directed to the provision of asylums for the cure and care of the insane; but these efforts, however beneficial they may be in many respects, have, as we have seen, totally failed to arrest the increase of lunacy. That more successful results would be obtained from the rational education of the people, and from the introduction into schools of physiological instruction, may very reasonably be expected. The prevention of insanity is not only a far nobler aim than the provision of accommodation after the mischief has been done, but it is one which, there is reason to hope, would greatly contribute to sap the sources of pauperism.

The question as to the influence of sex in the production of insanity, in promoting recovery, and in affecting the rate of mortality, is not without interest. On comparing the results obtained from the experience of English, Scotch, and French asylums, we find the following differences:—

I.—ADMISSIONS.

	Years on which Average is taken.	Average proportion of Males and Females in 1000 Admissions. M.	F.
English Asylums,	10 years—1858-1867,	495	505
Scotch Asylums,	10 years—1856-1867,	469	531
French Asylums,	7 years—1854-1860,	530	470

The differences which these figures present are considerable, and

it is remarkable that the excess in the male admissions in France is almost identical with the excess of female admissions in Scotland. It, however, by no means follows that there is a greater proneness to insanity among males in France than in Scotland, and a less proneness among females; for the result may be due to causes which affect the numbers sent to asylums, and not to any divergence in the proportion of males and females affected with insanity. It is not unlikely, for instance, that in France the police may be more active in sending male than female patients to asylums; while, on the other hand, the proportion of the sexes placed in such establishments in Scotland may be influenced by the great predominance of female over male paupers.*

II.—PATIENTS RESIDENT.

	Years on which Average is taken.	Proportion of Males and Females in 1000 Patients resident. M.	F.
English Asylums,	10 years—1858-1867,	470	530
Scotch Asylums,	10 years—1858-1867,	467	533
French Asylums,	7 years—1854-1860,	481	519

On comparing these figures with those of the admissions, it is seen that the proportion of females has increased in the asylums of all the three countries; very slightly in Scotland, considerably in England, and very considerably in France. These results indicate a higher proportion of male removals or deaths in the asylums of France than in those of England and Scotland; and a higher like proportion in the asylums of England than in those of Scotland.

III.—RECOVERIES.

In the following Table we find the proportion of males and females in the recoveries nearly identical in the asylums of England and Scotland; but in those of France, the proportion of male recoveries so much exceeds that of the female recoveries as to account, in a great degree, for the differences in the proportion of males and females admitted and resident.

	Years on which Average is taken.	Proportion of Males and Females in 1000 recoveries. M.	F.
English Asylums,	10 years—1858-1867,	440	560
Scotch Asylums,	10 years—1858-1867,	441	559
French Asylums,	7 years—1854-1860,	511	489

In the English asylums, again, the difference is accounted for by an excess of male deaths. This is shown in the following Table:—

* *Vide* Table, p. xv.

Statistics of Insanity.

IV.—DEATHS.

	Years on which Average is taken.	Proportion of Males and Females in 1000 Deaths. M.	F.
English Asylums,	10 years—1858-1867,	566	434
Scotch Asylums,	10 years—1858-1867,	520	480
French Asylums,	7 years—1854-1860,	544	456

On what principles, however, the high proportion of male recoveries in French asylums, and the high proportion of male deaths in English asylums, are to be explained, it would be difficult to determine; we have no data on which to found such an inquiry. That the causes are complex and have to do as much with the social condition of the people as with their mental state, may be inferred from the differences which appear when the proportion of the sexes among private and pauper patients resident in asylums in England and Scotland is contrasted. This is shown by the following Table:—

	Proportion of Males and Females in 1000 patients resident on an average of the Ten years—1858-1867.			
	Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
In English Asylums, .	548	452	452	548
In Scotch Asylums, .	496	504	466	534

These figures indicate a much greater proclivity towards asylums by males of the independent class than by males of the pauper class; and it is a curious fact that in the English asylums the predominance of males among private patients is exactly equal to the predominance of females among pauper patients. In the Scotch asylums the proportion of females predominates among the patients of both classes; but among the private patients the proportion of males is considerably higher than among the paupers. Perhaps this greater tendency to insanity, or at any rate, this greater proclivity towards asylums, among the males of the independent class may, to some extent, be due to the greater mental tear and wear to which they are exposed, when compared with the females of their own class or with the males of the pauper class. But be this as it may, we are satisfied that the differences shown by the figures in the preceding Tables do not afford reliable data by which to contrast, for any useful purpose, the occurrence, or results of treatment, of insanity in England, Scotland, and France. There are too many causes in operation, chiefly of a social character, to affect the data, to permit them to be ascribed to the mere existence of the malady.

The following Table shows the rate of mortality in Scotch and English asylums in the six years 1862-1867, on the average numbers resident:—

Years.	Scotland.			England.		
	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Both Sexes.	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Both Sexes.
1862	10·54	8·64	9·53	11·67	8·14	9·81
1863	8·79	7·53	8·13	12·09	7·83	9·81
1864	8·74	7·40	8·03	12·77	9·42	10·99
1865	7·56	6·90	7·21	12·85	8·49	10·53
1866	8·72	7·98	8·33	13·09	8·58	10·68
1867	10·88	8·24	9·50	12·40	8·72	10·53
Average,	9·20	7·78	8·45	12·48	8·53	10·39

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each county in Scotland at 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1868 :—

Counties.	Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable at 1st January of										
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
1. Aberdeen,	318	345	387	406	428	414	407	411	424	418	443
2. Argyll,	179	210	220	222	214	207	215	228	239	244	247
3. Ayr,	212	216	260	255	238	251	237	239	241	251	278
4. Banff,	80	85	89	87	91	91	91	87	99	110	122
5. Berwick,	65	62	58	61	64	61	59	55	58	61	61
6. Bute,	31	30	37	40	37	34	34	33	35	33	35
7. Caithness,	72	88	93	99	105	104	101	97	93	85	90
8. Clackmannan,	26	36	37	33	35	34	29	30	33	35	35
9. Dumbarton,	57	62	55	69	69	71	70	75	74	76	78
10. Dumfries,	129	143	157	152	151	145	139	139	147	154	160
11. Edinburgh,	599	596	604	607	606	629	623	626	618	650	665
12. Elgin,	70	74	76	88	85	83	89	89	91	88	89
13. Fife,	245	275	275	275	268	253	253	259	251	257	266
14. Forfar,	355	369	390	393	416	415	418	440	447	448	460
15. Haddington,	83	89	95	100	97	96	88	86	85	89	91
16. Inverness,	190	209	212	214	209	198	198	195	212	216	215
17. Kincardine,	75	80	84	82	82	76	84	87	81	81	82
18. Kinross,	14	12	16	18	16	14	14	14	16	19	23
19. Kirkcudbright,	63	70	80	84	93	85	95	98	95	95	94
20. Lanark,	663	658	693	682	706	736	775	793	826	861	890
21. Linlithgow,	45	41	45	48	45	47	51	52	55	58	55
22. Nairn,	26	26	26	23	22	23	22	20	20	17	18
23. Orkney,	56	58	58	49	57	63	55	54	54	53	52
24. Peebles,	18	20	21	21	19	15	17	23	22	21	24
25. Perth,	330	350	358	365	365	353	357	353	353	349	351
26. Renfrew,	181	205	210	185	179	177	186	184	189	200	200
27. Ross and Cromarty,	178	183	175	184	181	189	184	179	182	188	192
28. Roxburgh,	92	93	88	86	85	92	106	110	98	95	94
29. Selkirk,	17	16	15	17	18	15	14	13	17	15	17
30. Shetland,	42	40	45	43	49	49	51	48	54	46	44
31. Stirling,	108	118	125	128	122	125	128	130	131	127	130
32. Sutherland,	52	50	51	53	50	51	49	52	46	47	47
33. Wigton,	66	71	91	88	87	87	81	93	101	97	97

It will be observed that in some counties, chiefly small and agricultural, the number of pauper lunatics has decreased since 1858.

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In others, there has been very little change; while again in others there has been a large increase. This increase no doubt bears a certain relation to the increase of population; but this cause will not afford a satisfactory explanation of the large growth of pauper lunacy in such counties as Aberdeen, Argyll, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. Nor will the recent erection of district asylums afford a solution of the difficulty; for, of the counties named, Argyll is the only one in which, since 1858, a new asylum has been provided. The chief increase in 1868 has been in the counties of Aberdeen, Ayr, Banff, Edinburgh, and Lanark.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics intimated in each of the seven years 1861-1867, distinguishing between those placed in asylums, and those who, with our sanction, were left in private dwellings. It will be observed that the proportion of the latter is, on an average, about 13 per cent. of the number intimated. The almost invariable cause for their being left at home is congenital idiocy, or dementia of long standing. But it does not follow that all the cases sent to asylums are deemed curable. On the contrary, many of them are already in a hopeless state, and may have been so for years before becoming chargeable as paupers. Some, it should be stated, are already in asylums when they are intimated as paupers; but by far the greater number have been kept by their families at home, and are only sent away when, through the death of relatives, or supervening poverty, application for parochial relief cannot longer be deferred. If admissions could be restricted to probably curable cases only, the proportion of recoveries would be far in excess of what is at present attained. At the same time, it must not be supposed that all chronic cases admitted into asylums would have recovered if they had been sent in at an early stage of the disease. Many forms of insanity are incurable from the beginning, and a considerable proportion of the incurable cases which ultimately find their way into asylums undoubtedly belong to this class. Of the cases which recover under private treatment, nothing is known in asylums; and, accordingly, any conclusions as to the success of such treatment which are drawn from the residuum of incurable cases, which alone come under observation, can scarcely fail to prove fallacious and misleading:—

COUNTIES.	1861				1862				1863				1864				1865				1866				1867			
	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	40	59	3	4	35	43	...	1	34	31	3	6	40	40	2	6	38	35	8	4	41	48	2	1	47	52	4	7
2. Argyll,	5	7	1	4	8	3	3	4	11	12	4	3	21	14	3	5	14	13	5	6	13	10	5	9	16	16	2	2
3. Ayr,	13	22	...	3	24	18	1	5	18	23	...	...	27	27	3	6	25	20	2	2	26	16	5	8	32	33	6	10
4. Banff,	6	6	1	2	4	11	...	...	5	3	2	...	7	2	2	1	9	9	3	4	7	10	1	2	10	7	2	4
5. Berwick,	5	4	1	1	2	5	...	2	5	4	...	...	4	5	...	1	...	7	1	...	3	4	2	1	3	2	1	2
6. Bute,	4	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	2	...	...	3	4	...	1
7. Caithness,	4	6	2	9	2	6	...	2	5	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	6	5	1	4	5	2	...	4	6	5	...	5
8. Clackmannan,	1	6	...	4	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	4	...	1
9. Dumbarton,	7	6	...	1	6	9	...	...	4	8	...	...	10	7	1	...	10	3	...	...	7	11	...	1	7	9	...	3
10. Dumfries,	16	14	1	3	12	11	2	2	8	14	1	...	6	16	...	1	17	14	1	3	16	18	2	2	14	14	1	1
11. Edinburgh,	51	92	1	...	74	80	2	3	53	67	5	2	61	76	2	2	49	76	1	5	76	86	3	3	74	105	4	4
12. Elgin,	3	7	1	...	9	8	...	...	5	7	2	2	9	5	1	1	3	9	1	1	5	9	1	1	6	4	1	...
13. Fife,	13	25	4	2	11	14	1	...	21	16	...	1	21	34	3	5	14	18	1	...	17	16	4	3	20	22	...	1
14. Forfar,	36	51	...	1	34	45	...	2	31	39	...	1	25	41	2	6	33	57	2	2	41	50	1	5	35	62	9	2
15. Haddington,	3	2	...	...	3	10	...	...	1	9	...	2	4	9	1	...	7	7	2	1	7	5	1	1	6	9	...	1
16. Inverness,	3	9	4	5	5	2	2	2	4	3	5	5	9	9	1	2	13	16	2	5	13	7	5	2	9	9	2	5
17. Kincardine,	8	9	...	1	3	6	...	...	5	8	...	1	4	2	1	...	2	4	...	2	5	3	1	1	6	5	1	2
18. Kinross,	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	4	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	7	9	...	1	7	2	1	...	5	9	1	1	5	8	1	3	3	5	1	..	6	5	3	2	6	5	...	...
20. Lanark,	124	109	8	6	123	132	3	4	127	123	6	13	119	133	4	6	133	123	1	4	146	145	5	8	161	176	4	6
21. Linlithgow,	3	1	1	1	10	3	1	...	3	7	...	1	10	4	1	...	6	8	...	...	3	7	2	1	6	4	...	...
22. Nairn,	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...
23. Orkney,	5	2	5	5	2	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	1
24. Peebles,	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	7	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	1
25. Perth,	17	24	6	8	8	24	1	1	25	28	3	2	28	17	5	6	11	23	3	...	24	24	3	4	14	23	4	6
26. Renfrew,	31	45	...	..	30	33	...	...	32	34	1	...	44	29	3	1	29	37	1	...	26	45	...	2	46	27	1	5
27. Ross.	5	7	3	12	3	5	3	4	4	5	3	1	3	4	...	3	10	3	2	3	5	12	...	2	6	11	6	8
28. Roxburgh,	5	4	...	...	7	6	6	4	9	9	5	8	10	12	3	2	8	2	...	..	5	4	2	1	8	5	...	1
29. Selkirk,	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
30. Shetland,	1	2	1	4	4	1	...	2	3	3	3	2	2	...	...	1	2	2	3	5	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1
31. Stirling	10	14	2	3	10	15	1	5	14	15	1	2	15	9	...	1	12	18	1	...	10	5	...	1	19	12	...	...
32 Sutherland,	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	1	1	1	3	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	3	4	...	1	2
33. Wigton,	5	6	...	...	5	2	3	3	6	2	1	2	6	5	...	4	5	8	1	2	4	3	...	3	3	7	4	...
TOTALS,	440	555	48	81	447	502	32	50	455	491	49	60	509	531	41	66	466	532	47	59	528	557	50	72	571	644	56	82
	1124				1031				1055				1147				1104				1207				1353			

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In the following Table the results of these years, along with those of 1858, 1859, and 1860, are massed together, and show considerable discrepancies in the different counties. As a rule, the proportion of patients exempted from removal to asylums is much higher in poor and thinly-populated districts, such as Caithness, Inverness, Orkney, Ross, Shetland, and Sutherland, than in those which are wealthy and populous. In all Scotland the average number of exemptions is 12·87 per cent. of the intimations; in Lanarkshire it is 4·70 per cent., and in Caithness-shire 47·13 per cent.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.		Number of Pauper Patients Intimated during the Years 1858-67.				Total Intimations.	
			Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen, ...	104,441	117,128	382	447	44	55	426	502
2. Argyll, ...	38,928	40,796	123	109	39	63	162	172
3. Ayr, ...	96,994	101,977	221	244	37	67	258	311
4. Banff, ...	28,000	31,215	56	68	22	28	78	96
5. Berwick, ...	17,423	19,190	29	41	12	16	41	57
6. Bute, ...	7,208	9,123	22	29	2	9	24	38
7. Caithness, ...	19,352	21,759	45	38	24	50	69	88
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	15	29	2	15	17	44
9. Dumbarton, ...	25,387	26,647	75	78	5	15	80	93
10. Dumfries, ...	35,674	40,204	124	136	19	23	143	159
11. Edinburgh, ..	126,390	147,607	633	851	26	38	659	889
12. Elgin, ...	20,008	22,687	58	78	10	13	68	91
13. Fife, ...	72,608	82,162	174	209	41	37	215	246
14. Forfar, ...	92,223	112,202	327	472	26	35	353	507
15. Haddington, ...	17,854	19,780	46	73	8	14	54	87
16. Inverness, ...	41,364	47,524	80	80	36	44	116	124
17. Kincardine, ...	16,744	17,722	49	59	7	13	56	72
18. Kinross, ...	3,787	4,190	8	11	1	1	9	12
19. Kirkcudbright,	19,789	22,706	64	64	10	14	74	78
20. Lanark, ...	304,151	327,415	1287	1332	53	77	1340	1409
21. Linlithgow, ...	19,868	18,777	57	41	6	4	63	45
22. Nairn, ...	4,750	5,315	9	13	3	...	12	13
23. Orkney, ...	14,924	17,471	20	14	10	18	30	32
24. Peebles, ...	5,658	5,750	16	17	2	4	18	21
25. Perth, ...	63,428	70,072	176	254	45	50	221	284
26. Renfrew, ...	83,457	94,104	331	398	12	26	343	424
27. Ross, ...	38,023	43,383	48	62	35	59	83	121
28. Roxburgh, ...	26,782	27,337	68	58	25	24	93	82
29. Selkirk, ...	5,097	5,352	13	11	5	1	18	12
30. Shetland, ...	13,053	18,617	16	11	12	18	28	29
31. Stirling, ...	45,135	46,791	122	128	16	20	138	148
32. Sutherland, ...	11,552	13,694	22	12	12	14	34	26
33. Wigton, ...	19,395	22,700	49	44	14	30	63	74
Totals,	1,449,848	1,612,446	4,765	5,491	621	895	5,386	6,386

The following Table shows the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs of the different counties, during the year 1868, for authorizing the admission of patients into Asylums, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted:—

County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Orders granted for								Total.	
	Royal and District Asylums.		Private Asylums.		Parochial Asylums.		Private Dwellings.			
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1. Aberdeen, ...	41	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	81
2. Argyll, ...	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29
3. Ayr, ...	2	1	2	30	...	7	...	...	4	38
4. Banff, ...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
5. Berwick, ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Bute, ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
7. Caithness, ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
8. Clackmannan,	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	4
9. Dumbarton, ...	1	...	2	8	...	3	...	...	3	11
10. Dumfries, ...	32	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	43
11. Edinburgh, ...	46	212	59	21	...	...	...	...	105	233
12. Elgin, ...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
13. Fife, ...	7	61	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	61
14. Forfar, ...	31	101	1	...	...	...	...	...	32	101
15. Haddington, ...	2	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	18
16. Inverness, ...	1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	47
17. Kincardine, ...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
18. Kinross, ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
19. Kirkcudbright,	4	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	8
20. Lanark, ...	59	220	32	21	...	89	...	...	91	330
21. Linlithgow, ...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	7
22. Nairn, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
23. Orkney, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
24. Peebles, ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
25. Perth, ...	25	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	40
26. Renfrew, ...	6	...	5	8	...	81	...	...	11	89
27. Ross, ...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
28. Roxburgh, ...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
29. Selkirk, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
30. Shetland, ...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
31. Stirling, ...	4	1	3	16	...	11	...	...	7	28
32. Sutherland, ...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
33. Wigton, ...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
Totals,	286	953	115	117	...	191	...	...	401	1261

As the Board is now empowered to transfer patients from one asylum to another without the authority of the Sheriff, the orders in the preceding Table refer, with 38 exceptions,* to patients removed from their homes to asylums.

The following Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy, in the different counties of Scotland, at 1st January 1868 :—

* *Vide* p. xvii.

COUNTIES.	Population of Counties in 1861.			Registered Paupers on 14th May 1867.			Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1868.			Proportion of females to every 100 males in general population.	Proportion of female paupers to every 100 male paupers.	Proportion of female pauper lunatics to every 100 male pauper lunatics.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	221,569	1,474	4,580	6,054	198	245	443	112·1	310·7	123·7
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	79,724	904	2,172	3,076	112	135	247	104·7	240·2	120·5
3. Ayr,	96,994	101,977	198,971	1,378	3,572	4,950	126	152	278	105·1	259·2	120·6
4. Banff,	28,000	31,215	59,215	452	1,365	1,817	47	75	122	111·4	301·9	159·5
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	36,613	295	800	1,095	27	34	61	110·1	270·5	125·9
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	16,331	128	395	523	13	22	35	126·5	308·5	169·2
7. Caithness,	19,352	21,759	41,111	296	1,055	1,351	41	49	90	112·3	356·4	119·5
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	21,450	114	379	493	11	24	35	106·2	332·4	218·1
9. Dumbarton,	25,387	26,647	52,034	318	864	1,182	42	36	78	104·9	271·6	85·7
10. Dumfries,	35,674	40,204	75,878	538	1.427	1,965	81	79	160	112·6	265·2	97·5
11. Edinburgh,	126,390	147,607	273,997	1,826	4,620	6,446	273	392	665	116·7	253·0	143·5
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	42,695	304	1,044	1,348	43	46	89	113·3	343·4	106·9
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	154,770	909	2,347	3,256	139	127	266	113·1	258·1	91 3
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	204,425	1,204	2,831	4,035	192	268	460	121·6	235·1	139·5
15. Haddington,	17,854	19,780	37,634	274	793	1,067	43	48	91	110·7	289·4	111·6
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	88,888	712	2,483	3,195	108	107	215	114·8	348·7	99 0
17. Kincardine,	16,744	17,722	34,466	249	791	1,040	39	43	82	105·8	317·6	110·2
18. Kinross,	3,787	4,190	7,977	36	102	138	11	12	23	110·6	283·3	109·0
19. Kirkcudbright,	19,789	22,706	42,495	336	1,009	1,345	47	47	94	114·7	300·2	100·0
20. Lanark,	304,151	327,415	631,566	3,665	9,619	13,284	416	474	890	107·6	263·0	113·9
21. Linlithgow,	19,868	18,777	38,645	247	652	899	30	25	55	94·5	263·1	83·3
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	10,065	85	195	280	10	8	18	111·8	229·4	80 0
23. Orkney,	14,924	17,471	32,395	208	639	847	24	28	52	117·0	307·2	116·6
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	11,408	66	163	229	9	15	24	101·6	246·9	166·6
25. Perth,	63,428	70,072	133,500	976	2,404	3,380	170	181	351	110·4	246·3	106·4
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	177,561	1,083	2,906	3,989	82	118	200	112·7	268·3	143·9
27. Ross and Cromarty,	38,023	43,383	81,406	615	2,285	2,900	92	100	192	114·0	371·5	108·1
28. Roxburgh,	26,782	27,337	54,119	306	776	1,082	49	45	94	102·0	253·5	91·8
29. Selkirk,	5,097	5,352	10,449	35	91	126	10	7	17	105·0	260·0	70·0
30. Shetland,	13,053	18,617	31,670	150	798	948	25	19	44	142·6	532·0	76·0
31. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	91,296	493	1,432	1,925	63	67	130	103·6	290·4	106·3
32. Sutherland,	11,552	13,694	25,246	146	655	801	27	20	47	118·5	448·6	74·0
33. Wigton,	19,395	22,700	42,095	513	1,158	1,671	52	45	97	117·0	225·7	86·5
Totals and general Proportions,	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	20,335	56,402	76,737	2,652	3,093	5,745	111·2	277·3	116·6

Statistics of Insanity.

The subjoined Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy in all Scotland in the six years 1863-1868.

AT 1st JANUARY	Proportion of Female Paupers to every 100 Male Paupers.	Proportion of Female Pauper Lunatics to every 100 Male Pauper Lunatics.
1863, ...	288·8	118·6
1864, ...	279·3	117·7
1865, ...	288·3	117·7
1866, ...	281·4	117·3
1867, ...	281·1	116·5
1868, ...	277·3	116·6

In the proportion of pauper lunatics to the population, great discrepancies occur in different counties, which must be dependent on differences in the constitution of the inhabitants; on differences in their education and mental culture; on different degrees of social intercourse, and in the amount and nature ot their occupations; and on differences in their pecuniary position. As a rule, however, it may be assumed that there is a greater degree of mental activity among an urban and manufacturing population than among one which is chiefly agricultural; and to this fact may possibly be ascribed the more frequent *occurrence* of insanity among the former. But it must also be taken into account that the increase of lunacy is found chiefly among the lower classes of the population, which neither in town nor country display much mental activity, but which are more exposed in urban and manufacturing, than in pastoral and agricultural communities, to overcrowding, impure air, exhausting labour, insufficient diet, abuse of stimulants, and contagious diseases.

From the operation of these causes, the movement among pauper lunatics in the asylums of large towns and of manufacturing districts is much greater than in those of pastoral and agricultural districts; greater, for instance, in the asylums subserving Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Edinburghshire, Dumfriesshire, Aberdeenshire, Forfarshire, and Perthshire, than in those subserving Argyllshire, Caithness-shire, Inverness-shire, and Ross-shire. Without calling in question the fact that over excitement of the intellect or feelings is a not infrequent cause of insanity, we are nevertheless satisfied that among the pauper lunatics who are admitted into asylums, the cases which originate in this source are few in comparison with those which are due to physical deterioration. As we have seen, the statistics of England, Scotland, and France, all show that, contrary to the expectations that were previously entertained, the erection of asylums exercises no influence in checking the growth of insanity.

Statistics of Insanity.

On the contrary, with the development of the asylum system, the growth of lunacy, or, at all events, the known existence of lunacy, has immensely increased, and, as yet, shows no signs of diminished progress. During the same period, the condition of the lower classes has suffered from their increased accumulation in towns, and from the prevailing ignorance of the population of hygienic laws. The proper appreciation of these facts by the Legislature can scarcely fail to modify, in a material degree, the scope of legislation, by leading to greater efforts for the prevention of disease, through such an improvement of education as will qualify every man to be the guardian of his own health. At the best, the provision of asylums is but a palliative measure.

To whatever causes the discrepancies in the occurrence of lunacy in different districts of the country may be owing, it appears from the following Table that, in its relations to pauperism and to the population, it is controlled by agencies of a tolerably stable character. The general tendency, it will be observed, is towards an increase :—

AT 1st JANUARY	PROPORTION PER 100,000.		
	Of Registered Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
1859, ...	2741	172	6287
1860, ...	2717	180	6657
1861, ...	2525	171	6800
1862, ...	2561	172	6743
1863, ...	2570	172	6710
1864, ...	2570	173	6755
1865, ...	2569	175	6841
1866, ...	2489	182	7338
1867, ...	2506	187	7486

In Appendix D will be found five Tables which show the changes in the population of public and district asylums, private asylums, parochial asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses during the ten years 1859-1868, and the proportions per cent. of admissions, recoveries, and deaths in each class of such establishments in each of these years. The most prominent features which they present are a rate of mortality which is lowest in public asylums, although in parochial asylums the decrease in the proportion of deaths during the past year has been greatest; and a rate of recovery which, in all classes of establishments, is above the average of the last ten years.

The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums, in 1868, are shown in the following Table :—

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Licensed Houses.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouse.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Private.	Pauper.
Royal and District Asylums,.....	7	5	27	26	3	2	4	6	3	1	25	41	17	133
Private Asylums,	7	2	...	4	1	4	...	5	2	...	2	4	14	17
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	1	2	2	2	...	14
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses,.....	...	...	14	13	...	...	1	10	2	2	7	3	...	52
Totals,	14	7	42	45	4	6	5	25	8	5	36	50	31	216

In 1867 the patients transferred were 39 private and 323 pauper. Of the total transfers in the foregoing Table, those of 30 private and 179 pauper patients were made by authority of the Board; and those of 1 private and 37 pauper patients by authority of the Sheriff.

The following Table shows the number of patients admitted into establishments, the number of those discharged recovered from establishments, and the number of those who died in establishments, in the different months of 1867.* We are not warranted, however, in accepting the number of admissions in any particular period as an indication of the amount of lunacy therein occurring. The malady may already have been of considerable duration, and it is always extremely difficult to procure precise information on this point. No doubt the season of the year does exercise considerable influence on the number of patients admitted and discharged; but we apprehend less from any specific action of the weather than from the facilities which summer, and the impediments which winter place in the way of locomotion. Cold increases the mortality among all classes of the population; and, accordingly, the deaths in asylums are most numerous in the colder months.

* The difficulty in procuring reliable returns from inspectors of poor, prevents us from bringing down the General Statistics of Lunacy to a later date than the 1st January 1868; but the Tables of changes in Asylums are for the year 1868.

The fact that our returns are obtained from two different sources, namely, from inspectors of poor and superintendents of Asylums, makes it almost impossible to bring the figures obtained from each into thorough accordance; but the divergence is rarely to such an extent as to affect their statistical value.

TABLE showing the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1868.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions,	55	64	69	51	76	81	87	85	62	89	70	73	82	79	67	94	72	84	51	61	51	66	68	79	810	906
Recoveries,	28	29	20	36	22	40	32	45	26	31	26	24	35	42	39	36	19	26	30	31	26	34	33	43	336	417
Deaths,	20	21	20	24	22	9	13	12	16	19	9	16	16	22	13	20	14	21	17	22	29	25	33	19	222	230

N.B.—The Admissions in this Table do not include Transfers.

The admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in each month in the four years 1865-1868, is shown by the following Table :—

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS, EXCLUDING TRANSFERS. Years 1865-1868.		RECOVERIES. Years 1865-1868.		DEATHS. Years 1865-1868.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January, . . .	238	226	85	93	93	86
February, . .	231	243	72	103	73	80
March, . . .	240	276	108	128	85	65
April, . . .	284	301	118	123	79	68
May, . . .	254	310	87	141	95	69
June, . . .	278	304	100	132	54	64
July, . . .	275	301	127	133	54	64
August, . . .	266	307	124	146	56	77
September, . .	264	287	102	127	63	62
October, . . .	248	272	122	119	65	70
November, . .	223	546	82	124	93	80
December, . .	271	306	109	153	77	68
TOTALS,	3,072	3,379	1,236	1,522	887	866

The general results shown by this Table are a preponderance of admissions and recoveries in April, May, June, July, and August, and a preponderance of deaths in November, December, January, February, March, April, and May. The proportion of female recoveries is, at all seasons, considerably more favourable than that of the male recoveries. It is curious, but the result may be exceptional, that while the male deaths are heaviest in the winter months, the female mortality is greatest in the summer months.

In a series of Tables, of which the following is the first, we propose tracing the history of all patients admitted into Asylums in Scotland in 1868, if not for the first time, at all events for the first time since 1st January 1858, when our Registers were instituted.

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	OF SUCH CASES						
		Re-admitted during Year.			Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered	Died.	Remaining at 31st December.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.				
1868	1,326	37	...	...	306	97	107	853

Statistics of Insanity.

The following Table shows the changes which occurred during the year 1867 in the numbers and distribution of Pauper Lunatics registered as Single Patients:—

Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1867.	New Cases Registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by				Total Removals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	
1,548	138	38	1,724	64	100	15	24	203

Position of Districts.

POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

In our Second Report we furnished an estimate of the number of pauper lunatics in each district, for which our investigations led us to believe it would ultimately be necessary to provide asylum accommodation. This estimate was as follows:—

For Aberdeen,	299
„ Argyll,	148
„ Ayr,	180
„ Banff,	79
„ Bute,	25
„ Caithness,	62
„ Dumfries,	230
„ Edinburgh,	599
„ Elgin,	63
„ Fife,	243
„ Forfar,	340
„ Glasgow,	620
„ Haddington,	88
„ Inverness,	399
„ Kincardine,	66
„ Orkney,	35
„ Perth,	323
„ Renfrew,	193
„ Roxburgh,	123
„ Shetland,	30
„ Stirling,	268
Total,	4,353

These conclusions were generally regarded as greatly exaggerated; but it appears from the following Table, which gives the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each district at 1st January of each year, from 1858 to 1868, and the proportions placed in establishments and left in private dwellings, that for the whole of Scotland the excess of the estimate is already only 131. In some districts, chiefly those with large urban populations, such as Aberdeen, Forfar, and Glasgow, it has been considerably exceeded; while in others, such as Perth, there is still a considerable margin:—

Position of Districts.

Names of Districts.	NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																					
	On 1st January 1858.		On 1st January 1859.		On 1st January 1860.		On 1st. January 1861.		On 1st January 1862.		On 1st January 1863.		On 1st January 1864.		On 1st January 1865.		On 1st January 1866.		On 1st January 1867.		On 1st January 1868.	
	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings,	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
1 Aberdeen, ...	209	109	224	119	270	117	290	116	308	120	304	110	303	104	301	110	315	109	312	106	334	109
2 Argyll, ...	64	115	84	126	94	126	90	132	89	125	90	117	98	115	117	111	122	117	129	115	139	108
3 Ayr, ...	93	121	94	122	133	127	133	122	125	113	142	109	140	97	150	89	159	82	164	87	185	93
4 Banff, ...	23	57	27	58	35	54	34	53	44	47	50	41	47	43	45	42	54	45	66	44	72	50
5 Bute, ...	10	21	12	18	16	21	20	20	17	20	17	17	20	14	19	14	19	16	17	16	18	17
6 Caithness, ...	17	55	18	70	26	67	29	70	36	69	40	64	39	62	39	58	35	61	27	58	35	55
7 Dumfries, ...	130	128	159	125	185	143	197	127	211	120	197	120	203	112	212	118	224	119	223	123	234	117
8 Edinburgh, ...	525	92	514	102	531	94	542	86	544	81	564	80	550	90	563	86	562	78	589	82	609	80
9 Elgin, ...	34	36	43	31	42	34	54	34	53	32	51	32	58	31	54	35	58	33	54	34	56	33
10 Fife, ...	180	79	203	84	208	83	211	82	192	92	192	75	194	72	208	65	203	64	208	68	220	69
11 Forfar,.....	296	59	305	64	323	67	329	64	352	64	350	65	358	60	373	67	385	62	390	58	402	58
12 Glasgow,.....	554	109	549	109	585	108	580	102	603	103	637	99	658	117	680	113	729	97	755	106	783	107
13 Haddington,	51	32	50	39	55	40	63	37	60	37	61	35	56	32	55	31	55	30	60	29	64	27
14 Inverness, ...	134	312	147	321	168	296	170	304	174	288	180	281	181	272	194	252	220	240	234	234	246	226
15 Kincardine,...	44	29	47	33	52	32	53	29	55	27	52	24	60	24	58	29	56	25	56	25	55	27
16 Orkney, ...	17	39	21	37	24	34	16	33	21	36	25	38	22	33	22	32	22	32	21	32	21	31
17 Perth, ...	175	155	191	159	203	155	215	150	221	144	215	138	226	131	217	136	219	134	224	125	222	129
18 Renfrew, ...	153	28	169	36	175	35	153	32	148	31	148	29	159	27	156	28	164	25	176	24	176	24
19 Roxburgh, ...	76	98	64	107	66	95	79	85	85	82	80	88	88	91	92	86	86	87	88	83	100	72
20 Shetland, ...	18	24	17	23	19	26	17	26	19	30	19	30	20	31	20	28	21	33	18	28	18	26
21 Stirling, ...	150	86	163	94	169	93	195	83	191	80	190	87	202	78	208	79	214	79	235	71	235	63
Totals,	2953	1784	3101	1877	3379	1847	3470	1787	3548	1741	3604	1679	3682	1636	3783	1609	3922	1568	4046	1548	4224	1521

Position of Districts.

The most striking features of this Table is the large increase of the patients placed in establishments. Indeed this increase is in some districts so great that the numbers returned in 1868 are more than double those of 1858. This is the case, for instance, in the districts of Argyll, Banff, and Caithness.

The decrease in private dwellings, however, is very far from being commensurate with this increase. Thus, while in all Scotland, the increase of pauper lunatics in establishments has amounted to 1271, the decrease of those in private dwellings is only 263; and, in some districts, such as those of Aberdeen, Argyll, Caithness, Forfar, Glasgow, and Kincardine, the number of single patients has scarcely been affected by the great increase of those in asylums.

The influence which the provision of district accommodation has exercised on the disposal of pauper lunatics, within or beyond the district in which their parish of settlement is situated, is shown by the following Table:—

Placed in	At 1st January 1859.		At 1st January 1868.	
	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.
Royal and District Asylums,	1181	506	2638	310
Private Asylums,	180	441	7	260
Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	723	72	945	62
Totals,	2084	1019	3590	632

It thus appears that there are still 632 patients placed in establishments beyond their respective districts, but included in this number are 96 belonging to the Roxburgh District, who occupy temporary accommodation at Musselburgh, pending the erection of the District Asylum at Melrose.

Of the number of private lunatics belonging to the different counties, we have not the means of forming a correct estimate, but the following Table shows the number of orders granted for such patients in each year, from 1858 to 1867, by the Sheriffs of the different counties. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Sheriffs of those counties in which asylums are situated, frequently grant orders for patients brought from other counties; and, on this account, the amount of lunacy occurring in any particular county cannot by any means be safely deduced from the number of orders granted by its Sheriff.

Position of Districts.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
1. Aberdeen, .	38	No distinction between Private and Pauper Patients.	38	44	32	38	29	25	45	46	41
2. Argyll, .	2		2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
3. Ayr, . .	7		16	8	3	4	5	6	4	8	4
4. Banff, . .	1		5	4	3	3	4	3	5	6	13
5. Berwick, .	..		4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bute, . .	1		1	3	...	1	1	2	1	3	2
7. Caithness, .	...		...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	1
8. Clackmannan,	3		4	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2
9. Dumbarton, .	4		3	2	9	...	2	4	3	3	3
10. Dumfries, .	41		30	35	35	26	45	38	46	44	32
11. Edinburgh, .	97		97	128	94	92	84	108	122	99	105
12. Elgin, . .	1		5	13	8	4	2	4	4	6	1
13. Fife, . .	18		7	10	8	11	5	10	6	2	8
14. Forfar, . .	35		43	53	37	32	27	28	35	38	32
15. Haddington, .	5		4	...	2	1	1	1	5	...	3
16. Inverness, .	2		3	4	2	4	3	3	1	4	1
17. Kincardine, .	1		1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
18. Kinross, .	...		...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
19. Kirkcudbright,	2		1	2	5	2	4	...	...	2	4
20. Lanark, .	147		113	103	115	102	94	107	90	105	91
21. Linlithgow, .	...		3	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1
22. Nairn, . .	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, .	...		2	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...
24. Peebles, .	1		2	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	1
25. Perth, . .	30		27	24	24	25	20	30	32	35	25
26. Renfrew, .	8		9	4	2	4	3	11	6	6	11
27. Ross, .	1		1	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	1
28. Roxburgh, .	1		4	3	2	2	4	5	3	2	4
29. Selkirk, .	...		...	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
30. Shetland, .	...		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling, .	7		5	4	...	6	1	2	7	4	7
32. Sutherland, .	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
33. Wigton, .	1		...	2	5	2	3	2	3	3	2
TOTALS,	455		431	457	409	371	347	398	430	422	401

Prior to 1863 the Sheriff's order was necessary for the transfer of patients from one asylum to another, and accordingly the orders granted on the years 1858-1862 do not correctly represent the number of patients sent to asylums. But since 1863 the Sheriff's order is no longer necessary for this purpose, and accordingly the orders now granted more nearly represent the persons removed from their homes to asylums.

As regards the individual districts, we have to report that the accommodation provided by those of Banff, Caithness, Elgin, Haddington, Kincardine, and Perth is at present sufficient for their wants.

The position of the remaining districts is as follows:—

District of Aberdeen.

The number of patients in establishments in Aberdeenshire on 1st January 1869 was—

	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
In Royal Asylum, . .	129	286	415
„ Aberdeen Poorhouse, .	...	49	49
„ Old Machar Poorhouse, .	...	20	20
	129	355	484

Position of Districts.

District of Aberdeen.

The Commissioners report the accommodation of the Royal Asylum as fully occupied, notwithstanding the recent acquisition of an additional private dwelling, situated on ground marching with that of the Asylum, and capable of accommodating 20 patients. Altogether, succursal accommodation in connexion with the Asylum is now provided for about 70 patients in what were ordinary dwelling-houses. Further accommodation within the district for 24 patients has recently been provided in Lunatic Wards attached to the new poorhouse of the Buchan Combination; and extensions of the Lunatic Wards of Aberdeen and Old Machar Poorhouses, at present in progress, will furnish accommodation for 36 patients beyond the numbers for which they are at present licensed. Whether by these means the necessity for further extending the accommodation of the Asylum will be obviated, is doubtful.

District of Argyll and Bute.

An agreement has been entered into between the District Boards of Argyll and Bute, in terms of which the Asylum at Lochgilphead becomes the joint Asylum of the two districts. A copy of this agreement is printed in the Appendix. The Asylum is being extensively enlarged to meet this additional claim on its resources, as well as the continued demand for admission from parishes in Argyllshire. By this enlargement the wants of the two districts will be met for many years to come; and we take this opportunity to state that no county has shown itself more ready to undertake the duty of providing suitable and adequate accommodation for its proper lunatics than that of Argyll.

District of Ayr.

The Asylum of the District of Ayr is making satisfactory progress, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation at Whitsunday next.

Plans for the extension of the Lunatic Wards of Cunninghame Combination Poorhouse have received our approval, and when the alterations are finished, they will provide accommodation for nearly a hundred patients.

District of Dumfries.

The number of pauper lunatics in the Southern Counties Asylum on 1st January 1869 was 275, being 34 in excess of the number at 1st January of the previous year. The accommodation provided is, in the meantime, sufficient for the wants of the district, but indications of overcrowding are again beginning to show themselves. A small extent of relief will arise from the renewal of our license to the Stranraer Poorhouse for the reception of 11 patients. The enlargement of the Crichton Institution is being proceeded with, but this extension will accommodate private patients only.

District of Edinburgh.

By the closing of the Lunatic Wards of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, accommodation for 32 males and 54 females has been lost to the Edinburgh District; and there will be a further loss of accommodation for 99 female patients, should the Parochial Board of Edinburgh close the Lunatic Wards of their present Poorhouse without providing accommodation in the new house at Craiglockhart.

Proposals were recently made by the Managers of the Royal

Position of Districts.

District of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh Asylum for the improvement and extension of the accommodation for pauper lunatics at Morningside, but owing to opposition offered by the District Board, under the provisions of the agreement between the parties made in October 1866, the alterations have been postponed until the agreement terminates.

The Asylum is suffering from overcrowding, and the admission of patients has been possible only by using certain day-rooms as dormitories. But even with this expedient, it was found necessary, on the closing of the Lunatic Wards of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, to transfer 9 female patients of the district to the Private Asylum of Somerside. In our last Report we pointed out that, owing to the constant pressure for accommodation, many rooms which were originally intended for single patients were habitually used as dormitories for three, four, or five ; and that the number of single rooms really applied to their original purpose was quite insufficient for the safety and proper treatment of the inmates. In consequence of a representation made by us to the managers to this effect, some additional single rooms have since been provided by the transformation of associated dormitories ; but in subsequent reports by the Commissioners, it is stated that several of these new rooms are already diverted from their intended purpose, and are occupied by two patients. In the proposed extension of the buildings, the intention of the managers was the provision of such a proportion of single rooms as would ensure the isolation of restless and excitable patients. The accommodation of increased numbers did not enter into their views ; but, judging from past experience, there is considerable reason to fear that the new buildings, instead of affording relief to the existing overcrowding, would soon be used for the reception of additional patients. Such a result could not be otherwise than detrimental to the institution. The land in possession is already, in our opinion, much too limited for the proper occupation, recreation, and exercise of the inmates ; and with an increase of their number this evil would, of course, be aggravated.

The question of the provision of adequate accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Edinburgh District is thus assuming a very serious aspect.

District of Fife.

The Asylum of the District of Fife and Kinross was erected for 250 beds, including those of attendants ; and it was calculated that it would afford accommodation for 210 patients. It was opened in 1866. Already, at 1st January 1869, the patients amounted to 232, and the house was consequently suffering from overcrowding. Soon after the opening of the Asylum, the Lunatic Wards of Dunfermline Poorhouse were closed, and the District is accordingly now entirely dependent on the Asylum for accommodation for its pauper lunatics. Under these circumstances, the necessity of extending the Asylum has been recognised by the District Board, and we understand that plans for this purpose are at present under their consideration.

District of Forfar.

The accommodation of both of the Asylums of Dundee and Mon-

trose, which serve as district accommodation for Forfarshire, may be regarded as fully occupied. The managers of the Dundee Asylum have had under consideration the propriety of finishing their building according to the original plan, by which means accommodation for 38 additional patients (30 pauper and 8 private) would be provided; but it has always appeared to us very doubtful whether any great outlay should be undertaken on a building which, from the encroachment of houses, its limited possession of land, and its original construction, could not possibly be placed in harmony with modern requirements for the treatment of the insane. We lean accordingly to the erection of a new house on a new site; but no course has yet been determined on.

Position of Districts.

District of Forfar.

The Lunatic Wards of Dundee Poorhouse are being enlarged for the accommodation of 29 additional patients. A certain amount of relief will thus be afforded to the Asylum, but probably not to such an extent as to do away with the necessity of removing a certain number of the patients chargeable to Dundee to the Montrose Asylum, a course which will be inconvenient and expensive, both to the parish and the relatives of the patients.

The Montrose Asylum has recently had considerable difficulty in accommodating all the female patients for whom admission has been sought; but immediate wants have been met by the conversion of the workshops in the basement, and of the attics in the outhouses, into dormitories. By these means past demands have been met in a fairly satisfactory manner, but unless some decided course be speedily adopted to extend the accommodation of the Dundee Asylum, it will be necessary for the managers of the Montrose Asylum either to erect additional buildings, or to make room for pauper patients by the discharge of those of the private class. Such additional buildings might be provided either in connexion with the main house, or as cottages on the farm.

The Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, which serves as the District Asylum of Lanarkshire, is fully occupied, and the evils of overcrowding are only kept under by careful attention to hygienic measures.

District of Glasgow.

During the past year, the accommodation within the district has been increased by the opening of the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouse of Hamilton, which are licensed for 40 patients; and additions are being made to the Parochial Asylum of the city of Glasgow for 60 female patients. This Asylum will then provide accommodation for 60 males and 150 females. It was not without considerable hesitation, arising chiefly from the limited extent of ground, that we agreed to extend our license for the reception of these 60 additional patients; but the arguments that the extension was for females only, that exercise is habitually taken by many patients beyond the Asylum, that large airing-courts had been provided and the means of classification improved, and that much more careful supervision would be exercised by the Parochial Board in the existing house than could be the case in a more distant locality, in conjunction with our unwillingness unnecessarily to in-

Position of Districts.

crease the burdens of the ratepayers, induced us to hazard the experiment under certain stringent conditions.

District of Inverness.

At 1st January 1869, the patients in the Asylum of the Inverness District amounted to 278. The house was erected for 300, but the medical superintendent reports that he thinks the number of male patients may be increased to 179 without any evil results. There are no lunatic wards of poorhouses within the district, and all the patients who are unfit for detention in private dwellings must consequently be sent to the Asylum, where the cost of their maintenance is at present very heavy. This is to be regretted, as many of the patients might be disposed of satisfactorily in a much less expensive manner.

District of Renfrew.

A considerable portion of the district of Renfrew is still without adequate accommodation for its pauper lunatics, and we have repeatedly called on the District Board to take steps for carrying out the requirements of the Statute. This demand has been met by a proposal to enlarge the accommodation of the Lunatic Wards of Greenock Poorhouse, and to increase the extent of land attached to that establishment by a temporary lease of a few acres in the vicinity. But it appears to us impossible to attain a satisfactory result by any extension of the present buildings, which are being gradually surrounded by dwelling-houses. Moreover, the land offered is entirely detached from that already in possession, and could only be reached by a public thoroughfare. Besides, from its position and steepness, no privacy would be possible, while its general character makes it unfit either for cultivation, or for the exercise and recreation of insane patients. We shall therefore continue to press for the erection of a District Asylum in a suitable locality.

District of Roxburgh.

Plans for the Asylum of the District of Roxburgh have been prepared by Messrs. Brown and Wardrop, architects, and have received our approval. We understand that estimates for the erection of the buildings will shortly be taken.

District of Stirling.

The opening of the Asylum of the District of Stirling has been delayed by difficulties in the supply of water and gas. These have, however, now been removed, and notice has been given to the parishes of the District to send in their patients. In consequence of this notice the Parochial Board of Falkirk has not applied for a renewal of the license for their local Asylum. Authority for the admission of patients into the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses of Linlithgow and Stirling is, in the meantime, continued.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics in each year since 1858 has been as follows:—

Years.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transport, etc.	Total.
1858,	£50,425 13 10	*	£10,877 14 2	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 2 0
1859,	40,393 3 9	£14,381 4 2	13,552 9 3	15,054 16 2	4,763 11 10	88,145 5 3
1860,	44,780 16 4	15,001 17 10	14,199 6 4	14,666 10 3	3,899 2 5	92,547 13 2
1861,	48,683 18 7	15,472 7 6	14,340 14 4	14,855 19 11	3,979 11 0	97,332 11 4
1862,	48,948 1 6	15,972 8 5	15,140 11 4	14,567 10 6	3,558 0 10	98,186 12 7
1863,	49,853 16 2	15,187 18 9	16,243 11 4½	14,668 4 3¾	3,957 3 7	99,910 14 2½
1864,	52,131 6 7½	14,356 8 2¾	16,796 19 6	14,892 9 9½	4,505 5 0½	102,682 8 8
1865,	54,666 5 7	12,966 18 5	18,569 11 7	15,107 1 6	3,664 16 2	104,974 13 3
1866,	58,566 8 5	13,288 9 9	19,483 7 4	15,236 7 7	4,229 18 0	110,804 11 1
1867,	69,319 6 2	7,879 6 8	20,310 1 9	15,151 18 6	4,526 6 3	117,186 19 4

The total number of days of relief to lunatic paupers during the year 1867 was 2,060,348, which is equivalent to the maintenance of 5644 patients during the whole year. The total number of days of relief in 1866 was 2,010,377. There was thus in 1867 an increase of 49,971 days, equivalent to an increase of 137 patients maintained during the year. In the money expenditure of 1867 there was an increase of £6,382, 8s. 3d. over that of 1866, partly due to the increased number of pauper lunatics, and partly to the greater proportion under treatment in public asylums.

The proportion per cent. of the total number of days of maintenance in the various kinds of establishments and in private dwellings, in the nine years 1859-1867, is shown in the following Table:—

Asylums.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
In Royal and District Asylums,	35·4	37·2	38·9	39·2	41·0	41·5	42·6	44·3	50·6
In Private Asylums,	12·0	12·2	12·3	12·6	12·0	11·1	9·8	9·4	5·3
In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	16·3	16·2	16·0	16·2	15·7	16·9	18·2	18·2	17·3
In Private Dwellings,	36·2	34·2	32·7	31·9	31·2	30·4	29·3	28·1	26·8

* Included in Public Asylums.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The most notable features of this Table are the steady increase of patients in Royal and District Asylums; the steady decrease of those in private dwellings; and, in the later years, the rapid decrease of those in Private Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the expenditure of each county for pauper lunatics in each year from 1858-1867:—

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Aberdeen, .	4,920	6,534	7,651	8,097	8,329	8,032	8,050	8,310	8,327	8,610
2. Argyll, . .	3,349	3,625	3,497	3,564	3,428	4,063	4,082	4,154	4,275	4,631
3. Ayr, . . .	3,598	4,357	4,258	4,019	4,456	4,218	4,424	4,796	4,998	5,669
4. Banff, . . .	1,515	1,420	1,403	1,546	1,655	1,690	1,609	1,846	1,978	2,280
5. Berwick, . .	1,102	1,077	1,088	1,349	1,330	1,300	1,161	1,173	1,201	1,252
6. Bute, . . .	400	637	593	626	544	627	630	685	735	704
7. Caithness, .	931	1,082	1,177	1,442	1,536	1,473	1,473	1,463	1,309	1,441
8. Clackmannan,	686	607	549	696	676	551	556	681	803	843
9. Dumbarton, .	1,291	1,327	1,445	1,545	1,585	1,607	1,712	1,694	1,943	1,824
10. Dumfries, .	1,880	2,068	2,187	2,371	2,482	2,528	2,459	2,538	2,791	3,275
11. Edinburgh, .	10189	10201	11388	12435	12758	13202	12966	13240	14026	14,414
12. Elgin, . . .	982	1,047	1,271	1,240	1,240	1,108	1,416	1,359	1,348	1,398
13. Fife, . . .	4,471	4,996	5,419	5,452	5,057	4,988	5,223	5,145	5,580	5,544
14. Forfar, . .	5,828	7,068	7,423	7,679	7,867	8,082	8,451	8,350	8,443	8,469
15. Haddington, .	1,545	1,748	1,873	1,835	1,866	1,864	1,696	1,731	1,815	1,976
16. Inverness, .	2,976	2,971	3,191	3,153	3,112	3,059	3,146	3,243	3,699	3,691
17. Kincardine, .	1,338	1,350	1,433	1,435	1,461	1,453	1,472	1,527	1,494	1,532
18. Kinross, . .	194	244	307	284	278	238	254	296	341	425
19. Kirkcudbright,	784	998	1,178	1,520	1,510	1,502	1,620	1,610	1,617	1,559
20. Lanark, . .	12934	14072	13871	14699	14931	15296	16158	17615	19701	22,280
21. Linlithgow, .	731	738	839	820	847	954	1,064	1,193	1,198	1,197
22. Nairn, . .	594	541	455	479	469	439	497	372	364	362
23. Orkney, . .	657	675	695	762	830	870	789	779	799	762
24. Peebles, . .	395	415	440	378	342	443	476	553	632	596
25. Perth, . . .	5,885	6,115	6,581	6,878	6,652	7,012	6,697	6,559	6,852	6,809
26. Renfrew, . .	3,895	4,067	3,603	3,480	3,465	3,582	3,775	4,062	4,265	4,747
27. Ross, . . .	2,053	2,166	2,505	2,710	2,757	2,757	2,987	2,648	2,807	3,094
28. Roxburgh, .	1,354	1,467	1,399	1,570	1,550	1,730	2,077	1,800	1,765	1,821
29. Selkirk, . .	271	211	245	299	312	248	240	284	269	288
30. Shetland, . .	405	664	658	606	647	691	768	771	679	675
31. Stirling, . .	2,100	2,092	2,203	2,383	2,316	2,359	2,506	2,397	2,624	2,806
32. Sutherland, .	583	607	699	735	736	719	919	690	643	686
33. Wigton, . .	800	942	1,009	1,228	1,119	1,212	1,312	1,395	1,484	1,508

In only one county, that of Nairn, has there been a decrease in the expenditure since 1858. In the whole of Scotland the increase amounts to nearly a half of the total expenditure of 1858; but it is distributed very unequally, being in some counties, such as Berwick, very moderate, and in others, such as Lanark, very great. This increase refers only to the maintenance of patients, and would be considerably greater were it to embrace the interest of the money expended in the erection of district asylums. The increase in the expenditure, from £80,652, 2s. in 1858 to £117,186, 19s. 4d. in 1867, is in a considerably higher ratio than the increase in the number of pauper lunatics, from 4737 on 1st Janaury 1858 to 5745 on 1st January 1868. This chiefly arises from the greater proportion of patients now accommodated in public asylums, who have increased from 1687 on 1st January 1858 to 2948 on 1st January

1868; but in some degree also from the general increase in the rate of maintenance. Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The average daily rate of maintenance in each county in 1867 was as follows:—

COUNTIES.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages.	Percentage of Patients.	
						In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
* 1. Aberdeen, .	1 3¾	0 11½	0 10¾	0 6¼	1 0¾	75·3	24·6
* 2. Argyll, .	1 4½	3 2¼	...	0 6¼	1 0¼	56·2	43·7
§ 3. Ayr, . .	1 6¼	1 6	1 1½	0 6½	1 2	66·5	33·4
* 4. Banff, . .	1 3¾	0 10½	...	0 7¼	1 0½	59·0	40·9
* 5. Berwick, .	1 4½	1 3	...	0 8¼	1 1½	62·2	37·7
§ 6. Bute, . .	.....	1 6¾	1 2½	0 6¾	1 1	51·4	48·5
* 7. Caithness, .	1 4¾	...	...	0 5	0 10¾	38·8	61·1
§ 8. Clackmannan,	1 7½	1 4¾	1 2	0 7½	1 3¾	79·9	20·0
§ 9. Dumbarton, .	1 6	1 5¾	1 2¾	0 6¾	1 3	74·3	25·6
*10. Dumfries, .	1 1	1 7½	...	0 6½	1 0	78·1	21·8
*11. Edinburgh, .	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	0 7	1 2¾	88·1	11·8
*12. Elgin, . .	1 0	...	...	0 6¾	0 10¼	62·9	37·0
*13. Fife, . .	1 3¾	1 4¼	0 10	0 6¾	1 2	76·6	23·3
*14. Forfar, . .	1 1¾	0 11	0 10½	0 6¼	1 0¼	87·3	12·6
*15. Haddington, .	1 4½	0 11¾	1 1½	0 7½	1 2	70·3	29·6
*16. Inverness, .	1 3¼	...	0 10¾	0 5¼	0 11¼	53·4	46·5
*17. Kincardine, .	1 2½	...	1 1¼	0 6¼	1 0	67·0	32·9
*18. Kinross, .	1 3¾	1 3¾	...	0 7¼	1 1¼	69·5	30·4
*19. Kirkcudbright,	1 1¼	...	...	0 7	0 11	63·8	36·1
*20. Lanark, .	1 8	1 6½	1 1¾	0 6¾	1 5	87·9	12·0
§21. Linlithgow, .	1 6	1 4½	1 0¼	0 11½	1 2¾	81·8	18·1
*22. Nairn, . .	1 3¼	...	...	0 6¼	1 1	77·7	22·2
†23. Orkney, .	1 3¾	1 1½	...	0 4¼	0 9¼	40·3	59·6
*24. Peebles, .	1 5¼	...	...	0 8½	1 4¾	95·8	4·1
*25. Perth, . .	1 3½	1 2	1 1¾	0 7½	1 0¾	63·2	36·7
§26. Renfrew, .	1 10½	1 7	1 3¼	0 8¼	1 3½	88·0	12·0
*27. Ross & Cromarty,	1 3½	1 4½	0 8½	0 5½	0 10¾	49·4	50·5
*28. Roxburgh, .	1 4¼	...	...	0 7	1 0½	56·3	43·6
*29. Selkirk, .	1 4	...	...	0 7	0 11¾	52·9	47·0
§30. Shetland, .	1 5	1 7	1 1¼	0 5¼	0 10½	40·9	59.0
§31. Stirling, .	1 7	1 4	0 11½	0 8	1 2¼	79·9	20.0
*32. Sutherland, .	1 2½	...	...	0 4¾	0 9¾	46·8	53·1
*33. Wigton, .	1 1¼	1 4¼	0 7¾	0 6	0 10¼	50·5	49·4
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 4	1 5¼	1 1	0 6½	1 1½	73·5	26·5

The counties marked * either possess district asylums, or have concluded agreements with existing asylums to serve as district accommodation; but in some instances the erection of the asylum, or the conclusion of the agreement, is too recent to have much influence on the rate of the maintenance. Those marked † are either provided with public asylums, or have a preferential right of admission into the public asylums of other counties, without, however, any arrangement having been concluded with such asylums to constitute them district accommodation. Those marked § are dependent for accommodation on public asylums beyond their bounds, and on private asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses either within or beyond their bounds. The average rate of main-

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

tenance for such counties is higher than for those of the two other categories; but it should be borne in mind that, where district asylums have been provided, the cost of their erection is defrayed by assessment, and consequently does not appear in the charge for maintenance.

In the preceding Tables the total expenditure has been reckoned as defrayed by the parishes of the patients. A portion of it, however, is occasionally contributed by the patient or his relatives, to the extent shown by the following figures, viz.:—

In 1858,	Not ascertained.			In 1863,	£2304	7	$0\frac{3}{4}$
„ 1859,	£1877	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	„ 1864,	2391	16	$5\frac{1}{2}$
„ 1860,	2083	0	0	„ 1865,	2277	16	7
„ 1861,	2314	14	11	„ 1866,	2455	1	0
„ 1862,	2190	0	3	„ 1867,	3017	7	10

With more restricted facilities for gratuitous treatment, this contribution might, we think, be made considerably greater; and, in the event of pauper lunacy continuing to increase as rapidly as it has hitherto done, it might be worthy of consideration whether, after a patient has been maintained gratuitously for two or three years in an asylum, some stringent measures should not be adopted for throwing a greater share of the burden of his maintenance on his relatives.

The present rates for the maintenance of pauper patients in Public Asylums are given in the following Table:—

	For District Patients.	For Patients from beyond District.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	£23 10 0	£25 0 0
Argyll District Asylum,	25 2 8	None such.
Banff District Asylum,	23 10 0	None such.
Dumfries Royal Asylum,	20 0 0	25 0 0
Dundee Royal Asylum,	23 8 0	26 0 0
Elgin District Asylum,	19 0 0	None such.
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	23 0 0 27 0 0*	
Fife District Asylum,	24 0 0	None such.
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	25 15 0 29 0 8 31 12 8†	
Haddington District Asylum,	25 0 0	28 0 0
Inverness District Asylum,	32 0 0‡	None such.
Montrose Royal Asylum,	23 10 0§	28 0 0‖
Perth District Asylum,	23 0 0	None such.

* £23 for the parishes of Edinburgh, St. Cuthbert's, Canongate, South and North Leith; £27 for the landward parishes of the District.

† £25, 15s. for the parishes of Barony and Glasgow; for Govan parish, £31, 12s. 8d.; for landward parishes, £29, 0s. 8d.

‡ This rate is, we understand, only temporary, and will be reduced as soon as the exceptional cause of its increase has been removed.

§ The rate for parishes which dispose of part of their lunatics in lunatic wards of poorhouses is £26.

‖ The rate for Caithness and Shetland patients is £25.

The rates for private patients in the district asylums are:—In Banff Asylum, £25; Elgin Asylum, £25; Fife Asylum, £28; Haddington Asylum, £30; Inverness Asylum, £40; Perth District Asylum, £24 to £30. Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The rates charged for pauper patients in the Scotch asylums cover the maintenance of furniture and bedding, and the expense of repairs, after the first year following their opening.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

In the Appendix will be found the usual reports by the Deputy-Commissioners on the condition of single patients. The value of these reports, and the importance of the supervision exercised over unatics out of asylums, can only be properly appreciated by their entire perusal; but there are one or two points in which it may be useful here to make some remarks. By those who are opposed to the care of insane patients in private dwellings, it is very commonly alleged that the parochial allowance must be totally insufficient for their maintenance. No doubt this is the case; but it seems to be forgotten that the allowance from the parish is granted in the great majority of cases only as a help; and that even such a sum as sixpence a day may be quite sufficient when regarded as a supplement to the family income. Single Patients.

We beg to direct the attention of those who object to the plan of lightening the pressure for asylum accommodation by the institution of "special licensed houses," into which patients, not exceeding four in number, may be received, to the remarks made on them, both by Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Paterson. The observations by the former on the discharge of patients on probation, and the cases in which this step is most likely to prove beneficial, are of great practical value.

It will be further seen from both reports, that among the single patients over whom the Board exercises supervision and control, neglect or ill-treatment is comparatively rare; but that it is among private patients, and generally those who are in straitened circumstances, that neglect and wretchedness are most commonly found.

We have seen (p. 1) that in all Scotland there were at 1st January 1868 only 28 lunatics, supported on private funds, and living in ordinary dwellings, in whose cases the statutory requirements to obtain the Sheriff's order or the sanction of the Board had been complied with. But Dr. Mitchell reports that, during the past year, as many as 122 patients, not in receipt of parochial relief, were visited by him; and that of 33 of this number who were kept for gain, 16 were detained without the requisite legal authority. In Dr. Paterson's district 27 patients maintained from private sources were visited; and of these 13 were resident with strangers, and kept

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for profit, without any legal authority. Our knowledge of many of these cases is derived from the lists of lunatics under curators, which we receive from the Accountant of the Court of Session; but others become known to us only through information which reaches the Deputy-Commissioners during their visitations. Any examination into the condition of unreported lunatics must, it is clear, be conducted with great discretion; but hitherto so much has this been the case, that, as soon as the object of the inquiry is understood, every facility is offered to the Visiting Commissioner, and very generally an earnest desire is shown to remedy any evils that he may point out. The omission to comply with the statutory requirement to obtain legal sanction for the keeping of private patients in ordinary dwellings, arises, we believe, in a very great degree from ignorance of the law. With the view of removing this ignorance, we directed attention, through advertisements in newspapers published in different parts of the country, to the necessity of complying with the provisions of the Statute, but with no great success; and we have consequently had it under consideration to sue for penalties in cases of future neglect. But even this course, which we should adopt with great reluctance, would by no means secure the proper treatment of single private patients; for it is among those who are resident in their own families, and who, on this account, are exempt from statutory interference, that culpable neglect or ill-treatment is, perhaps, most apt to occur. Of the private patients visited by Dr. Mitchell, 80 belonged to this class, and in 13 of these cases removal to an asylum was considered the only proper way of providing for them. There can therefore be no guarantee of the proper treatment of private patients in ordinary dwellings so long as the great mass of them are exempt from visitation; but whether it would be expedient to confer on the Board such extensive powers of visitation as would include all single patients, is a point which many persons will consider doubtful.

Attention is likewise directed by the reports of both the Deputy-Commissioners to pauper lunatics who are detained in the ordinary wards of poorhouses without statutory authority. It seems, however, that although application from such patients to discharge themselves would usually be disregarded, their lunacy is frequently not of such a decided character as to be beyond question; and there is no reason to think that they are not properly cared for.

The condition of the pauper lunatics of Shetland is frequently one of great misery, from the general poverty of the country. The poor-rates, Dr. Mitchell states, amount, in one parish at least, to seven shillings and one penny in the pound; and the difficulty of properly providing for the care of the insane poor, when the removal of one or two cases to an asylum would add another shilling in the pound to the burdens of the ratepayer, is painfully apparent. Shetland is already exempted from assessments under the Lunacy Act; but it may be a question, as suggested by Dr. Mitchell, whether it should not receive assistance from the State for the support of its insane poor.

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During the year 1868, 134 pauper lunatics were exempted from removal to asylums, the number left in private dwellings in the previous year having been 138. The cases in which application for exemption was refused or delayed were 10. The pauper patients removed unrecovered from establishments, and placed under our cognizance in private dwellings, were 43 ; and, in addition, 99 were removed by their friends, and withdrawn from our supervision by their names being taken off the poor-roll. In the previous year these numbers were respectively 38 and 95.

Sixteen new special licenses were granted in 1868.

The condition of single patients has been investigated during the past year in every county of Scotland, with the exception of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, and Selkirk. The total number of pauper patients visited and reported on was 1335, and in a considerable number of instances the patients were seen more than once. Reports were likewise made respecting 172 private patients, nearly all of whom were seen ; but these constitute but a fraction of the total number of the private insane resident with their families, or boarded out.

The mortality among pauper lunatics in private dwellings in the years 1861-1867, is shown in the following Table :—

YEARS.	Average Number of Patients.			Deaths.			Mortality per cent.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
1861	784.0	980.0	1764.0	34	47	81	4.3	4.7	4.5
1862	758.5	951.5	1710.0	40	58	98	5.2	6.0	5.6
1863	730.0	927.5	1657.5	47	40	87	6.4	4.2	5.2
1864	707.5	916.0	1623.5	43	61	104	6.0	6.6	6.4
1865	696.0	892 5	1588.5	30	55	85	4.3	6.1	5.3
1866	683.5	874 5	1558.0	35	53	88	5.1	6.1	5.6
1867	667.5	867.0	1534.5	41	59	100	6.1	6.8	6.5
AVERAGE,	718.1	915·6	1633.7	270	373	643	5.3	5.8	5.6

The mortality among pauper patients in private dwellings is thus seen to be more favourable than among patients in establishments. That it should be less than the mortality among asylum patients is not surprising, considering the amount of active disease in such establishments ; but that it should be so considerably less than what occurs in lunatic wards of poorhouses, must appear remarkable, especially when it is taken into account that the patients in such wards are, for the most part, like those in private dwellings, idiots and dements, and that, as a rule, the physical wants of the former are more amply supplied. We can offer no explanation of this fact beyond the conjecture that the manner of living in private dwellings, involving, as a rule, greater freedom and greater variety, and the respiration of an atmosphere less loaded with animal exhalations, more than counterbalances the advantages which better diet, better clothing, better bedding, better housing, and greater cleanliness might be supposed to convey.

Single Patients.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients chargeable to each of the statutory districts at 1st January 1868; the relative numbers placed in asylums and private dwellings, and the proportion which pauper lunatics bear in the different districts to the entire number of paupers, and to the general population. It appears from this Table that in all Scotland there were, at 14th May 1867, 2506 registered paupers per 100,000 inhabitants. If, however, the dependants of such paupers had likewise been reckoned, the proportion would have been 3957 paupers per 100,000 of population. The amount of pauperism varies in different counties, from 1289 registered paupers per 100,000 of population in Selkirkshire, to 3969 in Wigtonshire. The proportion of pauper lunatics in the population is highest in Kinross-shire and Argyllshire, and lowest in Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire, being in the ratio of 321, 310, 118, and 138 to 100,000 inhabitants in these counties respectively. The proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers varies materially in different counties, but in all Scotland it is in the ratio of 7486 to 100,000. The county in which, in proportion to the population, the largest number of pauper lunatics is placed in establishments, is that of Edinburgh, where it is 213 per 100,000 inhabitants. This proportion is 122 in Lanarkshire, 104 in Renfrewshire, and as low as 56 in Shetland.

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Registered Paupers at 14th May 1867.	Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.				Proportion per 100,000				Percentage of Pauper Lunatics.		
				Total Numbers.	Placed in			Of Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments to Population.	In Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.
					Public & Private Asylums	Poorhouses.	Private Houses.							
1. Aberdeen,.....	Aberdeen, ...	222,550	6,054	443	273	61	109	2,720	199	7,317	150	61·6	13.7	24·6
2. Argyll, ...	Argyll, ...	79,587	3,076	247	139	...	108	3,864	310	8,029	172	56·2	...	43·7
3. Ayr, ...	Ayr,.....	199,063	4,950	278	115	70	93	2,486	139	5,616	92	41·3	25·2	33.4
4. Banff, ...	Banff, ...	57,901	1,817	122	72	...	50	3,138	210	6,714	124	59·0	...	40·9
5. Bute,.....	Bute, ...	16,331	523	35	13	5	17	3,202	214	6,692	110	37·1	14·3	48·5
6. Caithness, ...	Caithness, ...	42,200	1,351	90	35	...	55	3,201	213	6,661	82	38·8	...	61·1
7. Dumfries, ...	Dumfries, ...	75,904	1,965	160	125	...	35	2,588	210	8,142	164	78·1	...	21·8
	Kirkcudbright, ...	42,495	1,345	94	60	...	34	3,165	221	6,988	141	63·8	...	36·1
	Wigton, ...	42,095	1,671	97	49	...	48	3,969	230	5,804	116	50.5	...	49·4
8. Edinburgh,...	Edinburgh,.....	274,083	6,446	665	461	125	79	2,351	242	10,316	213	69·3	18·8	11·8
	Peebles, ...	11,300	229	24	23	...	1	2,026	212	10,480	203	95·8	...	4·1
9. Elgin, ...	Elgin, ...	43,131	1,348	89	56	...	33	3,125	206	6,602	129	62·9	...	37·0
10. Fife, ...	Fife,...	155,021	3,256	266	204	...	62	2,100	171	8,169	131	76·6	...	23·3
	Kinross, ...	7,147	138	23	16	...	7	1,930	321	16,666	223	69·5	...	30·4
11. Forfar, ...	Forfar,.....	204,425	4,035	460	313	89	58	1,973	225	11,400	196	68·0	19·3	12·6
12. Glasgow, ...	Lanark, ...	640,444	13,284	890	407	376	107	2,074	138	6,699	122	45·7	42·2	12·0
13. Haddington,...	Haddington, ...	37,626	1,067	91	63	1	27	2,835	241	8,528	170	69·2	1·1	29·6
14. Inverness, ...	Inverness, ...	89,174	3,195	215	115	...	100	3,582	241	6,729	128	53·4	...	46·5
	Sutherland,...	24,157	801	47	22	...	25	3,315	194	5,867	91	46·8	...	53·1
	Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	2,900	192	94	1	97	3,518	232	6,620	115	48·9	0·5	50·5
	Nairn, ...	8,347	280	18	14	...	4	3,354	215	6,428	167	77·7	...	22·2
15. Kincardine, ...	Kincardine, ...	34,854	1,040	82	51	4	27	2,983	235	7,884	157	62·2	4·8	32·9
16. Orkney, ...	Orkney, ...	32,395	847	52	21	...	31	2,614	160	6,139	64	40·3	...	59·6
17. Perth, ...	Perth, ...	133,086	3,380	351	190	32	129	2,539	263	10,384	166	54·1	9·1	36·7
18. Renfrew, ...	Renfrew, ...	168,746	3,989	200	23	153	24	2,363	118	5,013	104	11·5	76·5	12·0
19. Roxburgh, ...	Roxburgh, ...	54,362	1,082	94	53	...	41	1,990	172	8,687	97	56·3	...	43·6
	Berwick, ...	36,488	1,095	61	38	...	23	3,000	167	5,570	104	62·2	...	37·7
	Selkirk, ...	9,770	126	17	9	...	8	1,289	174	13,431	92	52·9	...	47·0
20. Shetland, ...	Shetland,.....	31,670	948	44	15	3	26	2,993	138	4,641	56	34·1	6·8	59·0
21. Stirling	Stirling, ...	88,676	1,925	130	67	37	26	2,170	146	6,753	117	51·5	28·4	20·0
	Dumbarton, ...	54,179	1,182	78	28	30	20	2,181	143	6,598	107	35·9	38·4	25·6
	Linlithgow.....	39,055	899	55	28	17	10	2,301	140	6,117	115	50·9	30·9	18·1
	Clackmannan, ...	23,605	493	35	25	3	7	2,088	148	7,099	118	71·4	8·5	20·0
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,		3,062,294	76,737	5,745	3,217	1007	1,521	2,506	187	7,486	138	56·0	17·5	26·5

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It has already been shown that the number of parochial patients in asylums is steadily on the increase, apparently uninfluenced either by the statutory provision which declares that in no case shall the Sheriff's order remain in force longer than the first day of January first occurring after the expiry of three years from the date on which it was granted, or than the first day of January in each succeeding year, unless the medical superintendent of the asylum shall certify to the necessity or propriety of the continued detention of the patient; or by that which authorizes parochial boards, by a minute at a duly constituted meeting, to direct the discharge of patients chargeable to their parishes, if not certified as dangerous by the medical superintendent. In several foreign countries the precautions taken to guard against the unnecessary detention of patients in asylums are much more stringent than those in operation in Great Britain. In the Canton of Geneva, for instance, the authority on which a patient is sent to an asylum is not valid for more than six months; at the expiry of this period it may be renewed on application by those interested to the lieutenant of police, accompanied by a report by the medical superintendent of the asylum, or by any other medical man whom the police-officer may select. After the expiry of eighteen months, the authority for detention is renewed from year to year according to the same forms; but in the event of any one objecting to the transmission of a patient to an asylum, or to the renewal of the order for his detention, the College of Syndics is authorized, on appeal being made to it, to inquire into the case; and is empowered, for its guidance, to consult with a commission of experts, composed of three doctors of the faculty of medicine of Geneva. Whether such regulations tend to restrict the patients accommodated in the asylum to those who could not with propriety be otherwise disposed of, it is difficult to determine; but as at 1st January 1867 the patients of all classes in the asylum of the canton did not exceed 111, in a population of 82,876,* it is probable that they exercise some influence in this respect. Be this as it may, it is doubtful whether regulations of the kind described could be conveniently acted on in large communities. At the same time, however, it is evident that the risk of unnecessary transmission and detention becomes greater in proportion as the area from which the patients are drawn is extended, and as they are accumulated in large numbers.

The detention of patients in asylums ought to be considered in the three following aspects: 1. In relation to the patients; 2. In relation to the asylums; and 3. In relation to the parties who defray the cost of maintenance.

1. It is generally admitted that a certain proportion of the insane may very properly be placed in private dwellings. After

* *De l'Aliénation Mentale et du Crétinisme en Suisse*, par le Docteur L. Lunier, Paris, 1868, p. 102.

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two or three years' asylum treatment, the chance of recovery becomes so small, that the inducement to continued detention on this account may be said to cease. The inducements which remain for consideration are the risk of violence, either to the public or to the patient himself, by removing him; and the possibility of his suffering, from being transferred to circumstances less conducive to his comfort and happiness. Practically, this last point is the only one which we are called on to consider, as the superintendent of the asylum would almost certainly exercise the statutory power of refusing his sanction to the removal of suicidal and dangerous patients. No doubt the bedding, clothing, and diet of asylums will usually be better than those to which the peasant or the labourer has been accustomed at home; but to set against this, our statistics show that the circumstances in which the chronic insane are placed in private dwellings are by no means unfavourable to their physical health. Indeed, the rate of mortality among the insane who are so disposed of is lower than among any other class; and although a fair comparison cannot be instituted between patients in asylums, many of whom are suffering from active disease, and patients in private dwellings, who, with few exceptions, are either idiotic or affected with chronic forms of insanity, yet, when a comparison is instituted between patients in lunatic wards of poorhouses and patients in private dwellings, both classes, as a rule, equally affected with incurable forms of insanity, the rate of mortality is found to be decidedly lower among the latter.

It is a common argument in favour of asylum treatment, that the patients are under the constant supervision of experienced medical men, and the persistent care of specially trained attendants. These advantages are unquestionable; nevertheless, in many cases of chronic insanity, there is in reality less necessity for constant supervision than in such diseases as consumption or dropsy. Indeed, for a very large proportion of the chronic insane, nothing more is required from the attendant than ordinary tact and kindness, which will perhaps be found more readily in the cottage than in the asylum. To suppose that by mere transference to the wards of an asylum, a ploughman, policeman, discharged butler, old soldier, or mechanic or artisan out of work, is to become a devoted attendant on the insane, is simply to expect impossibilities. Nor, on the other hand, is it much to be feared that the kindness and humane treatment which, in the cottage of the ploughman, or the dwelling of the artisan, are extended to the sufferers from consumption, paralysis, or blindness, would fail in the cases of those affected with chronic insanity. And in favour of cottage treatment there is this great advantage, that male patients are not, as in asylums, deprived of the watchful care and tenderness of female nurses. We are aware that in a few of the English asylums female nursing has been introduced into the male sick-wards with excellent results, but no experiment of this kind has as yet been tried in Scotland.

2. Notwithstanding the great increase of asylum accommodation in recent years, the demand for the admission of patients still leads to

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overcrowding, and the manifold evils therewith connected. This demand is nearly entirely in connexion with parochial patients. The numbers of private and parochial patients in English asylums on 1st January 1862 were respectively 5250 and 20,949 ; on 1st January 1867 the corresponding numbers were 5289 and 25,998. The private and parochial patients in Scotch asylums at 1st January 1862 were respectively 1031 and 3548 ; at 1st January 1867 the corresponding numbers were 1143 and 4046.

From the reports of the visits of the Commissioners to Asylums, which are printed in the Appendix, it appears that notwithstanding the recent extensions of asylum accommodation, there is a persistent difficulty experienced in meeting the demand for the admission of patients. The Asylums of Aberdeen, Argyll, Dumfries, Dundee, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Glasgow, Inverness, and Perth (District) are reported as full ; several of them to such an extent as to make their enlargement a question for immediate consideration. In what manner overcrowding acts injuriously on the condition of an asylum will be understood by perusing the reports made on those of Edinburgh and Fife.

During the five years 1850-1854, the average number of patients resident in the Edinburgh Asylum was 530, of whom 158 were private and 372 pauper. In 1868 the average number resident had increased to 728, of whom 204·5 were private and 523·5 pauper. But with this increase of patients, there was no corresponding increase of the land of the Asylum. Consequently the means of occupation for the men, which this source affords, are no greater in 1869, with a largely increased population, than they were in 1850. In his evidence before the Royal Commission in 1855, Dr. Skae stated that generally from 90 to 100 patients were at that time employed in field labour. But from the reports of the Commissioners, it appears that at the present time only about 45 patients are, on an average, so employed. It would thus appear that the number of patients engaged in agricultural labour, instead of increasing with the number of inmates, has actually diminished one-half ; and Dr. Skae, instead of thinking, as formerly, that he could profitably cultivate a farm of 200 acres, has come to the conclusion that 45 acres, which comprise the whole extent of ground belonging to the Edinburgh Asylum, are amply sufficient for the employment, exercise, and recreation of a greatly increased number of patients.* But if this view be correct, and if only 45 of the male patients in the Asylum can be employed on the land, what, perhaps an equal number in other occupations, what treatment, physical or moral, is extended to the others ? What beneficial results, either to body or mind, are to be expected from the regular agglomeration of a number of insane persons in a common ward, or from their being turned out to lounge together in a common airing-court ? If asylum treatment have no higher aspiration than these, it is certainly time that the whole question of the management of the insane were thoroughly reconsidered.

* *Vide* Appendix, p 169.

In the Fife Asylum, again, the crowded condition of the female refractory ward has greatly contributed to produce a state of excitement among the patients which is not only highly detrimental to the individuals so affected, but cannot fail to influence injuriously the whole discipline of the house. Establishments.

In large asylums generally, it is too frequently the case that the demented patients suffer not perhaps so much from being inadequately clothed or fed, as from not receiving that degree of individual attention that would be extended to them in smaller communities. No sufficient efforts are made for their occupation and exercise. In this respect large asylums are real evils, but under the present system all asylums have the tendency to undergo this process of deterioration, simply because the admissions, as an invariable rule, exceed the discharges and deaths. In an ordinary hospital the incurable patients are, after a time, removed; but in an asylum they are allowed to accumulate, and the consequence is that they now constitute, on an average, fully nine-tenths of the whole number of inmates. Hence the wards of every asylum are encumbered with mindless cases, totally incapable of deriving any benefit from the costly appliances designed for the treatment of the curable, and the occupation and recreation of those whose minds are deranged or perverted without being extinguished. That the removal of hopelessly demented patients would prove a boon to asylums is undoubted. Ordinary care and attention is all that they require; and if precautions were taken to remove only patients in whom active disease had ceased, there is no reason to fear that any evil consequences would ensue. We refer to the reports of the Commissioners on lunatic wards of poorhouses and private dwellings for proof that demented patients can be properly cared for in such circumstances; and if superintendents of asylums would regard it as an essential part of their duty to co-operate with the parochial medical officers for the removal of cases which are clearly beyond the hope of curative treatment, and are otherwise not unsuitable for disposal in poorhouses or cottages, the interests of the ratepayers would receive legitimate consideration without injustice to the insane poor. The statutory provision which requires the certificate of the medical superintendent for the prolonged detention of patients, after the expiry of three years from the date of their admission, has not led to the discharge of a single case during the three years it has been in operation.

3. We have already shown, under the head of Expenditure, that the cost of maintenance is yearly becoming a heavier burden on the ratepayers. Whether it could not be lightened without injury to the patients, is therefore a point which earnestly presses for consideration. When once a district has provided an asylum, sufficient for the proper care of all the insane who are curable, or who, from the nature of their malady, require to be detained either for reasons of public safety, or for their own welfare, the provision of farther accommodation becomes an injustice to the rate-

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payer. Hitherto the usual practice has been either to foster overcrowding by the reception of new applicants, or to maintain a proper relation between the accommodation and the inmates by refusing new patients, until the inevitable extension of the Asylum takes place. We have already pointed out that the demand for such extension is almost entirely connected with the increase of pauper patients, inasmuch as the equilibrium in the number of private patients is maintained by the discharge of an adequate number of unrecovered cases. It appears, however, that causes are in operation which tend to prevent the removal of unrecovered pauper cases in a sufficient ratio; and therefore it comes to be a question whether positive steps should not be taken by district boards to prevent the undue accumulation of incurable pauper patients in their asylums. If they were empowered to require the removal of patients after a certain period of treatment, on obtaining certificates from any two medical men approved of by the General Board, that they were incurable, and not likely to prove dangerous either to themselves or to the public, room would be made for new cases without compromising the interests of humanity, and without unnecessary expenditure.

For the purpose of eliciting the views of the medical superintendents of public asylums on the scope and advantages of "asylum treatment," we issued a circular requesting them to state to what elements in asylum treatment they attach the most importance in promoting the recovery of curable patients; and the docility, comfort, and contentment of those who are incurable. Any communications in reply would, we stated, be considered as entirely gratuitous, and as an act of courtesy. To this circular we received responses from the medical superintendents of the District Asylums of Argyll, Fife and Kinross, Inverness, Perth, and Roxburgh; and of the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Dundee, Glasgow, Montrose, and Perth. The treatises thus furnished we regard as of great importance. They embody the prevailing views of the day, but, as might be expected, there is, on several points, considerable difference of opinion; more value, for instance, being placed by some of the writers on general hygienic treatment, and more by others on the action of more purely medical remedies. By all, the employment of mechanical restraint and solitary confinement is rejected as hurtful or unnecessary, except under rare and exceptional circumstances; and in one asylum no recourse has been had to either of these measures for several years on account of mere excitement or violence. As regards the principles on which classification should be carried out, there is likewise considerable difference of opinion; some superintendents preferring to congregate all the noisy and refractory in distinctive wards, while others think it better not to dissociate them from the other patients. It would not be becoming in us to express any opinion on the merits of the individual papers which have been sent us under the circumstances mentioned; but reticence in this matter is of less consequence, as a standard, by which their individual value may, to some extent, be estimated, is furnished by the reports made

by the visiting Commissioners on the asylums under the management of their respective authors. We take this opportunity, however, to thank them for their kind compliance with our request; and at the same time to point out the importance of these papers collectively to members of district boards, and directors of asylums generally. To these gentlemen they will supply the means of forming an independent judgment on the object and utility of asylum treatment; and furnish them with fixed principles for the management of the establishments under their care. Establishments.

In consideration of the great influence which food exercises on the condition of the insane, we have printed in the Appendix the dietaries of the different Public Asylums for parochial patients. Unfortunately, however, the varying manner in which the diet tables are constructed does not permit of any satisfactory comparison between them. But they all correspond in the general use of oatmeal porridge for breakfast, and vegetable broth for dinner. They differ from the tables of the English Asylums in the scanty and exceptional use of beer, and in the exclusion of roasts. On the whole, the dietary of the Scotch Asylums is in harmony with the habits of the people, and is supplied in adequate quantity. But how far the general exclusion of alcoholic liquors is beneficial or otherwise appears to us to be worthy of investigation.

There has been no epidemic in any of the asylums under our supervision during the past year, and the rate of mortality has been lower than in the previous year.

The accidents of all kinds reported to us as having taken place in asylums in 1868 are shown in the following Table. Many of them are of a serious character, and 5 ended in death. There were besides 3 deaths from suicide. These facts show that immunity from danger is very far from being secured by transference to an asylum.

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ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.	ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.
Aberdeen, .	Attempted suicide by cutting throat with scissors. Fractured rib, and various bruises about left shoulder and hip-joints in a quarrel with a fellow-patient. Five slight.		to escape. Fibula fractured by a fall from bed. One rib fractured in a quarrel with another patient. Left clavicle fractured by a fall from bed. Ninety-nine slight.
Argyll, . .	Fractured rib in a struggle with another patient. Fractured radius from a fall. Death from pneumonia, caused by a rib broken in a struggle.	Inverness, .	Wrist sprained, and other slight injuries sustained while trying to escape. Injury to penis, self-inflicted. Thirteen slight.
Dumfries, .	Fracture of ulna, from a fall. Four slight.	Montrose, .	Severe injury to both eyes, self-inflicted. Two slight.
Dundee, .	Intercapsular fracture of neck of thigh-bone from a fall. Dislocation of right humerus from a fall. Two slight.	Perth (Royal).	Four slightly injured by the upsetting of a carriage.
Edinburgh,	Death by choking, caused by patient taking an epileptic fit while in the act of swallowing. Injury to head by striking it against wall (intentional). Fracture of right tibia from a fall. Fracture of left humerus from a fall. Death from fainting while in a warm bath. Fracture of a rib and other injuries received in attempting to escape. Five slight.	Perth (District).	Two fractured fibulæ from twists at foot-ball. Fracture of a rib from a kick or blow from a fellow-patient.
		Roxburgh (District).	One slight.
		Garngad, .	Suicide by hanging. Three slight.
		Hallcross, .	Attempted suicide by cutting throat with an old knife.
		Longdales, .	Death from being struck by a train while walking or running along a railway in attempting to escape. One slight.
		Barony (Parochial).	Injuries sustained by leaping from a window. Impaction of a piece of beef in gullet; death from bronchitis after laryngotomy. Three slight.
Fife and Kinross.	Five slight.		
Glasgow, .	Fractured radius of left arm by striking hand against wall. Fractured left collar-bone by a fall. Fracture of right clavicle from a fall. Fracture of three ribs by a leap from a wall while trying to escape. Clavicle (left) fractured, cause unknown. Fracture of one rib while attempting	Paisley (Parochial).	One slight.
		Glasgow (Parochial).	One slight.
		Greenock Poorhouse.	Injury from falling down a stair.
		Perth Poorhouse.	Suicide by cutting throat. One slight.
		General Prison.	Death from scalding (suicide).

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1868 was 31.

At 31st December 1867, 43 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 21 have been finally discharged as recovered, 9 have been returned to asylums, 1 died while on probation, and 12 remain at large under the care of friends. In the course of 1868, 137 cases were discharged on trial. Of these, 31 have been finally discharged as recovered, 4 have died, 29 remain insane under the care of friends, 23 have been returned to asylums and 50 are still on probation.

The total number of probationary discharges, since their authorization in 1862 to the close of 1868, has been 636, namely :—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1866, . .	102
„ 1864, . .	73	„ 1867, . .	112
„ 1865, . .	103	„ 1868, . .	137

The numbers from the different asylums were—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . .	37	Brought forward,	501
Argyll District do., . .	24	Millholme Private Asylum, . .	39
Banff do. do., . .	7	Newbigging do. do., . .	26
Dumfries Royal do., . .	79	Saughtonhall do. do., . .	16
Dundee do. do., . .	12	Somerside do. do., . .	2
Edinburgh do. do., . .	125	Tranent do. do., . .	3
Elgin District do., . .	9	Englishtown do. do., . .	1
Fife do. do., . .	13	Abbey Parochial do., . .	7
Glasgow Royal do., . .	6	Falkirk do. do., . .	2
Haddington District do., . .	3	Glasgow do. do., . .	14
Inverness do., do., . .	15	Paisley do. do., . .	7
Montrose Royal do., . .	71	Aberdeen Poorhouse, . . .	3
Perth do. do., . .	12	Cunninghame do., . . .	2
Perth District do., . .	42	Edinburgh do., . . .	1
Bellfield Private do., . .	1	Govan do., . . .	2
Campie Lane do. do., . .	1	Linlithgow do., . . .	3
Garngad do. do., . .	12	Old Machar do., . . .	1
Gilmour do. do., . .	6	Perth do., . . .	2
Hallcross do. do., . .	19	St. Cuthbert's do., . . .	4
Longdales' do. do., . .	7		636
Carry forward,	501		

Of the above 636, 91 patients were replaced in the asylums from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation, having been found unsuitable for continued residence in a private dwelling. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this Table is the small number of probationary discharges from the Glasgow Asylum.

The escapes during 1868 have been 117. Of these, 60 were brought back within 24 hours, 33 within a week, and 11 after a week: 13 were not recovered.

IN ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The following Table shows the number of patients, distinguishing between private and pauper, in each Royal and District Asylum at 1st January of each of the ten years, 1860-69, or since they were opened :—

It will be seen that there has been a general increase of patients in the public asylums in 1868, amounting in the aggregate to 171. In the number of private patients, however, there was a decrease of 46, which is probably to be ascribed to the necessity which has arisen in several asylums to require the removal of private patients, in order that effect might be given to the statutory obligation to provide accommodation for pauper lunatics.

In Royal and District Asylums.

Royal or District Asylums.	1860.				1861.				1862.				1863.				1864.				1865.				1866.				1867.				1868.				1869.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Aberdeen,	58	41	88	122	52	45	94	122	52	49	102	119	49	48	105	120	51	55	112	141	55	65	112	132	51	55	119	137	64	63	112	147	60	65	124	149	68	61	128	158
Argyll,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	40	..	..	61	54	..	..	58	60	..	..	62	63	..	3	62	75	..	..	62	76
Banff,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	29	..	..	25	36	1	5	30	39	5	8	33	42
Dumfries,	85	64	114	75	82	63	118	78	87	57	125	84	85	55	115	83	72	56	114	87	84	66	113	100	94	64	119	106	108	68	121	105	106	80	128	113	81	63	145	130
Dundee,	21	26	93	73	25	22	83	75	29	23	83	72	24	19	80	76	28	27	84	72	28	24	74	73	23	24	57	57	27	26	52	63	25	28	62	68	23	26	71	71
Edinburgh,	89	101	265	218	86	99	251	232	98	91	246	244	102	93	255	237	93	109	255	216	91	94	234	224	96	104	237	239	103	110	233	251	103	102	241	275	104	100	253	278
Elgin,	4	3	20	25	5	1	26	30	7	3	24	28	8	6	25	27	5	4	28	32	10	3	22	24	9	5	28	32	10	7	28	27	8	10	33	25	9	5	33	32
Fife,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	85	..	..	111	102	1	..	113	118
Glasgow,	90	70	176	164	85	77	167	173	82	78	173	155	87	87	168	156	93	81	152	158	98	83	161	155	89	91	172	150	84	85	185	171	78	80	208	195	76	78	233	202
Haddington,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	21	..	2	33	33	2	2	38	41
Inverness,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	88	..	..	107	105	3	4	124	108	4	5	133	112	1	5	150	122
Montrose,	17	30	141	169	18	28	162	210	27	44	173	274	22	49	192	278	35	39	207	270	25	27	165	246	35	24	153	191	42	25	135	160	30	38	145	165	27	37	145	173
Perth (Royal),	40	36	56	60	38	40	61	64	36	37	59	59	37	32	51	51	32	37	41	45	37	34	..	..	38	31	..	..	36	24	1	..	38	25	1	..	43	31	..	..
Perth (District),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	87	87	6	14	82	97	7	16	95	90	10	18	94	98	10	12	103	112
Roxburgh District, (Millholm House),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	44	..	..	59	46
Totals,	402	371	953	906	391	375	962	984	418	382	985	1035	414	389	991	1028	409	408	1041	1061	428	398	1116	1183	441	412	1151	1203	484	428	1280	1327	463	461	1457	1493	450	428	1566	1601

The following Table shows the changes in the number of patients, and the results of treatment, in the Royal and District Asylums in 1868:—

Royal and District Asylums.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, Private patients,	64·0	63·0	22	24	7	11	5	8	2	6	31·8	45·8	3·1	9·5
Pauper do.,	126·0	153·5	43	44	21	25	15	8	3	4	48·8	56·8	2·3	2·6
Total,	190·0	216·5	65	68	28	36	20	16	5	10	43·0	52·9	2·6	4·6
2. Argyll District Asylum,	62·0	77·0	19	17	3	6	4	5	12	8	15·7	35·2	19·4	10·4
3. Banff District Asylum,	34·5	47·0	12	18	3	6	1	3	1	3	25·0	33·3	2·9	6·4
4. Dumfries Royal Asylum, Private patients,	93·5	71·5	17	25	11	13	12	7	7	12	64·7	52·0	7·5	16·8
Pauper do.,	136·5	121·5	30	33	12	14	4	8	8	3	40·0	42·4	5·9	2·5
Total,	230·0	193·0	47	58	23	27	16	15	15	15	48·9	46·5	6·5	7·8
5. Dundee Royal Asylum, Private patients,	24·0	27·0	6	6	2	5	4	1	...	3	33·3	83·3	...	11·1
Pauper do.,	66·5	69·5	24	26	2	11	3	6	12	6	8·3	42·3	18·0	8·6
Total,	90·5	96·5	30	32	4	16	7	7	12	9	13·3	50·0	13·3	9·3
6. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, Private patients,	103·5	101·0	29	32	17	17	9	8	11	14	58·6	53·1	10·6	13·9
Pauper do.,	247·0	276·5	103	115	25	61	24	29	35	16	24·2	53·0	14·2	5·8
Total,	350·5	377·5	132	147	42	78	33	37	46	30	31·8	53·0	13·1	7·9
7. Elgin District Asylum,	41·5	36·0	9	9	2	3	3	1	3	2	22·2	33·3	7·2	5·6
8. Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	112·5	110·0	30	42	11	15	10	4	7	9	36·6	35·7	6·2	8·2
9. Glasgow Royal Asylum, Private patients,	77·0	79·0	30	31	15	15	9	12	7	6	50·0	48·3	9·1	7·6
Pauper do.,	220·5	198·5	131	117	57	43	26	37	21	32	43·5	36·7	9·5	16·1
Total,	297·5	277·5	161	148	72	58	35	49	28	38	44·7	39·1	9·4	13·7
10. Haddington District Asylum,	36·5	39·0	14	16	3	3	2	1	2	4	21·4	18·7	5·5	10·3
11. Inverness District Asylum,	144·0	121·5	49	30	14	12	11	1	10	7	28·5	40·0	6·9	5·8
12. Montrose Royal Asylum, Private patients,	28·5	37·5	9	14	1	4	6	5	3	2	11·1	28·5	10·5	5·3
Pauper do.,	145·0	169·0	31	41	13	12	11	18	8	8	41·9	29·2	5·5	4·7
Total,	173·5	206·5	40	55	14	16	17	23	11	10	35·0	29·0	6·3	4·8
13. Perth Royal Asylum,	41·0	28·0	13	14	4	3	3	2	1	3	30·7	21·4	2·4	10·7
14. Perth District Asylum,	108·5	120·0	25	31	8	10	4	9	5	4	32·0	32·2	4·6	3·3
15. Roxburgh District Asylum	55·5	45·0	15	16	4	7	2	2	3	5	26·6	43·7	5·4	11·1
General Results,	1968·0	1991·0	661	701	235	296	168	175	161	157	35·6	40·8	8·2	7·9

In Royal and District Asylums.

The following figures show the changes in the results of the years 1867 and 1868:—

Years.	Average No. resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals. unrecovered.	Deaths.
1867, . . .	3650	1391	507	283	338
1868, . . .	3959	1362	531	343	318

The decrease in the number of admissions in 1867 is due to the smaller number of patients removed unrecovered, and transferred to other asylums. The average numbers resident continue to increase, and there is also an increase in the number of recoveries. The decrease in the number of deaths is probably to be ascribed to the high average temperature of 1868.

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident in Royal and District Asylums, in each of the ten years 1859-1868, was as follows:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1859,	8·1	7·4	1864,	8·1	6·6
1860,	10·2	7·5	1865,	6·7	6·9
1861,	8·7	7·2	1866,	8·3	8·1
1862,	10·4	7·5	1867,	10·7	7·8
1863,	8·8	6·7	1868,	8·2	7·9

These results, when compared with those furnished by the asylums of other countries, must be deemed favourable. The rate of mortality last year is less than in most of the previous years, and in the Asylums of Aberdeen, Banff, Montrose, and Perth (District), is remarkably low.

The following Table shows the average mortality on the average numbers resident during the ten years 1859-1868, or for the shorter period during which they have been in operation, in each of the Asylums named:—

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Number of years on which average is taken.	Average percentage of deaths on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, .	160·4	182·7	11	6·7	4·9
2. Argyll District Asylum, .	58·5	59·7	6	10·2	4·7
3. Banff District Asylum, .	26·4	36·5	4	7·6	4·1
4. Dumfries Royal Asylum, .	206·1	155·3	11	7·0	7·1
5. Dundee Royal Asylum, .	101·8	93·2	11	6·9	4·3
6. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, .	343·0	343·5	11	12·0	7·5
7. Elgin District Asylum, .	32·4	31·5	11	7·3	9·8
8. Fife District Asylum, . .	94·8	93·2	3	5·9	6·1
9. Glasgow Royal Asylum, .	261·0	247·2	11	9·3	9·6
10. Haddington District Asylum,	25·7	27·7	3	6·5	9·6
11. Inverness District Asylum, .	110·3	102·6	5	4·9	8·9
12. Montrose Royal Asylum, .	178·9	236·0	11	9·8	9·5
13. Perth Royal Asylum, . .	70·5	68·3	11	6·4	4·5
14. Perth District Asylum, .	97·5	102·2	5	7·8	7·8
15. Roxburgh District Asylum, .	55·5	45·0	1	5·4	11·1

With the view of seeing whether any connexion could be traced

between the rate of mortality in the various asylums, and the proportions of patients accommodated in single rooms and associated dormitories, we procured a return of the manner in which all the patients in the public asylums were accommodated on a given night. The result is embodied in the following Table:— In Royal and District Asylums.

Name of Asylum.	No. of Patients.	No. Accommodated.			Percentage of Patients.		
		In Single Rooms.	In Dormitories with from 2 to 6 Beds.	In Dormitories with more than 6 Beds.	In Single Rooms.	In Dormitories with from 2 to 6 Beds.	In Dormitories with more than 6 Beds.
Aberdeen, . .	422	212	102	108	50·2	24·1	25·6
Argyll, . . .	139	30	20	89	21·5	14·4	64·0
Banff, . . .	86	13	11	62	15·1	12·8	72·1
Dumfries, . .	428	138	77	213	32·2	18·0	49·7
Dundee, . . .	190	63	65	62	33·1	34·2	32·6
Edinburgh, . .	721	99	205	417	13·7	28·4	57·8
Elgin, . . .	77	17	24	36	22·1	31·1	46·7
Fife, . . .	231	35	8	188	15·1	3·4	81·4
Glasgow, . . .	598	135	112	351	22·6	18·7	58·6
Haddington, . .	82	15	5	62	18·3	6·1	75·6
Inverness, . .	277	73	...	204	26·3	...	73·6
Montrose, . .	374	65	39	270	17·4	10·4	72·2
Perth Royal, . .	76	58	18	...	76·3	23·7	...
Perth District, .	232	43	6	183	18·5	2·6	78·8
Roxburgh (Millholm),	105	14	15	76	13·3	14·3	72·4

In the preceding Table no distinction is drawn between private and pauper patients. In those asylums, however, which admit private patients, the proportion of single rooms is considerably higher than in those restricted to paupers. Accordingly, had the returns embraced only the Western or Pauper Department of the Edinburgh Asylum, of its 652 inmates only 34 would have been reported as accommodated in single rooms, against 191 in small, and 427 in large dormitories. That is, only about 5 per cent. of the pauper patients are accommodated in single rooms; and, even to attain this proportion, it was necessary to include in the number of single patients, 6 who slept in bath-rooms, 1 who slept in a lavatory, and 1 who slept in a day-room.

It will be observed that the asylums in which the proportion of single rooms is highest, are those of Perth (Royal), Aberdeen, Dundee, and Dumfries; and it is worthy of notice that it is in these houses that the mortality is, on the whole, lowest. On the other hand, the mortality is comparatively high in the asylums of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose, in which the proportion of associated patients is likewise high. What influence, if any, the isolation or association of the patients during the night may have in producing these results it would be difficult to determine, but the question is one deserving of further inquiry.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was as follows,

In Royal and District Asylums.

but these results, owing chiefly to the disturbing influence of transfers, do not at present afford reliable data for estimating the effects of asylum treatment:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1859,	32.1	40.8	1864,	30.5	31.9
1860.	37.7	40.1	1865,	36.6	36.6
1861,	39.8	41.1	1866,	29.1	34.1
1862,	34.9	42.4	1867,	33.0	39.6
1863,	32.8	40.8	1868,	35.6	40.8

The following remarks on the present condition of the individual asylums are founded on the entries in the asylum registers by the medical Commissioners:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

The reports on the Aberdeen Asylum record a state of overcrowding which injuriously affects the management of the house and the discipline and treatment of the patients. Temporary relief to this overcrowding has been sought by the acquisition of a new succursal house, capable of accommodating 20 patients; but it seems probable that further extension of the Asylum will soon be required, unless through the increase of accommodation in lunatic wards of poorhouses, or the removal of patients to private dwellings, the present buildings are made to meet the wants of the district. In respect of bedding, clothing, cleanliness, the absence of excitement, and the sanitary condition of the patients, the Commissioners report favourably; but they are still of opinion that industrial occupation and exercise beyond the airing-courts should be further developed. Greater attention is now given to recreation, and night attendance gives very favourable results.

The condition of the patients in Elmhill House was satisfactory, but the furniture is reported as in some places becoming shabby.

Argyll District Asylum.

At the first visit, the Argyll District Asylum was reported as overcrowded, but an extensive enlargement of the house has since been begun. At present the establishment is in a transition state, but its general condition is nevertheless reported as very satisfactory. Industrial occupation is abundantly supplied, and few patients are restricted in their exercise to the airing-courts, which indeed might almost be dispensed with. Seclusion is rarely resorted to. The mortality has been greater than usual, and attention is directed to the large number of deaths caused by consumption.

Banffshire District Asylum.

The Banff District Asylum is favourably reported on. Industrial occupation is well developed, and few patients are restricted to the airing-courts. There was no excitement, and seclusion is very sparingly used. Considerable attention is given to providing means of recreation. Owing to the want of night attendance, the number of wet beds is comparatively high.

Dumfries Royal Asylum.

The first report on the Dumfries Asylum is unsatisfactory; the second indicates improvement, but is still unfavourable in several

In Royal and District Asylums.

important respects. The chief matters animadverted on are the unsatisfactory state of the patients in the low galleries of the Crichton Institution; the extensive use of seclusion in the same house; the frequent restriction of exercise to the airing-courts; the almost complete isolation of the patients of the Southern Counties Asylum from the outer world; the uncomfortable manner of serving the food in the Crichton Institution; the want of variety in the diet; the extensive use of canvas stretchers without mattresses, and of canvas and strong dresses; the comparatively small numbers engaged in industrial occupation; and the insufficient supply of gas. At the same time, the Southern Counties Asylum is reported as clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order; and the favourable sanitary condition of both houses is commented on. Several of the statements made in the first report were called in question by the directors, and the correspondence which followed is given in the Appendix along with the entries.

Dundee District Asylum.

The Dundee Asylum is reported as clean and well ventilated; and it appears that the physical wants of the patients are adequately supplied, although with a certain degree of roughness and untidiness, which it seems impossible to overcome without a thorough remodelling of the institution. This, in the opinion of the Commissioners, could not be satisfactorily accomplished in the present buildings, or on the present site. Owing to the want of efficient means of occupation and exercise, only one-third of the patients are on any given day beyond the airing-courts. Two-thirds of their number, not, however, always the same persons, are thus condemned to lounge through their time as they best can. It is difficult to see how, without a greater extent of land, this evil can be remedied; and it is clear that the mere extension of the accommodation with a corresponding increase of the patients would only make matters worse. The want of proper sick-rooms is also again commented on. Seclusion is little used. The patients were free from excitement, except in the large hall of the female department, where there was a good deal of restlessness and vociferation.

Edinburgh Royal Asylum.

The Edinburgh Asylum is reported as overcrowded, and as suffering from a deficiency of single rooms. The land in possession is much too small to afford adequate means of occupation and recreation, but more attention is now given to extended exercise in the grounds, although the numbers habitually restricted to the airing-courts are still very large. The general condition of the establishment is, on the whole, satisfactory, but there is much room for general improvement in the male wards of the West House. Articles of interest and decoration have been increased, but they still fall far short of what is necessary to give to the house the aspect of a home. At the first visit the excitement in the female refractory wards was excessive. At the second visit the report is, in this respect, more favourable. Personal cleanliness is well attended to, but there is, especially on the male side, great room for more attention to neatness in dress, and to method in serving the food. Considering the crowded

In Royal and District Asylums.

condition of the house, the use of seclusion may be regarded as moderate. The means of recreation have recently received considerable development; but for the large class of demented patients scarcely anything is done beyond supplying their physical wants.

Elgin District Asylum.

The reports on the Elgin Asylum are as usual favourable. The amenity and efficiency of the house have been increased by the acquisition of additional land, and the consequent enlargement of the airing-courts; and painting and papering have greatly improved the appearance of the wards. Industrial occupation continues to be extensively and profitably carried out, and both in this respect and that of recreation, meritorious and successful endeavours are made to assimilate the condition of the patients to that of the ordinary population.

Fife and Kinross Asylum.

The Fife and Kinross District Asylum is described as cheerful and well-aired, but as beginning to suffer from over-crowding. Only about a tenth of the inmates are deemed curable, and doubts are expressed whether there is any necessity for extending asylum treatment to many of those at present detained. The patients were well clothed, and, on the whole, free from excitement, but on the occasion of the second visit, the females in the refractory wards were very noisy and turbulent. The meals taken during the visits were comfortably served, but some doubts were entertained as to the sufficiency of the dietary for excited patients. The great excitement among the females in the refractory department gave rise to this fear, which has rather been confirmed than removed by a careful examination of the diet table. Industrial occupation is fairly developed, but exercise beyond the airing-courts should be more frequent and general.

Glasgow Asylum.

The efficient management of Glasgow Asylum is again noted, but the comments on the bare and unhome-like aspect of the wards occupied by the parochial patients are repeated. The appearance which they present is in strong, not to say painful, contrast to those of the private patients. The accommodation is now so fully occupied that any further increase of the inmates can scarcely fail to be attended with evil results. The bedding was in excellent order, and night attendance is so efficiently carried out that frequently there is not a single soiled bed. Attention is, however, again directed to the extreme hardness of many of the mattresses, and a recommendation is made to increase the supply of sick-room furniture. The numbers attending chapel and amusements are restricted by the insufficient size of the halls. The manner of serving the meals of the parochial patients might be greatly improved, but the food was abundant and savoury. A better supply of gas would facilitate occupation by reading, sewing, etc., during the evening. There was little excitement among the patients of either sex. The entries of seclusion in the register are, however, tolerably numerous, and occasionally extend over several days, although usually restricted to a few hours.

The reports on the Haddington Asylum are satisfactory. The house is described as in excellent order, and the patients as free from excitement. No necessity has as yet arisen for the use of seclusion, and no patient is restricted to the airing-courts, which, indeed, have never been used for exercise, although the general grounds may be regarded as unenclosed. Industrial occupation and recreation meet with due consideration; and the physical wants of the patients are properly met. At the second visit, the dining-hall presented the novel feature of the male and female patients being seated alternately, and the experiment was regarded as satisfactory.

In Royal and District Asylums.

Haddington Asylum.

Some progress in putting the grounds in the immediate neighbourhood of the Inverness Asylum in order is at last reported, and walks for extended exercise are being formed. Few patients are restricted to the airing-courts, and many take walks beyond the Asylum bounds. Seclusion is little resorted to. The female mortality, contrary to what is generally the case, has, during a series of years, been considerably in excess of the male mortality; and the pallid and anæmic aspect of many of the patients attracted the attention of the Commissioners. It was not easy to determine the cause of this condition; but it was pointed out that the ventilation was in some parts imperfect, and a recommendation was made to introduce greater variety in the diet. Steps have been taken to increase the supply of water. Books, periodicals, and other means of recreation should be more abundant.

Inverness Asylum.

The reports on Montrose Asylum are again very favourable. No males, and very few females, are restricted to the airing-courts; and seclusion is never used, even in cases of epileptic excitement. The results of this system are reported as very satisfactory; and the general condition of the patients, mental as well as bodily, is favourably commented on. Industrial occupation, exercise, and recreation are all extensively used. The demand for admission has recently been met only by extraordinary exertions to provide temporary accommodation.

Montrose Asylum.

The Royal Asylum, Perth, is described as presenting a pervading aspect of cheerfulness and comfort, with the exception of some portions of the back wards, which are bare in appearance, and poorly furnished. Industrial occupation is too much restricted to pumping water. The patients, with one or two exceptions, were free from excitement; but isolation during exercise was found necessary in two cases.

Perth Royal Asylum.

Out-door occupations and amusements continue to form marked features in the daily life of the patients in the Perth District Asylum; and a great deal has been accomplished in reclaiming and ornamenting the grounds. Internally, the house has in many parts a bare and neglected aspect, which, however, will be remedied by the painting and papering which are in contemplation. Two

Perth District Asylum.

In Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

or three females are reported as noisy and demonstrative, but with these exceptions the patients were free from excitement. No systematic night attendance has been introduced. The number of wet beds is consequently comparatively high, and the patients are deprived of that solace, protection, and support which frequent visitation through the night is calculated to afford. Fears are again expressed that the temperature of the wards is allowed to fall too low.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

The temporary asylum of the district of Roxburgh at Musselburgh is described as well conducted; but the buildings are reported as becoming dilapidated. The physical wants of the patients are adequately met, but the means of occupation and recreation are insufficient; and the necessity for hastening the erection of the new asylum at Melrose is becoming every day more urgent. The escapes have been numerous, and annoying to the parishes.

IN PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

In Private Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Private Asylums at 1st January 1858 and 1st January 1869 :—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1868.			At 1st January 1869.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Garngad House, . . .	42	31	73	35	33	68
Gilmer House, . . .	9	11	20	10	12	22
Hallcross House, . . .	23	39	62	30	42	72
Hawkfield House, . .	6	10	16	6	11	17
Longdale House, . . .	55	67	122	56	71	127
Melville House, . . .	22	14	36	22	22	44
Newbigging House, . .	23	37	60	23	48	71
Saughton Hall, . . .	22	30	52	26	32	58
Somerside House, . .	...	14	14	...	22	22
Westermains, . . .	...	...	...	...	6	6
Whitehouse, ...	12	34	46	12	36	48
TOTALS,	214	287	501	220	335	555

The numbers at 1st January 1858 were 325 males and 408 females. There has thus in twelve years been a decrease of 105 males and 73 females, but in 1869 there was an increase of both sexes over the numbers of 1868.

The results of treatment in 1868 are shown in the following Table :—

LICENSED HOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Garngad,	38·5	32·0	26	29	10	12	13	14	10	1	38·4	41·3	25·9	3·1
2. Gilmour,	9·5	11·5	5	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	40·0	33·3	10·5	...
3. Hallcross,	26·5	40·5	20	17	4	7	4	4	4	4	20·0	41·2	15·0	9·8
4. Hawkfield,	6·0	10·5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Longdales,	55 5	69·0	31	25	13	10	10	4	6	7	41·9	40·0	10·8	10·1
6. Melville,	22·0	18·0	4	16	4	8	...	1	...	...	100·0	50·0	...	...
7. Newbigging,	23·0	42·5	9	24	1	4	6	5	...	1	11·1	16·6	...	2·3
8. Saughton Hall,	24·0	31·0	14	8	4	4	4	1	2	1	28·5	50·0	8·3	3·2
9. Somerside,	...	18·0	...	13	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	15·3	...	11·1
10. Westermains,*	...	4·8	...	11	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	9·0	...	...
11. Whitehouse,	12 0	35·0	1	9	...	3	1	1	...	3	...	33·3	...	8·5
General Results,	217·0	312·8	110	156	38	52	39	36	23	19	34·6	33·3	10·6	6·0

* Average for 9 months.

In Private Asylums.

The following Table shows the difference between the results of 1867 and 1868:—

Years.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1867, . . .	604·7	308	97	202	58
1868, . . .	529·8	266	90	75	42

The decrease in the numbers resident and in the admissions is owing to the extension of district accommodation; and the decrease in the number of patients removed unrecovered is due to no new district asylum having been opened in 1867.

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent., on the average numbers resident, in private asylums, in each year from 1859-1868:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1859,	10·8	6·1	1864,	8·8	7·3
1860,	5·5	8·1	1865,	9·3	8·2
1861,	7·2	7·4	1866,	10·2	8·5
1862,	10·3	8·6	1867,	10·6	7·9
1863,	6·8	8·9	1868,	10·6	6·0

The general rate of mortality is rather higher than in the Public Asylums. During the last three years the rate of male deaths has undergone little variation, but that of female deaths is lower than in any previous year.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions in the same years was as follows:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1859,	38·9	39·2	1864,	16·2	24·0
1860,	33·5	37·2	1865,	38·2	36·0
1861,	26·7	37·5	1866,	29·6	25·5
1862,	23·0	35·8	1867,	25·6	35·7
1863,	26·5	44·1	1868,	34·6	33·3

These results are somewhat less favourable than those furnished by the royal and district asylums; but the sources of error are too numerous to permit of any reliable comparison between the results of the two classes of establishments.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows:—

Garngad House.

The reports on Garngad House are not satisfactory, and promised improvements have been delayed by the proprietor in the

expectation of a sale of the premises. The construction of the house makes supervision difficult; and considerable structural changes are necessary on this account, and also to increase its cheerfulness. The rooms in the basement are dark and dingy, and the furniture which they contain is scanty and shabby; but at the second visit some attempts at ornamentation are recorded. In Private Asylums. Garngad Asylum.

Gilmer House is favourably noticed. The arrangements approach those of a private dwelling, and the patients enjoy a considerable amount of liberty. The rooms and beds are described as comfortable, and the patients as suitably clothed. Gilmer House Asylum.

Hallcross Asylum is very unfavourably commented on. The attendants were neither in sufficient numbers, nor properly qualified for their duties. The bedding and day-clothing were not in a satisfactory condition; the appliances for cleanliness were insufficient; and the means of occupation, exercise, and recreation inadequate. The manner of serving the food was rough and uninviting. Hallcross Asylum.

Hawkfield Asylum continues to afford a comfortable retreat to a few demented patients. No new cases are received. Hawkfield House.

At the first visit Longdale's Asylum was found in a transition state, under the temporary management of an assistant of Dr. Muirhead, whose health had given way. At the second visit Dr. Fairless, formerly of the old asylum at Montrose, had assumed the management. At neither visit was the condition of the Asylum satisfactory; but, owing to the uncertainty of its position, after the opening of the District Asylums of Ayr and Stirling, the recommendations made are limited to the improvement of the bedding, and general fittings and furniture; the increase of the means of occupation; and the better serving of the food. Longdale's Asylum.

The condition of Melville House is reported as, on the whole, satisfactory. The community is small, and a considerable degree of personal liberty is extended to the patients, many of whom are entrusted with keys to go out and in at pleasure. The physical wants of the inmates are fairly supplied; but the bed-coverings are considered scanty. There was no excitement; and seclusion is scarcely ever used. Melville House.

The condition of Newbigging Asylum is again noted as unsatisfactory; but extensive changes are contemplated, as soon as the pauper patients chargeable to the Stirling District are removed, with the view of adapting it for the care and treatment of patients of a better class. With the same end in view, a daughter of the proprietor has for a short period done duty as an attendant in Dumfries Asylum. Newbigging Asylum.

The reports on Saughton Hall are, as usual, very favourable. Extended exercise and recreation meet with increased attention, and restrictive discipline is more and more relaxed. Saughton Hall Asylum.

In Private Asylums.

Somerside Asylum.

The accommodation of Somerside Asylum answers fairly for patients who are manageable and cleanly; for the helpless or excited it is unsuitable. The supervision exercised over patients of the latter class is insufficient to secure their proper care. The withdrawal of the license was contemplated on the opening of the Ayrshire Asylum, but the necessity of providing temporary accommodation for the paupers of the Edinburgh district, consequent on the closing of the lunatic wards of St. Cuthbert's poorhouse, may possibly postpone this event.

Whitehouse Asylum.

The arrangements of Whitehouse Asylum approximate in many respects to those of a private family. The rooms are comfortably furnished; the meals are neatly served; and restrictive discipline is as much as possible relaxed. Some structural alterations have been recently undertaken, with the sole view of improving the accommodation. Several patients enjoy the privilege of walking out at their discretion.

Westermains Asylum.

Westermains Asylum constitutes a succursal house to Garngad Asylum. It is intended for such patients only as scarcely require the restraint or discipline of an asylum. It is favourably reported on.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Parochial Asylums at 1st January 1868 and 1st January 1869:—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1868.			At 1st January 1869.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abbey Parochial Asylum, .	27	43	70	31	47	78
Barony ,, ,, . .	67	82	149	74	85	159
Burgh ,, ,, . .	21	27	48	20	27	47
Falkirk ,, ,, . .	9	11	20	11	11	22
Glasgow ,, ,, . .	61	89	150	60	85	145
Totals,	185	252	437	196	255	451

The number of inmates has increased by 14 during the past year.

The results of treatment in 1868 are shown in the following Table:—

In Parochial Asylums.

OCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
bbey, Paisley, ...	29·0	45·0	27	24	16	9	3	6	4	5	59·2	37·5	13·8	11·1
arony, Glasgow,	70·5	83·5	25	34	10	20	1	5	7	7	40·0	58·8	9·9	8·3
urgh, Paisley, ...	20·5	27·0	19	30	13	22	7	3	2	4	68·4	75·8	9·7	14·8
alkirk, ...	10·0	11·0	9	4	4	...	2	2	1	2	44·4	...	10·0	18·2
lasgow, ...	60·0	87·0	12	16	7	7	1	8	4	5	58·3	43·7	6·6	5·7
ENERAL RESULTS,	190·0	253·5	92	108	50	58	14	24	18	23	54·3	53·7	9·5	9·0

The following Table shows the differences between the results of 1867 and 1868:—

YEARS.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1867, . . .	439.5	199	93	60	49
1868, . . .	443.5	200	108	38	41

The following figures show the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Parochial Asylums, in each of the ten years 1859-1868:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1859,	18·5	8·5	1864,	13·4	11·8
1860,	27·1	11·3	1865,	10·0	7·2
1861,	15·7	7·4	1866,	10·8	9·3
1862,	12·0	12·2	1867,	13·2	9·6
1863,	12·6	7·8	1868,	9·5	9·0

The mortality during the past year is the lowest which has yet been reached, and is very little above that of the Public Asylums.

The following figures show the proportion of recoveries on the admissions into Parochial Asylums, in each of the ten years 1859-1868:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1859,	43·5	58·6	1864,	38·6	46·9
1860,	53·9	55·5	1865,	49·4	50·4
1861,	56·2	68·3	1866,	48·6	47·3
1862,	51·1	47·4	1867,	52·1	42·8
1863,	50·8	51·1	1868,	54·3	53·7

In Parochial Asylums.

The proportion of recoveries, it will be seen, is higher in parochial asylums than in public and private asylums. This result is owing, first, to the nature of many of the cases admitted being of a less serious character. The proof of this fact lies in the comparatively large number of recoveries, and small number of deaths, which take place in parochial asylums within the first month after admission. (*Vide* Tables of Appendix D in this and previous Reports.) A second cause is the comparatively small number of chronic patients transferred from other establishments. (*Vide* Table p. xvii. of this Report, and the corresponding Table in previous Reports.)

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows:—

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The reports on the Abbey Parochial Asylum are favourable. The physical wants of the patients are adequately met. Industrial occupation is extensively carried out, and a personal interest in the result is now, to some extent, accorded to the patients. Both sexes were free from excitement, and no recourse to seclusion or other repressive measures has been necessary.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

In many respects the structural arrangements of Barnhill Parochial Asylum are unsuitable, and react prejudicially on the condition of the patients. Their physical wants are, however, fairly met, and the sanitary state of the establishment has been good. The employment of ordinary inmates of the poorhouse as night-attendants cannot be approved of. At the second visit various improvements are noted as being in progress, but they were not calculated to neutralize the evils dependent on the radically vicious construction of the house. Industrial occupation and extended exercise were meeting with increased attention.

Burgh Parochial Asylum.

At the first visit the condition of the Burgh Parochial Asylum was reported as less satisfactory than usual, the persons and clothing of the patients showing symptoms of neglect. The second and more favourable report commends the management, but, at the same time, condemns the building as unfit for its present purpose.

Falkirk Parochial Asylum.

As the structural deficiencies of the Falkirk Parochial Asylum were recognised as insuperable, no application for a renewal of the license was made after the opening of the Stirling District Asylum.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum is reported as well conducted; but the land belonging to it is insufficient for the adequate occupation and exercise of the inmates. The physical wants of the patients are sufficiently provided for, but in the mode of serving the food there is room for further improvement. Seclusion is little used, and the patients were free from excitement. An extension of accommodation is contemplated, which will be restricted to females.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses at 1st January 1868 and at 1st January 1869:—

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1868.			At 1st January 1869.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	24	25	49	25	24	49
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse,	17	18	35	18	18	36
Dumbarton Poorhouse,	13	16	29	14	17	31
Dundee Poorhouse,	30	38	68	28	35	63
Edinburgh City Poorhouse,	...	71	71	...	79	79
Govan Poorhouse,	41	44	85	35	38	73
Greenock Poorhouse,	25	39	64	24	40	64
Hamilton Poorhouse,	...	...	...	10	13	23
Kincardine Combination Poorhouse,	...	...	...	7	13	20
Leith (South) Poorhouse,	8	10	18	9	9	18
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse,	6	14	20	11	14	25
Linlithgow Poorhouse,	13	15	28	13	14	27
Old Machar Poorhouse,	10	10	20	10	10	20
Perth Poorhouse,	15	18	33	16	18	34
St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse,	19	19	38	...	...	...
Stirling Poorhouse,	5	7	12	6	6	12
Totals,	226	344	570	226	348	574

The following Table shows the changes among the inmates in 1868. It will be observed, that although lunatic wards of poorhouses are restricted to the reception of incurable cases only, a considerable number of recoveries is reported, chiefly in the poorhouses of Greenock and St. Cuthbert's. This has arisen in the poorhouse of Greenock, from a laxity in adhering to the strict statutory requirements, as considerable difficulty has been experienced from the want of a District Asylum in Renfrewshire, of finding proper accommodation for the curable patients chargeable to the parish; and in the poorhouse of St. Cuthbert's from the discovery made, when owing to the closing of the lunatic wards it became necessary to transfer the patients to asylums, that several of them, although in the same mental condition in which they had been for years, had suddenly recovered.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen (City),	24·5	24·5	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4·0	4·0
2. Cunningham Combination (Irvine),	17·5	18·0	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5·7	5·5
3. Dumbarton,	13·5	16·5	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	25·0	...	7·4	...
4. Dundee,	29·0	36·5	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	6·8	13·6
5. Edinburgh (City),	...	75·0	...	22	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	9·0	...	9·3
6. Govan (Glasgow),	38·0	41·0	5	4	...	...	6	6	7	4	...	...	18·4	9·7
7. Greenock,	24·5	39·5	9	9	6	4	...	2	4	2	66·6	44·4	16·3	5·0
8. Hamilton,	*9·4	11·7	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Kincardine Comb. (Stonehaven),	†6·5	9·0	7	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
10. South Leith,	8·5	9·5	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	11·7	...
11. Liff and Benvie (Dundee),	8·5	14·0	6	6	1	3	...	2	...	1	16·6	50·0	...	7·1
12. Linlithgow,	13·0	14·5	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	27·5
13. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	10·0	10·0	4	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	10·0	...
14. Perth,	15·5	18·0	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	6·4	5·5
15. St. Cuthbert's (Edinburgh),	‡16·9	16·9	...	...	5	2	13	15	1	2	...	...	...	...
16. Stirling,	5·5	6·5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Results,	240·8	361·1	56	79	13	11	26	34	20	31	23·2	13·9	8·3	8·6

* Average for 7 months. † Average for 11 months. ‡ Average for 10 months.

The following Table shows the differences between the results of 1867 and 1868:— Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Years.	Average No. resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals Unrecovered.	Deaths.
1867, . . .	589·7	159	6	72	60
1868, . . .	601·9	135	24	60	51

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent. in the average numbers resident in lunatic wards of poorhouses, in each year from 1859 to 1868:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1859,	14·7	5·7	1864,	7·9	7·6
1860,	6·5	7·9	1865,	5·9	4·0
1861,	16·2	11·2	1866,	7·8	5·2
1862,	8·6	10·9	1867,	10·9	6·9
1863,	8·2	9·1	1868,	8·3	8·6

The rate of mortality is not high when compared with that in asylums, but considerably higher than that of patients in private dwellings (*vide* p. xxxv).

The condition of the wards of the several poorhouses is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect:—

The Lunatic Wards of St. Nicholas Poorhouse are stated to be considerably improved. The remuneration of the attendants has been increased, and the condition of the patients is, on the whole, satisfactory. More attention might, however, be fitly given to recreation. St. Nicholas Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Cunningham Combination Poorhouse are favourable, but in some minor matters there is room for improvement. Plans have been prepared for an extension of the accommodation. Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

The condition of the Lunatic Wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse has been injuriously affected by frequent changes in the staff, but the house is reported as well kept. A recommendation was made to increase the bed-coverings, and to give more attention to recreation. Dumbarton Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Dundee Poorhouse are favourable. The means of heating have been improved, and additional furniture has been supplied. The extension of the accommodation which is about to be undertaken will, it is feared, prove a source of disturbance for some time. More attention should be given to recreation. Dundee Poorhouse.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse are reported as well managed, and the condition of the patients as satisfactory. The staff of attendants is, however, inadequate for efficient supervision, and the importance of recreation is not sufficiently recognised.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

Govan Poorhouse.

The spirit in which the Lunatic Wards of Govan Poorhouse is conducted is very laudable. In some respects the establishment is in advance of many asylums, but the mortality has been high.

Greenock Poorhouse.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of Greenock Poorhouse continue to suffer from inadequate exercise, occupation, and recreation. The house was, however, clean, and the sanitary state of the patients was tolerably favourable.

Hamilton Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of Hamilton Poorhouse were opened for the reception of patients in June 1868. They are described as suitable for their purpose, and when visited were found in good order.

Kincardineshire Combination Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of the Kincardineshire Combination Poorhouse are, on the whole, satisfactory, but the supply of bed-coverings was regarded as insufficient for winter.

South Leith Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of South Leith Poorhouse are described as comfortable, but there is a want of occupation for the men, and a scarcity of warm water for bathing.

Liff and Benvie Poorhouse.

Industrial occupation and extended exercise continue to constitute marked features in the treatment of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse. The house was in excellent order, and the sanitary condition of the patients is now reported as favourable.

Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse.

The condition of the Lunatic Wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse was found at the first visit less favourable than usual. At the second visit, considerable improvement had taken place.

OldMachar Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of Old Machar Poorhouse were found in a satisfactory condition, but there is a want of occupation for the men. The wards are being extended to accommodate 25 patients of each sex, and a recommendation was consequently made to provide additional land for occupation and exercise.

Perth Poorhouse.

The management of the Lunatic Wards of Perth Poorhouse continues satisfactory, but there is not sufficient means of occupation for the men.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of the St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse were closed on the opening of the new Poorhouse, when some of the patients were removed to other establishments, and others certified not to be lunatics.

Stirling Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of Stirling Poorhouse continue to afford accommodation for about a dozen patients, whose physical wants are sufficiently met, but for whom little else is done.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

The comfort and health of the children in Baldovan Institution are well attended to, and the house was in excellent order. Sucessful results in training are greatly restricted by the large proportion of the children who are of very low mental type.

Baldovan Institution.

The reports on Larbert Institution are favourable, but scholastic teaching occupies too much attention, and muscular exercises and industrial training too little. The physical wants of the children are properly cared for. The accommodation is being considerably extended.

Larbert Institution.

Columbia Lodge, Liberton, is under the management of Dr. Brodie, who was formerly superintendent of the Larbert Institution. The children belong to the wealthier classes, and their comfort is well attended to. Although the Institution has been in operation for little more than a year, extension of the accommodation is already in progress.

Columbia Lodge.

Dangerous Lunatics.

Dangerous Lunatics.

It will be observed from the subjoined Table, which shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal in each county of Scotland for the ten years 1859-68, that the number, after falling to 10 in the year 1865, has again considerably increased. This appears to have arisen from the unwillingness of inspectors of the poor "to undertake to make arrangements for the safe custody" of lunatics who are not declared paupers. Officials under the poor law have authority to deal only with paupers. Consequently, any inspector of poor who sends a person who is not a pauper to an asylum, does so at his own risk. In a recent case in which the inspector of poor of Glasgow undertook, in terms of the 15th sect. 25 and 26 Vict., to provide for the safe custody of a lunatic, an action for damages was brought by the patient against the inspector for acting beyond his statutory duty. Under the advice of counsel, a considerable sum was paid to arrest it.

Dangerous Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
1. Aberdeen, ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
2. Argyll, ...	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
3. Ayr, ...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Banff, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Berwick, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bute,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
9. Dumbarton,...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	4
10. Dumfries, ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
11. Edinburgh, ...	9	6	...	4	...	1	4	6	5	3
12. Elgin, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Fife, ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Forfar, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Haddington, ...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness,.....	4	6	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
17. Kincardine, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark,.....	23	17	11	7	4	2	3	5	9	19
21. Linlithgow, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
22. Nairn, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
23. Orkney,.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles,.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25. Perth, ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4
26. Renfrew, ...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
27. Ross, ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	2
28. Roxburgh,.. ...	3	3	2	1	2	4	...	...	2	1
29. Selkirk,.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
31. Stirling, ...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sutherland, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton, ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals,	60	44	27	22	16	15	10	14	26	36

Criminal Lunatics.

Criminal Lunatics.

During 1868, 11 patients were admitted into the lunatic wards of the General Prison at Perth. The offences of which they were guilty, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following Table :—

Criminal Lunatics.

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Admission.	Names.	Date of Trial.	Offence of which accused or convicted.
1	Glasgow Prison.	2 Jan. 1868.	E. G. or B.	26 Dec. 1867.	Murder.
2	F. and K. Asylum.	4 Mar. ,,	W. B.	15 Aug. 1861.	Assault on a child.
3	Aberdeen Prison.	1 May ,,	A. M.	17 April 1868.	Attempting to commit murder by discharging loaded firearms, as also assault.
4	Penal Depart. G.P.	1 July ,,	A. C. or T.	28 Sept. 1864.	Theft and prev. con.
5	Edinburgh Prison.	30 ,, ,,	K. C.	20 July 1868.	Murder.
6	Penal Depart. G.P.	12 Sept. ,,	D. W.	16 Dec. 1867.	Theft and prev. con.
7	Do. do.	15 ,, ,,	H. M'C.	27 ,, ,,	Do.
8	Glasgow Prison.	8 Oct. ,,	J. H.	21 Sept. 1868.	Assault by cutting and stabbing.
9	Jedburgh Prison.	20 ,, ,,	M. S. or L.	18 ,, ,,	Murder.
10	Dundee Prison.	12 Dec. ,,	W. C.	7 Dec. ,,	Do.
11	Penal Depart. G.P.	31 ,, ,,	J. M.	14 Nov. ,,	Theft and prev. con.

The subjoined Table shows the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1868:—

Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
7	4	...	1	2	1	2	...

The lunatic department of the General Prison is reported as clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order; but the wards as deficient in proper seclusion-rooms, in bath-rooms, and in scullery accommodation. There is likewise insufficient provision for occupation and recreation, especially of the men. Complaints were made by several patients of detention after restoration to sanity, and likewise of the long time they are kept locked up during the night. Mechanical restraint is now rarely used.

With reference to these statements we have to remark that, while the accommodation of the lunatic department of the General Prison is a very great improvement on that formerly occupied by the lunatic prisoners, it is deficient in several important respects: The tendency to over-crowding reduces the cubic space to each patient in some of the sleeping apartments much below a proper amount; noisy patients cannot be sufficiently isolated; the want of proper bath-rooms gives rise to unseemly behaviour; and the deficiency of occupation is in many ways injurious.

The steps which should be taken to remedy these evils would, in a great measure, depend on the development which it may be expected the establishment will gradually attain. If it is to serve as

Criminal Lunatics.

the depôt for all the criminal lunatics of Scotland, steps should at once be taken for its enlargement; for the removal of the structural defects to which reference has been made; for the occupation of the men; and for the discharge on probation of patients whose sanity appears established. On the other hand, if it is contemplated to transfer certain of the patients to the asylums of their districts, and to retain only those who have been guilty of the most heinous crimes, it will be a question whether these patients should not be transferred to Broadmoor Asylum, and only such accommodation be retained at Perth as may be necessary for temporary purposes.

Alien Lunatics.

Alien Lunatics.

During 1868, 18 pauper lunatics were removed from asylums to England and Ireland, from having no settlement in Scotland; the number in the previous year was 26. We have no information as to private alien lunatics who may have been sent to their own country; or as to pauper alien lunatics who may have been removed from Scotland without having been placed in asylums.

Lunatics under Judicial Factors.

Lunatics under Judicial Factors.

The number of lunatics reported to us as under judicial factors at March 1868, was 274, of whom 163 were in asylums, 100 in ordinary dwellings, and 11 in places not named. We have had occasion to see a large proportion of these patients, and have satisfied ourselves that the money expended for their maintenance is, as a very general rule, in a proper relation to their means. But there is still a want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of the property of lunatics where its amount is small; and we would suggest that where the income is less than £50 a year, a curator might be appointed by the Sheriff instead of the Court of Session.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*
G. YOUNG.
GEO. MONRO.
JAMES COXE.
W. A. F. BROWNE.

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APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each Parish in Scotland on 1st January 1868; the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex; and the Manner of their Distribution, as regards the Nature of the Asylums or Houses in which they were placed.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																				IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ABERDEEN.																														
1 Aberdeen,	41,962	51	60	111	29	41	...	...	29	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	17	...	...	18	17	47	58	3	2	1	...	...	...	4	2
2 Aberdour,	1,997	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
3 Aboyne,	1,160	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Alford,	1,264	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Auchindoir,	1,593	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Auchterless,	2,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Belhelvie,	1,807	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Birse,	1,284	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
9 Bourtie,	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cairnie,	1,490	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Chapel of Garioch,	2,023	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Clatt,	511	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
13 Cluny,	1,254	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Coull,	792	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Crathie and Braemar,	1,574	1	4	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
16 Crimond,	892	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
17 Cruden,	2,743	4	6	10	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
18 Culsalmond,	1,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Daviot,	614	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
20 Deer, New,	4,385	3	3	6	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
21 Deer, Old,	5,174	7	12	19	2	6	1	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	3	1	3	...	...	4	6
22 Drumblade,	926	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Drumoak,	996	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dyce,	585	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25 Echt,	1,287	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
26 Ellon,	3,913	4	5	9	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1

27 Fintray,	1,003	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Forgue,	2,686	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	
29 Foveran,	1,891	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
30 Fraserburgh,	4,511	7	6	13	5	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	1	1	3	...	...	2	4	
31 Fyvie,	4,344	3	4	7	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	
32 Gartly,	1,029	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33 Glass,	1,049	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
34 Glenbucket,	552	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35 Glenmuick,	1,668	3	6	9	2	3	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	
36 Huntly,	4,329	1	4	5	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37 Insch,	1,565	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38 Inverury,	2,668	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39 Keig,	811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40 Keithhall & Kinkell,	933	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41 Kemnay,	832	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42 Kildrummy,	590	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43 Kincardine O'Neil,	2,186	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
44 King Edward,	2,843	3	4	7	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	
45 Kinnellar,	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46 Kinnethmont,	1,187	1	4	5	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	
47 Kintore,	1,895	2	6	8	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	4	
48 Leochel-Cushnie,	1,173	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
49 Leslie,	577	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50 Logie-Buchan,	762	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51 Logie-Coldstone,	932	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52 Longside,	3,008	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
53 Lonmay,	2,142	3	2	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
54 Lumphanan,	1,251	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
55 Machar, New,	1,511	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	
56 Machar, Old,	33,236	34	37	71	24	24	1	2	25	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	1	...	8	10	33	36	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	
57 Meldrum,	2,343	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
58 Methlick,	2,157	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
59 Midmar,	1,091	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
60 Monquhitter,	2,580	1	4	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	
61 Monymusk,	988	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
62 Newhills,	3,463	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
63 Oyne,	1,127	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64 Peterculter,	1,410	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
65 Peterhead,	9,796	10	10	20	6	5	...	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	3	2	1	2	...	...	4	4	
Carry forward,	192,758	175	224	399	108	130	3	16	111	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	32	1	...	28	32	139	168	25	34	10	22	1	...	36	56	

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.													
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	192,758	175	224	399	108	130	3	6	111	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	32	1	...	28	32	139	168	25	34	10	22	1	...	36	56
66 Pitsligo, . .	1,890	2	1	3	2	1	...	..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67 Premnay, . .	916	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68 Rathen, . .	2,554	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
69 Rayne, . .	1,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Rhynie, . .	1,061	...	2	2	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
71 Skene, . .	1,831	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72 Slains, . .	1,266	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
73 Strathdon, .	1,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
74 Strichen, . .	2,472	...	5	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
75 Tarland & Migvie,	1,246	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76 Tarvas, . .	2,509	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
77 Tough, . .	874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78 Towie, . .	839	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
79 Tullynessle and Forbes	957	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
80 Turriff, . .	3,693	6	...	6	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
81 Tyrie, . .	3,043	1	4	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	2
82 Udny, . .	1,668	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total, .	222,550	198	245	443	123	141	3	6	126	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	33	1	...	28	33	154	180	32	41	11	24	1	...	44	65
ARGYLL.																																
1 Ardchattan&Muckairn,	2,110	5	3	8	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	..	3	2
2 Ardnamurchan .	4,700	10	4	14	3	2	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	1	1	...	...	...	7	1
3 Campbeltown, .	8,149	13	8	21	11	5	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	3
4 Craignish, .	618	2	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1
5 Dunoon & Kilmun,	5,461	3	5	8	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
6 Gigha, . .	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Glassary, . .	4,473	3	12	15	3	4	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	8
8 Glenorchy & Inishail.	1,307	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

9 Inverchaolain, .	424	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Inverary, . .	2,095	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Islay Combination,	10,361	12	13	25	6	7	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	6	5	...	...	...	1	6	6
12 Jura & Colonsay,	1,650	2	3	5	...	2	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Kilbrandon, .	1,859	2	6	8	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
14 Kilcalmonell&Kilberry,	2,312	5	6	11	3	5	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1
15 Kilchrennan&Dalavich,	615	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
16 Kilfinan, . .	1,891	6	1	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	4	1
17 Kilfinichen, .	2,518	6	9	15	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	6	2	1	...	1	4	8
18 Killean & Kilchenzie,	1,890	2	5	7	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
19 Kilmartin, .	949	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Kilmodan, .	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Kilmore&Kilbride,	2,962	2	8	10	2	8	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Kilninian & Kilmore,	3,433	4	6	10	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2
23 Kilninver & Kilmelfort,	800	4	2	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
24 Knapdale, North,	1,327	5	3	8	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
25 Knapdale, South,	2,519	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Lismore & Appin,	3,595	7	6	13	4	1	1	...	5	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	5
27 Lochgoilhead, .	702	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
28 Morven, . .	1,226	3	4	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	3	3
29 Saddell & Skipness,	1,277	2	5	7	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
30 Southend, .	1,214	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
31 Strachur, . .	563	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
32 Stralachlan, .	309	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Torosay, . .	1,380	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
34 Tyree & Coll, .	3,998	3	6	9	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	4
Total, .	79,587	112	135	247	62	73	2	2	64	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	75	34	47	12	9	2	4	48	60
AYR.																																
1 Ardrossan, .	6,776	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	5	2	5	3	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
2 Auchinleck .	4,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Ayr, . .	9,308	7	14	21	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	8	4	8	7	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
4 Ballantrae, .	1,483	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
5 Barr, . .	910	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Beith, . .	5,775	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
7 Colmonell, .	2,588	3	2	5	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	31,053	19	32	51	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	3	6	3	6	...	3	7	13	7	16	15	25	3	4	1	2	...	1	4	7

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	31,053	19	32	51	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	3	6	3	6	...	3	7	13	7	16	15	25	3	4	1	2	...	1	4	7
8 Coylton,	1,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Craigie,	730	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Cumnock, New,	2,891	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Cumnock, Old,	3,721	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	1	3	1	3	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2
12 Dailly,	2,050	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	5
13 Dalmellington,	4,194	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Dalry,	11,156	2	5	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Dalrymple,	1,325	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
16 Dreghorn,	3,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Dundonald,	7,606	10	10	20	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	3	4	3	3	1	...	...	3	1	7	5	...	3	3	2	...	...	3	5
18 Dunlop,	1,038	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Fenwick,	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Galston,	5,254	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	2	4
21 Girvan,	7,053	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
22 Irvine,	5,695	9	6	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	2	...	...	3	2	6	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2
23 Kilbirnie,	5,265	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Kilbride, West,	1,968	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25 Kilmarnock,	23,556	17	16	33	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	10	8	10	8	2	5	...	1	2	6	14	15	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1
26 Kilmaurs,	3,526	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
27 Kilwinning,	7,717	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
28 Kirkmichael,	2,823	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	4
29 Kirkoswald,	2,060	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Largs,	3,620	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
31 Loudoun,	4,840	9	5	14	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	3	3
32 Mauchline,	2,303	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
33 Maybole,	6,713	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
34 Monkton,	1,937	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
35 Muirkirk,	3,270	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	5,124	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
37 Ochiltree,	1,676	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

38 Riccarton, .	5,629	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
39 St. Quivox, .	7,097	5	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	6	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	3
40 Sorn, . .	4,042	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
41 Stair, . .	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Stevenston, .	5,452	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
43 Stewarton, .	4,449	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
44 Straiton, . .	1,544	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
45 Symington, .	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Tarbolton, .	2,669	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	4	1
Total, . .	199,063	126	152	278	...	...	10	5	10	5	...	...	45	55	45	55	17	18	16	19	33	37	88	97	28	39	10	12	...	4	38	55
BANFF.																																
1 Aberlour, .	1,665	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
2 Alvah, . .	1,467	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Banff, . .	4,673	2	6	8	2	6	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Boharm, . .	1,412	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Botriphnie, .	867	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Boyndie, . .	1,711	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
7 Cabrach, . .	794	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cullen, . .	1,975	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Deskford, . .	1,031	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	2	4
10 Fordyce & Portsoy,	4,145	5	8	13	4	6	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
11 Forglen, . .	783	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
12 Gamrie & Macduff,	6,086	3	4	7	3	4	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Grange, . .	1,909	4	3	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	3
14 Inveravon, .	2,639	5	4	9	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	3	3
15 Inverkeithny, .	880	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Keith, . .	5,943	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
17 Kirkmichael, .	1,511	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Marnoch, .	3,289	4	6	10	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	3
19 Mortlach, .	3,095	2	5	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	5
20 Ordiquhill, .	764	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21 Rathven, .	8,240	8	9	17	2	6	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	3	3	...	...	...	6	3
22 Rothiemay, .	1,414	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
23 St. Fergus, .	1,608	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	57,901	47	75	122	28	38	...	6	28	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	28	44	7	17	11	13	1	1	19	31

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BERWICK.																														
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	179	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Ayton, . .	2,014	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Buncle & Preston,	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Channelkirk, .	671	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 Chirnside .	1,502	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
6 Cockburnspath, .	1,194	1	2	3	...	..	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Coldingham, .	3,241	2	4	6	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
8 Coldstream, .	2,823	4	3	7	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
9 Cranshaws, .	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dunse, . .	3,595	4	1	5	...	..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1
11 Earlstoun, .	1,825	..	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
12 Eccles, . .	1,861	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Edrom, . .	1,592	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Eyemouth, .	1,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Fogo, . .	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Foulden, .	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Gordon, . .	931	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
18 Greenlaw, .	1,370	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
19 Hume, . .	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Hutton, . .	1,067	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Ladykirk, .	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Langton, . .	502	4	1	5	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
23 Lauder, . .	2,198	1	7	8	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	5
24 Legerwood, .	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Longformacus, .	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Mertoun, . .	729	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
27 Mordington, .	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Nenthorn, .	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Polwarth, .	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Swinton, . .	964	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
31 Westruther, .	786	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Whitsome,	640	1	1	2	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BUTE.																																
1 Cumbraes, .	1,256	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kilbride (Arran),	2,441	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	1	...	...	4	4
3 Kilmory, . .	3,151	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	3
4 Kingarth, . .	905	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 North Bute, .	1,140	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
6 Rothesay, . .	7,438	3	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	8	...	...	2	1	2	1	3	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total, .	16,331	13	22	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	3	10	...	...	3	2	3	2	6	12	3	8	4	2	...	...	7	10
CAITHNESS.																																
1 Bower, . .	1,746	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Canisbay, . .	2,730	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
3 Dunnet, . .	1,861	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	2
4 Halkirk, . .	2,864	4	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
5 Latheron, . .	8,571	12	12	24	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	7	6	1	2	...	...	8	8
6 Olrick, . .	2,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Reay, . .	2,476	3	4	7	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4
8 Thurso, . .	5,561	3	5	8	...	...	3	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Watten, . .	1,491	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
10 Wick, . .	12,841	11	21	32	...	...	7	8	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	2	11	2	2	..	...	4	13
Total, .	42,200	41	49	90	...	...	16	19	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16	19	20	25	5	5	...	...	25	30
CLACKMANNAN.																																
1 Alloa, . .	8,867	4	12	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	3	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	10	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	2
2 Clackmannan, .	4,425	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Dollar, . .	1,776	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Logie, . .	3,483	3	2	5	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Tillicoultry, .	5,054	3	3	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Total, .	23,605	11	24	35	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	5	13	5	13	...	...	1	2	1	2	10	18	...	5	...	1	1	...	1	6

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
DUMBARTON.																															
1 Arrochar,	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bonhill,	8,866	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
3 Cardross,	6,325	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	...	4	3	5	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
4 Cumbernauld,	3,513	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	5	2
5 Dumbarton,	6,304	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Kilmaronock,	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kilpatrick, New,	4,910	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
8 Kilpatrick, Old,	5,577	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	6	...	...	2	6	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Kirkintilloch,	8,179	8	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3
10 Luss,	831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Roseneath,	1,626	3	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Row,	6,334	5	5	10	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total,	54,179	42	36	78	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	18	7	18	7	13	15	1	1	14	16	35	23	3	10	3	3	1	...	7	13
DUMFRIES.																																
1 Annan,	5,761	8	11	19	6	10	...	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
2 Applegarth,	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Caerlaverock,	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Canonbie,	3,219	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Closeburn,	1,651	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 Cummertrees,	1,230	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
7 Dalton,	679	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Dornoch,	856	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9 Dryfesdale,	2,509	3	2	5	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dumfries,	13,523	20	14	34	18	11	...	...	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	3
11 Dunscore,	1,554	2	5	7	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1
12 Durrisdeer,	1,320	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

13	Eskdalemuir,	590	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14	Ewes,	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Glencairn,	1,867	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	Graitny,	1,620	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Half-Morton,	713	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Hoddam,	1,653	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Holywood,	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Hutton,	876	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Johnstone,	1,149	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
22	Keir,	849	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
23	Kirkconnell,	996	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
24	Kirkmahoe,	1,462	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Kirkmichael,	1,026	4	1	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
26	Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	1,925	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Kirkpatrick-Jux.,	1,025	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Langholm,	2,979	5	...	5	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
29	Lochmaben,	3,087	3	2	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...
30	Middlebie,	2,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Moffat,	2,232	4	4	8	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
32	Morton,	2,253	3	5	8	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
33	Mousewald,	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Penpont,	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Ruthwell,	1,046	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	St. Mungo,	686	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
37	Sanquhar,	3,569	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Tinwald,	1,079	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
39	Torthorwald,	1,254	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Tundergarth,	507	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Tynron,	446	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Wamphray,	559	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
43	Westerkirk,	537	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	75,904	81	79	160	67	58	...	...	67	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	67	58	11	15	3	6	...	...	14	21				

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
EDINBURGH.																														
1 Borthwick, .	1,742	2	4	6	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
2 Calder, Mid, .	1,389	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
3 Calder, West, .	1,927	7	2	9	7	2	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Canongate, .	11,653	8	7	15	7	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 Carrington, .	681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cockpen, . .	2,902	4	5	9	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
7 Colinton, . .	2,656	4	3	7	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Corstorphine, .	1,579	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9 Cramond, .	2,748	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cranston, .	1,035	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Crichton, . .	1,304	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Currie, . .	2,248	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Dalkeith, . .	7,114	6	6	12	5	6	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
14 Duddingstone,	5,159	3	3	6	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Edinburgh, .	66,429	73	144	217	60	51	...	...	60	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	71	60	122	5	7	8	15	...	..	13	22
16 Fala, . .	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Glencross, .	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Heriot, . .	407	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
19 Inveresk, . .	9,525	9	14	23	7	10	...	...	7	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	3
20 Kirknewton, .	1,539	4	2	6	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
21 Lasswade, .	5,688	4	3	7	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
22 Leith, North, .	10,903	10	13	23	10	11	...	...	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
23 Leith, South, .	26,170	25	33	58	17	22	...	...	17	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	8	10	25	32	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
24 Liberton, . .	3,507	7	7	14	6	7	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
25 Newbattle, .	2,837	4	2	6	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
26 Newton, . .	1,553	...	5	5	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
27 Penicuick, .	3,249	4	5	9	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
28 Ratho, . .	1,659	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
29 St. Cuthbert's, .	91,325	91	118	209	66	93	1	...	67	93	...	2	...	...	...	2	19	17	...	...	19	17	86	112	5	6	...	...	...	...	5	6
30 Stow, . .	2,171	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
31 Temple, . .	1,385	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

ELGIN OR MORAY.																																
1 Abernethy, .	1,928	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Alves, . .	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bellie, . .	2,292	1	3	4	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Birnie, . .	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dallas, . .	1,162	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Drainy, . .	3,028	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7 Duffus, . .	3,308	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8 Duthill, . .	1,928	2	4	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Dyke and Moy,	1,247	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	4
10 Edinkillie, .	1,303	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Elgin, . .	8,726	10	17	27	8	10	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Forres, . .	4,112	6	6	12	6	4	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	1	1	1	6	...	...	2	7
13 Kinloss, . .	1,315	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
14 Knockando, .	1,736	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
15 New Spynie, .	1,600	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
16 Rafford, . .	1,055	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Rothes, . .	2,407	4	1	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18 St. Andrews-Lhanbride,	1,402	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19 Speymouth, .	689	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Urquhart, .	2,532	3	3	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	43,131	43	46	89	32	23	1	...	33	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3
																						33	23	9	14	1	9	...	...	10	23
FIFE.																																
1 Abbotshall, .	5,193	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Abdie, . .	1,381	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
3 Aberdour, .	1,874	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
4 Anstruther, Easter,	1,155	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Anstruther, Wester,	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Arngask, . .	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Auchterderran,	3,457	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
8 Auchtermuchty,	3,285	4	5	9	3	5	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
9 Auchtertool, .	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Ballingry, .	736	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Balmerino, .	815	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
12 Beath, . .	2,390	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Burntisland, .	3,670	5	2	7	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Carry forward,	25,708	27	15	42	18	12	...	...	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	7	...	2	3	...	...	9	3

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																			In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	25,708	27	15	42	18	12	...	...	18	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	7	...	2	3	...	...	9	3
14 Cameron, .	1,362	2	2	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Carnbee, . .	1,157	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Carnock, . .	2,925	6	4	10	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	3
17 Ceres, . .	2,723	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Collessie, . .	1,530	2	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
19 Crail, . .	1,931	3	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
20 Creich, . .	377	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Cults, . .	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Cupar, . .	6,750	3	6	9	3	6	..	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Dairsie, . .	638	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dalgety, . .	1,569	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
25 Denino, . .	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Dunbog, . .	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Dunfermline, .	21,187	28	18	46	24	13	...	...	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	13	3	1	1	4	...	...	4	5
28 Dysart, . .	8,842	10	7	17	7	4	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
29 Elie, . .	826	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
30 Falkland, .	2,937	5	1	6	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
31 Ferry-Port-on-Craig,	2,013	2	5	7	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
32 Flisk, . .	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Forgan, . .	1,326	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
34 Inverkeithing, .	3,124	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Kemback, .	896	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Kennoway, .	2,012	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
37 Kettle, . .	2,474	...	5	5	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
38 Kilconquhar, .	2,431	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
39 Kilmany, .	656	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Kilrenny, .	2,534	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Kinghorn, .	2,981	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kinglassie, .	1,266	3	3	6	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
43 Kingsbarns, .	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

44 Kirkcaldy,	6,100	4	9	13	3	6	1	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
45 Largo,	2,626	3	5	8	3	5	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Leslie,	4,332	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
47 Leuchars,	1,903	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Logie,	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49 Markinch,	5,375	4	1	5	4	1	..	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Monimail,	1,054	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Moonzie,	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Newburgh,	2,693	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
53 Newburn,	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54 Pittenweem,	1,710	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 St. Andrews,	7,092	6	7	13	5	6	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
56 St. Leonards,	513	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
57 St. Monance,	1,498	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Saline,	1,610	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 Scoonie,	3,257	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 Strathmiglo,	2,261	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 Torryburn,	1,229	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62 Wemyss,	6,003	5	3	8	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
Total,	155,021	139	127	266	102	95	2	1	104	96	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	98	23	15	10	14	...	...	33	29
FORFAR.																																
1 Aberlemno,	1,054	3	6	9	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6
2 Airlie,	845	1	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
3 Arbirlot,	960	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4 Arbroath,	9,847	12	15	27	11	14	...	...	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
5 Auchterhouse,	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Barry,	2,465	3	2	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Brechin,	8,810	9	4	13	9	4	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Caraldstone,	225	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
9 Carmylie,	1,286	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Cortachy,	653	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Craig,	2,177	3	2	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Dun,	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Dundee,	68,986	79	93	172	42	54	1	..	43	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	38	...	...	30	38	73	92	...	...	6	1	...	...	6	1
14 Dunnichen,	1,932	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carry forward,	100,711	113	135	248	72	83	1	...	73	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	38	...	...	30	38	103	121	1	9	9	5	...	...	10	14

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.													
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	100,711	113	135	248	72	83	1	...	73	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	38	...	...	30	38	103	121	1	9	9	5	...	...	10	14
15 Edzell, . .	1,025	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Essie and Nevy,	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Farnell, . .	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Fearn, . .	439	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Forfar, . .	10,838	13	14	27	10	13	...	...	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	3	1	...	...	...	3	1
20 Glammis, .	1,980	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Glenisla, . .	1,008	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
22 Guthrie, . .	476	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
23 Inverarity, .	961	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Inverkeillor, .	1,792	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
25 Kettins, . .	962	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
26 Kingoldrum, .	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Kinnell, . .	816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Kinnettles, .	447	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
29 Kirkden, . .	1,862	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Kirriemuir, .	7,359	13	13	26	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	3	3	...	...	...	3	3
31 Lethnot, . .	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Liff and Benvie,	24,108	11	34	45	5	16	...	1	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	...	...	6	14	11	31	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
33 Lintrathen, .	898	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Lochlee, . .	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Logie-Pert, .	1,483	...	5	5	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
36 Lunan, . .	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Lundie & Fowlis-Er.,	759	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	2,181	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
39 Marytoun, .	417	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Menmuir, .	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Monifieth, .	5,052	4	3	7	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Monikie, . .	1,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Montrose, .	5,455	14	27	41	12	23	...	...	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	23	1	4	1	...	...	2	4
44 Murroes, . .	763	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

45 Newtyle,	1,139	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
46 Oathlaw,	399	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Panbride,	1,299	4	1	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
48 Rescobie,	747	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
49 Ruthven,	265	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 St. Vigeans,	10,537	7	15	22	7	11	...	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
51 Strickathrow,	546	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Tannadice,	1,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Tealing,	883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	204,425	192	268	460	133	178	1	1	134	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	52	...	1	36	53	170	232	10	26	12	10	...	...	22	36
HADDINGTON.																																
1 Aberlady,	1,019	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Athelstaneford,	902	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Bolton,	332	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Dirleton,	1,540	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dunbar,	4,944	4	5	9	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 Garvald,	891	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
7 Gladsmuir,	1,945	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Haddington,	5,548	7	6	13	5	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
9 Humbie,	997	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Innerwick,	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Morham,	281	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 North Berwick,	2,071	2	3	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Oldhamstocks,	615	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14 Ormiston,	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pencaitland,	1,187	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
16 Prestonkirk,	1,960	2	4	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
17 Prestonpans,	2,080	4	6	10	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
18 Salton,	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Spott,	555	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Stenton,	692	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
21 Tranent,	4,647	7	4	11	5	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	2
22 Whitekirk,	1,113	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23 Whittingham,	710	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
24 Yester,	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	37,626	43	48	91	32	31	...	...	32	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	32	32	11	11	...	3	...	2	11	16

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																			In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
INVERNESS.																														
1 Alvie	833	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
2 Ardersier,	1,239	2	4	6	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
3 Barra,	1,853	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4 Boleskine & Abertarff,	1,743	6	2	8	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
5 Bracadale,	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cromdale,	3,943	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
7 Croy,	1,873	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
8 Daviot,	1,741	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Dores,	1,506	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
10 Duirnish,	4,775	4	4	8	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	2	4
11 Glenelg,	1,843	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Harris,	4,183	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
13 Inverness,	16,162	31	29	60	22	23	...	...	22	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	23	5	1	4	5	...	...	9	6
14 Kilmallie,	4,272	5	12	17	2	5	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	6	1	...	...	..	3	6
15 Kilmonivaig,	2,276	2	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
16 Kilmorack,	2,852	3	3	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
17 Kilmuir (Skye),	2,846	5	5	10	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	4	3
18 Kiltarlity,	2,839	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
19 Kingussie,	2,033	3	2	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Kirkhill,	1,757	4	4	8	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
21 Laggan,	986	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Moy,	1,026	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
23 Petty,	1,671	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
24 Portree,	3,159	4	5	9	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
25 Sleat,	2,330	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
26 Small Isles,	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Snizort,	2,639	7	...	7	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
28 Strath,	2,664	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Uist, North,	3,959	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
30 Uist, South,	5,358	3	5	8	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	5
31 Urquhart,	2,911	2	7	9	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4

KINCARDINE.																																
1 Arbuthnot, .	932	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
2 Banchory-Devenick,	2,919	1	5	6	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
3 Banchory-Ternan,	2,947	6	5	11	...	...	3	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
4 Benholm, . .	1,574	2	2	4	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
5 Bervie, . .	1,561	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Dunottar, .	1,828	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
7 Durris, . .	1,109	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Fettercairn, .	1,700	2	2	4	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
9 Fetteresso, .	5,527	7	8	15	...	...	5	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	7	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
10 Fordoun, .	2,297	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Garvock, . .	458	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Glenbervie, .	1,219	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Kinneff, . .	1,054	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Laurencekirk, .	2,110	4	3	7	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
15 Maryculter, .	1,055	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Marykirk, .	2,068	5	4	9	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	3
17 Nigg, . .	2,074	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 St. Cyrus, .	1,552	2	3	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
19 Strachan, . .	870	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total, .	34,854	39	43	82	...	...	24	27	24	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	28	27	8	10	2	6	1	...	11	16
KINROSS.																																
1 Cleish, . .	649	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kinross, . .	2,649	4	4	8	4	2	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Orwell, . .	2,399	6	3	9	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	3	1
4 Portmoak, .	1,450	...	5	5	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total, .	7,147	11	12	23	7	6	...	2	7	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	1	3	2	1	...	...	3	4
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																																
1 Anwoth, . .	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Balmaclellan, .	1,086	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
3 Balmaghie, .	1,225	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
4 Borgue, . .	1,162	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Buittle, . .	1,165	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	5,537	3	4	7	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	2

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																							
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	5,537	3	4	7	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	2
6 Carsphairn, .	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Colvend, . .	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Crossmichael, .	1,536	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Dalry, . .	1,149	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
10 Girthon, . .	1,702	3	3	6	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
11 Kells, . .	1,170	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
12 Kelton, . .	3,436	2	7	9	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	3
13 Kirkbean, . .	942	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Kirkcudbright, .	3,407	6	4	10	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
15 Kirkgunzeon, .	793	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kirkmabreck, .	1,851	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	1,479	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	913	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Lochrutton, .	677	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Minigaff, . .	1,804	3	1	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21 New Abbey, .	1,063	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
22 Parton, . .	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Rerrick, . .	1,738	2	3	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
24 Terregles, .	580	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25 Tongland, .	892	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
26 Troqueer, . .	4,743	5	7	12	5	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
27 Twynholm, .	815	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28 Urr, . . .	3,585	3	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Total, .	42,495	47	47	94	29	31	...	...	29	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	31	11	11	7	5	...	..	18	16

LANARK.																															
1 Avondale,	6,125	8	2	10	5	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
2 Barony,	177,527	94	106	200	24	13	...	...	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	82	...	...	67	82	91	95	3	11	...	...	...	...	3	11
3 Biggar,	1,999	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Blantyre,	3,092	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
5 Bothwell,	17,903	8	7	15	4	6	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	5	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
6 Cadder,	5,948	6	5	11	5	3	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
7 Cambuslang,	3,647	1	4	5	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cambusnethan,	14,601	9	7	16	9	7	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Carluke,	6,176	7	5	12	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	6	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
10 Carmichael,	836	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Carmunnock,	734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Carnwath,	3,584	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	1
13 Carstairs,	1,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Covington,	532	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Crawford,	1,590	3	5	8	2	1	...	2	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
16 Crawfordjohn,	980	3	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
17 Culter,	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Dalserf,	4,876	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Dalziel,	5,438	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
20 Dolphington,	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Douglas,	2,490	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
22 Dunsyre,	312	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
23 Glasgow,	157,909	149	191	340	74	74	1	...	75	74	...	1	...	...	...	1	61	88	...	...	61	88	136	163	7	15	6	13	...	...	13	28
24 Glassford,	1,938	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Gorbals,	10,494	5	7	12	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	3	4	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Govan,	100,716	42	52	94	17	25	...	1	17	26	1	...	...	...	1	...	23	26	...	...	23	26	41	52	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
27 Hamilton,	14,047	8	8	16	7	5	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	8	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
28 Kilbride, East,	4,064	2	2	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29 Lanark,	7,891	4	6	10	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
30 Lesmahago,	9,266	4	8	12	3	7	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
31 Libberton,	836	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Monkland, New,	20,554	19	20	39	14	16	...	...	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	16	4	4	1	...	...	...	5	4
33 Monkland, Old,	29,543	16	14	30	9	4	2	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	4	8	15	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
34 Pittenain,	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Rutherglen,	9,335	12	6	18	8	3	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	4	2	...	1	...	...	4	3
36 Shotts,	7,343	3	5	8	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
37 Stonehouse,	3,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Symington,	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Wandell & Lamington,	380	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
40 Walston,	480	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Wiston and Roberton,	786	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	640,824	416	474	890	202	192	4	3	206	195	2	2	2	...	4	2	163	212	...	1	163	213	373	410	30	46	12	16	1	2	43	64

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LINLITHGOW																														
1 Abercorn, .	965	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bathgate, .	10,134	4	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Borrowstounness,	5,698	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
4 Carriden, .	1,821	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
5 Dalmeny, .	1,274	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Ecclesmachen,	309	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kirkliston, .	1,917	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Linlithgow, .	5,784	5	6	11	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	2	3	2	1	3	...	...	1	3	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Livingstone, .	1,366	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
10 Queensferry, .	921	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
11 Torphichen, .	1,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Uphall, . .	1,507	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
13 Whitburn, .	5,511	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total, .	39,055	30	25	55	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	14	9	14	9	8	9	...	...	8	9	25	20	3	4	2	1	...	...	5	5
NAIRN.																																
1 Ardclach, .	1,330	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 Auldearn, .	1,328	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3 Cawdor, . .	1,203	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4 Nairn, . .	4,486	6	3	9	5	3	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total, .	8,347	10	8	18	7	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1

ORKNEY.																																
1 Birsay & Harray,	2,593	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
2 Cross & Burness,	1,555	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
3 Eday, . .	979	2	2	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
4 Evie & Rendal,	1,408	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
5 Firth, . .	784	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
6 Holm, . .	834	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Hoy & Græmsay,	556	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
8 Kirkwall, . .	4,422	1	5	6	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Lady, . .	1,122	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
10 Orphir, . .	1,133	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	2
11 Ronaldshay, South,	3,282	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	...	3	5
12 Rousay & Egilshay,	1,152	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
13 St. Andrews & Deerness,	1,681	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Sandwick, .	1,225	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Shapinshay, .	973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Stennis, . .	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Stromness, .	2,540	4	2	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	3	1
18 Stronsay, .	1,228	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Walls and Flotta,	1,674	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Westray & Papa Westray,	2,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	32,395	24	28	52	...	...	8	12	8	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	13	13	1	3	1	...	15	16
PEEBLES.																																
1 Broughton, .	723	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Drumelzier, .	209	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Eddlestone, .	753	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Innerleithen, .	1,823	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5 Kirkurd, . .	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Linton, West,	1,534	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Lyne & Megget,	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Manor, . .	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Newlands, .	987	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Peebles, . .	2,850	1	7	8	1	7	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Skirling, . .	317	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Stobo, . .	478	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Traquair, . .	687	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Tweedsmuir, .	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	11,300	9	15	24	9	14	...	...	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PERTH.																															
1 Aberdalgie,	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Aberfoyle,	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Abernethy,	1,960	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Abernyte,	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Alyth,	3,422	3	6	9	2	3	...	..	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	3	..	...	1	3	...	...	1	3
6 Auchterarder,	4,208	6	2	8	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
7 Auchtergaven,	2,562	5	4	9	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
8 Balquhidder,	746	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Bendochy,	769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Blackford,	2,084	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...
11 Blair-Atholl,	1,659	7	4	11	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	2	...	...	..	...	3	2
12 Blairgowrie,	4,657	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
13 Callander,	1,676	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Caputh,	2,373	1	4	5	1	1	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	3
15 Cargill,	1,647	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Clunie,	699	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
17 Collace,	534	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
18 Comrie,	2,226	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
19 Coupar-Angus,	2,929	5	4	9	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
20 Crieff,	4,490	6	6	12	4	5	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
21 Culross,	1,423	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Dowally,	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Dron,	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dull,	2,945	6	4	10	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
25 Dunbarney,	1,035	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Dunblane,	3,096	3	1	4	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
27 Dunkeld,	485	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28 Dunkeld, Little,	2,104	3	5	8	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	2	5
29 Dunning,	2,084	5	2	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	2

30 Errol, . .	2,759	6	3	9	5	3	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
31 Forgandenny, .	739	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Forteviot, .	595	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Fortingall, .	2,181	2	4	6	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
34 Fossaway, .	1,584	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1
35 Foulis-Wester,	1,433	4	1	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
36 Gask, . .	399	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
37 Glendevon, .	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Inchture, . .	659	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
39 Kenmore, . .	1,984	6	8	14	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	6	...	...	...	4	6	
40 Killin, . .	1,520	7	5	12	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	4	2
41 Kilmadock, .	3,312	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kilspindie, .	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Kincardine, .	1,778	3	3	6	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
44 Kinclaven, .	758	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
45 Kinfauns, . .	657	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Kinloch, . .	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Kinnaird, .	318	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Kinnoul, . .	3,219	4	6	10	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
49 Kirkmichael, .	1,224	...	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
50 Lethendy, .	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Logierait, .	2,592	8	5	13	4	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	4	2
52 Longforgan, .	1,823	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	1	1
53 Madderty, .	536	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54 Meigle, . .	835	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 Methven, . .	2,347	2	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
56 Moneydie, .	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57 Monivaird & Strowan,	782	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Monzie & Logiealmond,	972	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1
59 Moulin, . .	1,831	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
60 Muckhart, .	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 Muthill, . .	2,808	3	6	9	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	3	2
62 Perth, . .	23,511	25	27	52	6	6	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	...	...	15	17	21	24	4	2	...	1	...	...	4	3
63 Port-of-Monteith,	1,375	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
64 Rattray, . .	2,261	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
65 Redgorton, .	1,671	1	5	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
66 Rhynd, . .	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67 Scone, . .	2,199	7	6	13	5	4	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
68 St. Madoes, .	280	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Carry forward,	127,296	162	166	328	89	83	1	1	90	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	...	...	15	17	105	101	42	43	14	21	1	1	57	65

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	127,296	162	166	328	89	83	1	1	90	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	...	...	15	17	105	101	42	43	14	21	1	1	57	65
69 St. Martins, .	904	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
70 Tibbermuir, .	1,296	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
71 Trinity-Gask, .	488	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1
72 Tulliallan, .	2,410	2	4	6	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
73 Weem, . .	692	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . .	133,086	170	181	351	94	93	2	1	96	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	...	...	15	17	111	111	44	47	14	22	1	1	59	70
RENFREW.																																
1 Abbey, . .	29,687	12	30	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	29	...	...	11	29	11	29	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
2 Cathcart, .	3,782	4	1	5	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Eaglesham, .	2,328	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Eastwood, .	11,314	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	4	3	5	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	2
5 Erskine, . .	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Greenock, .	43,894	21	46	67	...	...	...	3	..	3	...	...	4	6	4	6	16	33	...	...	16	33	20	42	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4
7 Houstoun, .	2,490	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
8 Inchinnan, .	619	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Innerkip & Gourock,	3,495	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kilbarchan, .	6,348	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	..	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Kilmalcolm, .	1,455	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Lochwinnoch, .	3,821	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	5	2	5	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
13 Mearns, . .	3,547	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14 Neilston, . .	11,013	6	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	7	1	...	6	7	6	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
15 Paisley, . .	31,538	9	10	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	7	9	7	9	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
16 Port-Glasgow, .	7,294	5	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 Renfrew, .	4,664	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total, .	168,746	82	118	200	..	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	8	9	8	9	58	90	3	2	61	92	72	104	7	11	3	3	...	...	10	14

ROSS & CROMARTY.																																	
1 Alness,	1,178	3	4	7	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2
2 Applecross,	2,544	6	4	10	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	5	1
3 Avoch,	1,788	3	2	5	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Barvas,	4,609	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
5 Contin,	1,509	...	5	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
6 Cromarty,	2,300	6	3	9	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	2
7 Dingwall,	2,412	3	3	6	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
8 Edderton,	836	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Fearn,	2,083	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
10 Fodderty,	2,247	2	2	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Gairloch,	5,449	5	5	10	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4
12 Glensheil,	485	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1
13 Killearnan,	1,494	3	8	11	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	4
14 Kilmuir, Easter,	1,295	3	3	6	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
15 Kiltearn,	1,634	3	2	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
16 Kincardine,	1,746	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
17 Kintail,	890	4	6	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	1	4	5
18 Knockbain,	2,485	5	2	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
19 Lochalsh,	2,413	2	4	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
20 Lochbroom,	4,862	9	4	13	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	3	4
21 Lochcarron,	1,592	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
22 Lochs,	4,901	5	1	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
23 Logie, Easter,	932	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Nigg,	1,253	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25 Resolis, or Kirkmichael,	1,568	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
26 Rosemarkie,	1,545	3	2	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27 Rosskeen	3,766	2	4	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3
28 Stornoway,	8,668	5	1	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
29 Tain,	3,294	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
30 Tarbat,	2,269	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
31 Uig,	2,878	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
32 Urquhart,	3,147	3	5	8	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
33 Urray,	2,355	2	6	8	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
Total,	82,427	92	100	192	49	43	...	1	49	44	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	51	44	31	43	9	9	1	4	41	56

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.													
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ROXBURGH.																														
1 Ancrum,	1,511	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
2 Ashkirk,	578	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Bedrule,	222	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Bowden,	864	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
5 Castletown,	3,688	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
6 Cavers,	2,122	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Crailing,	673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Eckford,	957	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Ednam,	599	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Hawick,	8,866	10	5	15	...	...	7	4	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
11 Hopekirk,	771	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	3	1
12 Hownam,	289	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
13 Jedburgh,	5,263	4	7	11	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	4	...	1	...	...	1
14 Kelso,	5,192	7	9	16	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	1	...	1	...	1	3
15 Kirkton,	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
16 Lilliesleaf,	772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Linton,	608	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
18 Mackerston,	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Maxton,	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Melrose,	7,711	7	3	10	...	...	6	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
21 Minto,	430	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	4	1
22 Morebattle,	1,031	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
23 Oxnam,	627	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
24 Roberton,	640	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
25 Roxburgh,	1,178	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
26 St. Boswell's,	865	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Smailholm,	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
28 Southdean,	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

29 Sprouston,	1,305	3	4	7	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
30 Stitchell,	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Wilton,	3,357	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Yetholm,	1,207	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	54,362	49	45	94	...	...	30	23	30	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	23	19	15	...	6	...	1	19	22
SELKIRK.																																
1 Ettrick,	454	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
2 Galashiels,	3,379	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
3 Kirkhope,	555	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4 Selkirk,	4,739	4	3	7	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
5 Yarrow,	643	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total,	9,770	10	7	17	...	...	7	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	3	5
SHETLAND.																																
1 Bressay,	1,805	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Delting,	1,975	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
3 Dunrossness,	4,830	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
4 Fetlar & North Yell,	1,480	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...
5 Lerwick,	3,631	4	1	5	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
6 Nesting,	2,583	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
7 North Mavine,	2,585	2	2	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
8 Sandsting,	2,670	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	4
9 Tingwall,	2,697	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
10 Unst,	3,060	2	4	6	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
11 Walls,	2,570	3	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	2	2
12 Yell,	1,784	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	31,670	25	19	44	...	...	9	3	9	3	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	..	2	1	2	1	12	6	9	9	4	4	...	...	13	13

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
STIRLING.																															
1 Airth,	1,194	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
2 Alva,	3,283	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Baldernock,	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Balfron,	1,517	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	1
5 Bothkennar,	1,722	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Buchanan,	705	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
7 Campsie,	6,483	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	5	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
8 Denny,	4,988	3	3	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Drymen,	1,619	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dunipace	1,731	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Falkirk,	17,026	7	6	13	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	4	6	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Fintry,	685	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Gargunnock,	728	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
14 Killearn,	1,171	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
15 Kilsyth,	6,112	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	1	..	...	...	1	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	3
16 Kippen,	1,722	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2
17 Larbert,	4,999	7	4	11	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	3	2	4	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
18 Lecropt,	538	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19 Muiravonside,	2,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Polmont,	4,111	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	..	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
21 St. Ninian's,	8,946	9	3	12	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	8	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
22 Slamannan,	2,916	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Stirling,	11,714	7	13	20	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	7	...	7	4	5	...	...	4	5	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Strathblane,	1,388	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Total,	88,676	63	67	130	...	...	13	3	13	3	...	...	23	28	23	28	15	22	...	...	15	22	51	53	6	8	5	6	1	...	12	14

SUTHERLAND.																															
1 Assynt,	3,178	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
2 Clyne,	1,886	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Creich,	2,521	3	3	6	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
4 Dornoch,	2,885	3	2	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Duirness,	1,109	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
6 Eddrachillis,	1,641	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Farr,	2,103	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
8 Golspie,	1,615	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
9 Kildonan,	2,132	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
10 Lairg,	961	5	...	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
11 Loth,	610	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
12 Rogart,	1,439	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
13 Tongue,	2,077	4	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
Total,	24,157	27	20	47	14	8	...	...	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	13	9	...	2	...	1	13	12
WIGTOWN.																															
1 Glasserton,	1,472	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Inch,	3,469	3	2	5	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
3 Kirkcolm,	1,860	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Kirkinner,	1,716	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kirkmaiden,	2,333	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
6 Kirkowan,	1,434	2	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
7 Leswalt,	2,701	6	2	8	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
8 Luce, New,	731	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Luce, Old,	2,800	5	3	8	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	2
10 Mochrum,	2,694	1	1	2	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
11 Penninghame,	4,061	7	9	16	5	4	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	2	...	2	...	1	2	5
12 Portpatrick,	2,189	4	3	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
13 Sorby,	1,814	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Stoneykirk,	3,228	6	9	15	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	4	...	1	...	...	4	5
15 Stranraer,	4,022	2	3	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	3
16 Whithorn,	2,934	3	2	5	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 Wigtown,	2,637	2	6	8	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total,	42,095	52	45	97	28	20	...	...	28	20	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	21	20	15	4	8	...	1	24	24

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Dwellings.							
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
1 Aberdeen, .	222,550	198	245	443	123	141	3	6	126	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	33	1	...	28	33	154	180	32	41	11	24	1	...	44	65
2 Argyll, . .	79,587	112	135	247	62	73	2	2	64	75	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	64	75	34	47	12	9	2	4	48	60
3 Ayr, . .	199,063	126	152	278	...	...	10	5	10	5	...	...	45	55	45	55	17	18	16	19	33	37	88	97	28	39	10	12	...	4	38	55
4 Banff, . .	57,901	47	75	122	28	38	...	6	28	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	44	7	17	11	13	1	1	19	31
5 Berwick, .	36,488	27	34	61	...	...	17	21	17	21	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	21	9	7	1	6	...	...	10	13
6 Bute, . .	16,331	13	22	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	3	10	...	...	3	2	3	2	6	12	3	8	4	2	..	...	7	10
7 Caithness, .	42,200	41	49	90	...	...	16	19	16	19	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	19	20	25	5	5	...	...	25	30
8 Clackmannan,	23,605	11	24	35	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	5	13	5	13	...	...	1	2	1	2	10	18	...	5	...	1	1	...	1	6
9 Dumbarton, .	54,179	42	36	78	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	18	7	18	7	13	15	1	1	14	16	35	23	3	10	3	3	1	...	7	13
10 Dumfries, .	75,904	81	79	160	67	58	...	...	67	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	58	11	15	3	6	...	...	14	21
11 Edinburgh, .	274,083	273	392	665	214	242	2	...	216	242	...	3	...	...	...	3	27	98	...	...	27	98	243	343	17	24	13	22	...	3	30	49
12 Elgin or Moray,	43,131	43	46	89	32	23	1	...	33	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	23	9	14	1	9	..	...	10	23
13 Fife, . .	155,021	139	127	266	102	95	2	1	104	96	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	98	23	15	10	14	...	...	33	29
14 Forfar, . .	204,425	192	268	460	133	178	1	1	134	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	52	...	1	36	53	170	232	10	26	12	10	...	...	22	36
15 Haddington, .	37,626	43	48	91	32	31	...	...	32	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	32	32	11	11	...	3	...	2	11	16
16 Inverness, .	89,174	108	107	215	61	53	...	1	61	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	61	54	35	42	12	7	...	4	47	53
17 Kincardine, .	34,854	39	43	82	...	...	24	27	24	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	28	27	8	10	2	6	1	...	11	16
18 Kinross, .	7,147	11	12	23	7	6	...	2	7	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	1	3	2	1	...	...	3	4
19 Kirkcudbright,	42,495	47	47	94	29	31	...	...	29	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	31	11	11	7	5	...	...	18	16
20 Lanark, .	640,444	416	474	890	202	192	4	3	206	195	2	2	2	...	4	2	163	212	...	1	163	213	373	410	30	46	12	16	1	2	43	64
21 Linlithgow, .	39,055	30	25	55	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	14	9	14	9	8	9	...	...	8	9	25	20	3	4	2	1	...	...	5	5
22 Nairn, . .	8,347	10	8	18	7	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
23 Orkney, .	32,395	24	28	52	...	...	8	12	8	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	13	13	1	3	1	...	15	16
24 Peebles, .	11,300	9	15	24	9	14	...	...	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1
25 Perth, . .	133,086	170	181	351	94	93	2	1	96	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	...	...	15	17	111	111	44	47	14	22	1	1	59	70
26 Renfrew, .	168,746	82	118	200	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	8	9	8	9	58	90	3	2	61	92	72	104	7	11	3	3	...	...	10	14
27 Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	92	100	192	49	43	...	1	49	44	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	51	44	31	43	9	9	1	4	41	56
28 Roxburgh, .	54,362	49	45	94	...	...	30	23	30	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	23	19	15	...	6	...	1	19	22
29 Selkirk, .	9,770	10	7	17	...	...	7	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	3	5
30 Shetland, .	31,670	25	19	44	...	...	9	3	9	3	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	1	2	1	12	6	9	9	4	4	..	...	13	13
31 Stirling, .	88,676	63	67	130	...	...	13	3	13	3	...	...	23	28	23	28	15	22	...	...	15	22	51	53	6	8	5	6	1	...	12	14
32 Sutherland, .	24,157	27	20	47	14	8	...	...	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	13	9	...	2	...	1	13	12
33 Wigtown, .	42,095	52	45	97	28	20	...	...	28	20	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	21	20	15	4	8	...	1	24	24
TOTALS,	3,062,294	2652	3093	5745	1293	1346	164	147	1457	1493	2	5	124	136	126	141	379	566	32	30	411	596	1994	2230	472	595	174	240	12	28	658	863

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Public and District Asylum, Licensed House, Parochial Asylum, and Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1868; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Licensed House, or Poorhouse.

| ASYLUM. | Where situated. | Number of Patients. Private. M. | Private. F. | Pauper. M. | Pauper. F. | COUNTY IN WHICH THE PARISH OF SETTLEMENT OF THE PAUPERS IS SITUATED. Aberdeen. M. | Aberdeen. F. | Argyle. M. | Argyle. F. | Ayr. M. | Ayr. F. | Banff. M. | Banff. F. | Berwick. M. | Berwick. F. | Bute. M. | Bute. F. | Caithness. M. | Caithness. F. | Clackmannan. M. | Clackmannan. F. | Dumbarton. M. | Dumbarton. F. | Dumfries. M. | Dumfries. F. | Edinburgh. M. | Edinburgh. F. | Elgin. M. | Elgin. F. | Fife. M. | Fife. F. | Forfar. M. | Forfar. F. | Haddington. M. | Haddington. F. | Inverness. M. | Inverness. F. | Kincardine. M. | Kincardine. F. | Kinross. M. | Kinross. F. | Kirkcudbright. M. | Kirkcudbright. F. | Lanark. M. | Lanark. F. | Linlithgow. M. | Linlithgow. F. | Nairn. M. | Nairn. F. | Orkney. M. | Orkney. F. | Peebles. M. | Peebles. F. | Perth. M. | Perth. F. | Renfrew. M. | Renfrew. F. | Ross. M. | Ross. F. | Roxburgh. M. | Roxburgh. F. | Selkirk. M. | Selkirk. F. | Shetland. M. | Shetland. F. | Stirling. M. | Stirling. F. | Sutherland. M. | Sutherland. F. | Wigton. M. | Wigton. F. |
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APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

Returns of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the year 1867.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
ABERDEENSHIRE.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdeen, .	63	67	24,253	...	12,736	6263	43,252	56.0	...	29.4	14.5	1565 16 1	.....	582 3 6	56 15 3	13 3 7	2217 18 5	16 0 0
2 Aberdour, .	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	22 2 10	1 6 0	23 8 10	.....
3 Aboyne, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 1 4	.....	7 1 4	.....
4 Alford, . .	...	1	541	...	...	...	541	100.0	...	...	...	35 11 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 11 4	.....
5 Auchindoir, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 10 0	.....
6 Auchterless, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Belhelvie, . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	47 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 0 0	.....
8 Birse, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 15 0	.....	11 15 0	.....
9 Bourtie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Cairney, . .	2	...	141	...	...	365	506	27.8	...	...	72.1	14 3 1	.....	.....	3 13 1	4 3 11	22 0 1	.....
11 Chapel of Garioch,	2	2	733	...	...	...	733	100.0	...	...	...	47 6 8	.....	.....	.....	2 10 4	49 17 0	.....
12 Clatt, . .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23 10 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	33 18 0	.....
13 Cluny, . .	...	3	510	...	...	306	816	62.5	...	...	37.5	33 6 6	.....	.....	12 14 1	1 11 6	47 12 1	.....
14 Coull, . .	...	1	...	...	241	124	365	...	...	66.0	34.0	.....	.....	13 0 5	7 2 2	3 6 6	23 9 1	.....
15 Crathie and Braemar,	1	4	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	70 10 0	.....	.....	15 10 0	.....	86 0 0	.....
16 Crimond, . .	2	1	238	...	365	365	968	24.5	...	37.7	37.7	15 16 4	.....	19 14 9	10 5 4	3 2 11	48 19 4	.....
17 Cruden, . .	5	8	2289	...	...	1454	3743	61.2	...	...	38.8	157 6 2	.....	.....	48 18 0	7 9 7	213 13 9	.....
18 Culsalmond, .	...	1	80	...	...	...	80	100.0	...	...	...	20 18 6	.....	.....	.....	2 2 0	23 0 6	.....
19 Daviot, . .	2	2	...	...	365	1095	1460	...	...	25.0	75.0	.....	.....	16 2 3	23 11 5	.....	39 13 8	.....
20 Deer, New, .	3	4	1060	...	...	1075	2135	49.6	...	...	50.3	68 5 0	.....	.....	23 13 6	7 0 0	98 18 6	.....
21 Deer, Old, .	8	12	2807	...	...	3718	6525	43.0	...	...	57.0	186 3 5	.....	.....	90 7 1	17 4 3	293 14 9	10 0 0
22 Drumblade, .	2	1	916	...	...	...	916	100.0	...	...	...	58 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 15 0	.....

24 Dyce,	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	47 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	56 2 0	.....
25 Echt,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	17 10 0	.....	17 10 0	3 0 0
26 Ellon,	5	5	2200	...	365	737	3302	66.6	...	11.0	22.3	142 19 10	.....	19 10 0	12 12 3	3 14 6	178 16 7	2 0 0
27 Fintray,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	47 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 0 0	.....
28 Forgue,	1	1	395	...	...	335	730	54.1	...	...	45.9	25 7 0	.....	.....	5 16 0	1 16 8	32 19 8	.....
29 Foveran,	1	2	...	...	365	730	1095	...	...	33.3	66.6	.....	.....	19 10 0	22 6 2	.....	41 16 2	.....
30 Fraserburgh,	8	6	2434	...	42	2311	4787	50.8	...	0.9	48.3	159 5 3	.....	2 4 0	85 9 5	10 1 11	267 0 7	24 16 8
31 Fyvie,	3	4	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.1	...	...	42.9	94 0 0	.....	.....	44 6 8	.....	138 6 8	5 0 0
32 Gartly,	1	1	610	...	...	...	610	100.0	...	...	...	39 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1 4 8	40 10 8	.....
33 Glass,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	6 10 0	.....
34 Glenbucket,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	47 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 0 0	.....
35 Glenmuick,	3	6	1950	...	...	1095	3045	64.0	...	...	36.0	124 3 1	.....	.....	19 14 4	7 7 5	151 4 10	18 7 4
36 Huntly,	1	4	1795	...	...	...	1795	100.0	...	...	...	120 18 6	.....	.....	.....	3 13 5	124 11 11	.....
37 Insch,	1	2	380	...	...	129	509	74.7	...	...	25.3	25 16 0	.....	.....	2 10 0	2 5 9	30 11 9	.....
38 Inverury,	2	2	1342	...	...	...	1342	100.0	...	...	...	87 2 5	.....	.....	.....	2 13 6	89 15 11	2 15 0
39 Keig,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Keithhall & Kinkell,	1	...	164	...	...	...	164	100.0	...	...	...	10 6 6	.....	.....	.....	21 13 6	32 0 0	.....
41 Kemnay,	1	...	131	...	...	...	131	100.0	...	...	...	12 2 8	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0	12 4 8	4 18 0
42 Kildrummy,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	47 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 0 0	.....
43 Kincardine O'Neill,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 6 11	.....	9 6 11	.....
44 King Edward,	4	4	1289	...	3	1095	2387	54.0	...	0.01	45.9	89 4 3	.....	0 3 0	40 18 10	7 11 4	137 17 5	.....
45 Kinnellar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 Kinnethmont,	1	4	811	...	...	730	1541	52.6	...	...	47.4	52 5 8	.....	... ..	18 18 9	0 13 6	71 17 11	.....
47 Kintore,	3	5	1025	...	...	1460	2485	41.2	...	...	58.8	64 18 3	.....	.....	37 4 0	2 2 0	104 4 3	.....
48 Leochel-Cushnie,	2	...	246	...	...	76	322	76.4	...	...	23.6	18 12 6	.....	.....	0 13 0	4 1 11	23 7 5	.....
49 Leslie,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 10 0	.....
50 Logie-Buchan,	1	1	...	...	394	...	394	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	21 0 6	.....	.....	21 0 6	.....
51 Logie-Coldstone,	...	2	641	...	...	89	730	87.8	...	...	12.2	41 5 0	.....	.....	3 13 2	1 14 7	46 12 9	.....
52 Longside,	2	2	823	...	...	365	1188	69.3	...	...	30.7	52 3 0	.....	.....	22 17 0	1 14 3	76 14 3	5 0 0
53 Lonmay,	3	3	1450	...	...	365	1815	79.9	...	...	20.1	100 10 10	.....	.....	4 0 0	12 9 8	117 0 6	.....
54 Lumphanan,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 6 6	.....	7 6 6	.....
55 Machar, New,	2	1	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	23 10 0	.....	.....	26 11 8	.....	50 1 8	.....
56 Machar, Old,	35	46	17,864	566	6402	730	25,562	69.9	2.2	25.0	2.9	1151 14 2	27 1 1	254 16 0	28 12 6	14 16 10	1477 0 7	18 4 0
57 Meldrum, Old,	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	70 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 10 0	.....
58 Methlick,	2	1	446	...	...	365	811	55.5	...	...	45.5	28 14 0	.....	.....	10 6 8	.....	39 0 8	5 4 0
59 Midmar,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 9 0	.....	.....	14 6 0	4 8 8	43 3 8	.....
60 Monquhitter,	...	4	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	29 10 8	.....	29 10 8	.....
61 Monymusk,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23 10 0	.....	.....	10 15 0	5 11 10	39 16 10	.....
Carry forward,	185	234	80,149	566	21,278	33,772	135765	...	...	...	...	5242 12 0	27 1 1	948 4 5	834 14 7	172 18 6	7225 10 7	115 5 0

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	185	234	80,149	566	21,278	33,772	135765	...	...	...	...	5242 12 0	27 1 1	948 4 5	834 14 7	172 18 6	7225 10 7	115 5 0
62 Newhills, . .	3	1	763	...	...	365	1128	67.6	...	...	32.4	47 0 7	.....	.....	16 18 0	2 17 1	66 15 8	.....
63 Oyne, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 10 0	.....
64 Peterculter, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 19 0	.....
65 Peterhead, .	12	12	4388	...	...	2694	7082	62.0	...	...	38.0	284 12 6	.....	.....	67 16 10	2 12 0	355 1 4	24 7 0
66 Pitsligo, . .	2	1	1025	...	...	...	1025	100.0	...	...	...	64 18 0	.....	.....	.....	8 2 6	73 0 6	.....
67 Premnay, . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	47 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 0 0	.....
68 Rathen, . .	4	2	1131	...	...	605	1736	65.1	...	...	34.9	75 14 0	.....	.....	26 9 3	1 19 0	104 2 3	.....
69 Rayne, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....
70 Rhynie, . .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23 10 0	.....	.....	8 12 5	.....	32 2 5	.....
71 Skene, . .	4	1	1629	...	...	...	1629	100.0	...	...	...	104 17 10	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	105 18 10	.....
72 Slains, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 18 8	.....	6 18 8	.....
73 Strathdon, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74 Strichen, . .	...	6	652	...	...	1095	1747	37.3	...	...	62.7	49 19 1	.....	... ..	25 13 4	6 5 11	81 18 4	2 0 0
75 Tarland & Migvie,	2	1	730	...	365	...	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	47 0 0	.....	19 0 0	.....	.....	66 0 0	.....
76 Tarves, . .	3	1	67	...	...	1006	1073	6.2	...	...	93.7	4 17 6	.....	.....	43 5 6	.....	48 3 0	3 18 0
77 Tough, . .	1	...	273	...	...	...	273	100.0	...	...	...	20 9 8	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	21 10 8	10 2 0
78 Towie, . .	2	...	...	...	53	365	418	...	...	12.7	87.3	.....	.....	3 15 1	12 11 6	1 15 7	18 2 2	.....
79 Tullynessle & Forbes,	...	3	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	47 0 0	.....	.....	18 4 9	.....	65 4 9	8 0 0
80 Turriff, . .	6	2	1597	...	...	730	2327	68.6	...	...	31.4	105 15 0	.....	.....	17 4 0	2 16 5	125 15 5	.....
81 Tyrie, . .	1	5	713	...	...	944	1657	43.0	...	...	57.0	47 4 0	.....	.....	36 11 4	1 3 6	84 18 10	.....
82 Udny, . .	1	2	438	...	...	52	490	89.4	...	...	10.6	28 2 0	.....	.....	1 12 0	4 5 8	33 19 8	... ..
Total,	226	278	96,110	566	21,696	42,723	161,095	59.7	0.4	13.5	26.3	6289 1 2	27 1 1	970 19 6	1116 12 2	206 18 2	8610 12 1	163 12 0

ARGYLLSHIRE.

1	Ardchattan & Muckairn	7	5	1412	...	...	1913	3325	42.5	...	...	57.5	97 5 9	.....	.....	68 14 7	16 13 3	182 13 7	.....
2	Ardnamurchan,	11	5	2505	...	...	3386	5891	42.5	...	...	57.5	166 1 4	.....	.....	88 0 9	28 11 2	282 13 3	.....
3	Campbeltown, .	14	11	5450	...	...	2113	7563	72.1	...	...	27.9	405 9 4	.....	.....	73 8 11	31 8 6	510 6 9	68 17 0
4	Craignish, .	2	3	730	..	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	62 5 2	.....	.....	38 6 11	.....	100 12 1	.....
5	Dunoon & Kilmun,	4	4	1534	...	...	730	2264	67.8	...	...	32.2	105 0 8	.....	.....	22 16 10	4 9 7	132 7 1	11 3 10
6	Gigha, .. .	...	1	...	...	...	364	364	..	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	6 0 0	19 0 0	0 10 0
7	Glassary, . .	7	14	2725	82	...	2886	5693	47.8	1.4	...	50.7	170 11 2	6 19 2	.....	86 6 8	8 5 2	272 2 2	12 18 5
8	Glenorchy & Inishail,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	9 2 0	.....
9	Inverary, . .	2	2	1460	...	...	...	1460	100.0	...	...	...	99 16 0	... ..	.....	.....	.....	99 16 0	.....
10	Inverchaolain, .	2	...	572	...	...	...	572	100.0	...	...	...	39 6 4	.....	.....	.....	5 13 10	45 0 2	12 14 2
11	Islay Combination,	14	14	4619	...	...	4221	8840	52.2	...	...	47.7	322 8 3	.....	.....	114 15 8	12 5 5	449 9 4	.....
12	Jura and Colonsay,	2	4	998	...	...	365	1363	73.2	...	...	26.8	77 17 7	.....	.....	14 6 0	4 8 6	96 12 1	.....
13	Kilbrandon, .	2	6	1690	...	...	1095	2785	60.7	...	...	39.3	116 9 8	.....	.....	28 12 0	6 9 6	151 11 2	.....
14	Kilcalmonell & Kilberry	7	6	3505	...	...	1130	4635	75.6	...	...	24.4	249 3 8	.....	.....	43 14 8	....	292 18 4	26 2 0
15	Kilchrennan & Dalavich	1	5	472	...	...	1114	1586	29.8	...	...	70.2	32 11 9	.....	.....	40 16 8	8 18 6	82 6 11	.....
16	Kilfinan, . .	6	1	730	...	...	1825	2555	28.6	...	...	71.4	49 1 5	.....	.....	37 17 0	6 10 0	93 8 5	.....
17	Kilfinichen, .	8	8	880	...	..	4610	5490	16.0	...	...	84.0	71 5 0	.....	.....	79 15 0	7 12 0	158 12 0	.....
18	Killean & Kilchenzie	2	5	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.1	...	...	42.8	100 10 8	.....	.....	31 2 1	.....	131 12 9	12 11 4
19	Kilmartin, .	1	3	1208	...	...	...	1208	100.0	...	...	...	80 4 8	.....	.....	.....	3 3 0	83 7 8	.....
20	Kilmodan, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Kilmore and Kilbride	2	7	3029	...	...	...	3029	100.0	...	...	...	207 14 1	.....	.....	.....	8 19 0	216 13 1	.....
22	Kilninian & Kilmore,	4	6	1825	...	...	1825	3650	50.0	...	...	50.0	121 13 4	.....	.....	44 0 0	.....	165 13 4	.....
23	Kilninver & Kilmelfort,	4	2	758	...	...	1095	1853	40.9	...	...	59.1	52 18 8	.....	.....	38 19 10	6 19 6	98 18 0	.....
24	Knapdale, North,	5	3	1816	19	...	730	2565	70.8	0.7	...	28.5	125 18 3	9 3 4	.....	11 4 8	3 12 5	149 18 8	.....
25	Knapdale, South,	2	2	872	...	...	...	872	100.0	...	...	...	61 19 2	.....	.....	.....	1 15 6	63 14 8	.....
26	Lismore & Appin,	8	7	1946	...	...	2920	4866	40.0	...	...	60.0	136 19 1	.....	.....	59 11 2	14 8 0	210 18 3	.....
27	Lochgoilhead, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 6 0	.....	9 6 0	.....
28	Morven, . .	3	4	365	...	...	2190	2555	14.3	...	...	85.7	14 8 7	.....	.....	41 7 0	.....	55 15 7	.....
29	Saddell & Skipness,	2	6	1198	...	...	1164	2362	50.7	...	...	49.3	85 11 0	.....	.....	55 10 6	7 2 0	148 3 6	.....
30	Southend, . .	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	49 19 10	.....	.....	8 13 9	1 1 0	59 14 7	35 1 3
31	Strachur, . .	1	2	380	...	...	365	745	51.0	...	...	49.0	27 4 10	.....	.....	11 0 0	10 19 8	49 4 6	16 11 3
32	Stralachlan, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 15 11	.....
33	Torosay, . .	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	50 11 8	. ....	.....	9 0 0	.....	59 11 8	.....
34	Tyree and Coll, .	3	6	1460	...	...	1825	3285	44.4	...	...	55.5	94 18 0	.....	.....	29 13 8	.....	124 11 8	.....
	Total,	130	147	47,424	101	...	41,516	89,041	53.2	0.1	...	46.6	3301 0 10	16 2 6	.....,	1109 2 4	205 5 6	4631 11 2	196 9 3

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
AYRSHIRE.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Ardrossan, .	6	6	...	415	2398	730	3543	...	11.7	67.7	20.6	.....	37 4 0	158 0 9	29 13 3	3 11 0	228 9 0	90 11 8
2 Auchinleck, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Ayr, . .	8	14	610	730	4760	384	6484	9.4	11.2	73.4	5.9	43 15 0	59 0 10	346 6 1	11 0 0	17 5 3	477 7 2	52 3 4
4 Ballantrae, .	...	5	...	614	...	1095	1709	...	35.9	...	64.1	.....	44 13 0	.....	26 11 6	.....	71 4 6	.....
5 Barr, . .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	14 0 0
6 Beith, . .	4	5	...	541	1284	1249	3074	...	17.6	41.8	40.6	.....	39 18 3	51 10 0	29 5 1	2 2 3	122 15 7	.....
7 Colmonell, .	3	2	864	365	321	...	1550	55.7	23.5	20.7	...	85 0 0	24 0 0	20 11 5	.....	2 12 0	132 3 5	.....
8 Coylton, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Craigie, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 9 0	.....	14 9 0	.....
0 Cumnock, New,	...	1	...	138	...	...	138	...	100.0	...	...	.....	9 0 6	.....	.....	2 15 0	11 15 6	.....
1 Cumnock, Old, .	4	5	61	109	1460	1295	2925	2.1	3.7	49.9	44.3	5 5 8	6 16 0	78 0 0	36 14 0	7 13 6	134 9 2	.....
2 Dailly, . .	2	8	23	736	...	1825	2584	0.9	28.5	...	70.6	1 17 10	66 14 4	.....	47 1 2	6 18 0	122 11 4	.....
3 Dalmellington, .	2	...	...	598	...	...	598	...	100.0	...	...	.....	49 1 0	.....	.....	2 18 6	51 19 6	.....
4 Dalry, . .	3	5	...	1556	1095	...	2651	...	58.7	41.3	...	.....	135 11 0	39 2 6	.....	10 15 0	185 8 6	15 0 0
5 Dalrymple, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 0 2	.....	11 0 2	.....
6 Dreghorn, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Dundonald, .	8	9	365	1971	1482	2163	5981	6.1	32.9	24.8	36.2	22 0 0	137 19 0	52 9 0	49 17 0	8 0 11	270 5 11	11 0 0
8 Dunlop, . .	1	...	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	23 8 0	.....	.....	23 8 0	.....
9 Fenwick, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 Galston, . .	4	4	...	1095	...	1825	2920	...	37.5	...	62.5	.....	47 19 1	.....	65 10 0	4 19 1	118 8 2	.....
1 Girvan, . .	6	6	...	2470	...	1409	3879	...	63.7	...	36.3	.....	172 0 0	.....	39 7 9	15 3 9	226 11 6	7 16 0
2 Irvine, . .	9	6	365	1053	1825	1825	5068	7.2	20.8	36.0	36.0	23 15 0	82 0 8	65 15 0	37 14 6	13 5 7	222 10 9	15 12 0
3 Kilbirnie, .	3	4	...	1308	939	...	2247	...	58.2	...	41.8	.....	100 4 2	35 7 0	.....	5 3 8	140 14 10	.....
4 Kilbride, West, .	2	1	...	...	325	365	690	...	...	47.1	52.9	.....	.....	23 14 0	6 19 0	3 5 0	33 18 0	0 6 0
5 Kilmarnock, .	22	22	1625	5558	2919	1975	12,077	13.4	46.0	24.2	16.3	124 10 0	445 0 0	153 8 0	48 16 0	63 12 0	835 6 0	12 5 0
6 Kilmaurs, .	2	3	132	41	617	365	1155	11.4	3.5	53.4	31.6	10 17 0	6 0 0	46 11 0	13 0 0	6 12 0	83 0 0	.....
7 Kilwinning, .	6	4	198	660	1338	614	3810	7.0	23.5	47.6	21.8	13 16 3	44 19 4	100 15 0	16 5 3	11 7 3	187 2 11	3 13 4

28 Kirkmichael,	2	4	...	365	...	1825	2190	...	16.6	...	83.3	.....	27 14 0	.....	58 14 6	.....	86 8 6	.....
29 Kirkoswald,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	26 13 0	.....	.....	.....	26 13 0	.....
30 Largs,	2	3	...	819	...	730	1549	...	52.9	...	47.1	.....	68 7 6	.....	35 13 0	2 0 0	106 0 6	9 8 0
31 Loudoun,	9	5	365	2555	...	2190	5110	7.1	50.0	...	42.8	28 0 0	192 6 0	.....	58 18 6	.....	279 4 6	6 10 0
32 Mauchline,	...	2	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	26 10 0	.....	8 16 6	.....	35 6 6	.....
33 Maybole,	4	2	...	1589	...	423	2012	...	79.0	...	21.0	.....	104 16 0	.....	14 8 0	15 16 1	135 0 1	.....
34 Monkton,	2	2	...	...	365	746	1111	...	...	32.8	67.1	.....	.....	23 8 0	20 5 6	.....	43 13 6	.....
35 Muirkirk,	3	3	...	1095	172	365	1632	...	67.1	10.5	22.3	.....	87 6 4	15 4 3	4 10 8	12 4 0	119 5 3	18 5 2
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	3	5	...	170	529	1095	1794	...	9.5	29.5	61.0	.....	11 2 8	37 15 8	24 7 4	7 17 1	81 2 9	4 13 0
37 Ochiltree,	1	1	...	365	...	184	549	...	66.5	...	33.5	.....	26 6 6	.....	9 4 0	1 16 0	37 6 6	.....
38 Riccarton,	...	4	...	1338	...	122	1460	...	91.6	...	8.3	.....	100 15 7	.....	4 5 0	13 5 4	118 5 11	.....
39 St. Quivox,	8	10	...	1825	1182	2372	5379	...	33.9	22.0	44.1	.....	143 18 9	91 11 4	63 8 0	25 7 10	324 5 11	19 7 6
40 Sorn,	3	8	...	2788	149	735	3672	...	75.9	4.1	20.0	.....	215 1 0	10 7 4	18 9 6	5 15 3	249 13 1	0 14 0
41 Stair,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 15 3
42 Stevenston,	5	2	...	...	1817	103	1920	...	...	94.6	5.4	.....	.....	101 10 0	2 18 11	5 5 10	109 14 9	.....
43 Stewarton,	5	2	...	428	1460	365	2253	...	19.0	64.8	16.2	.....	41 1 3	52 6 4	5 19 8	0 9 11	99 17 2	.....
44 Straiton,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	22 10 0	.....	.....	8 9 5	1 4 8	32 4 1	.....
45 Symington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 Tarbolton,	4	1	...	13	...	1095	1108	...	1.2	...	98.8	.....	7 10 0	.....	44 11 4	2 6 6	54 7 10	.....
Total,	148	152	4,973	34,403	26,802	30,929	97,107	5.1	35.4	27.6	31.8	381 6 9	2613 9 9	1527 0 8	866 3 5	281 8 2	5669 8 9	295 0 3
BANFFSHIRE.																		
1 Aberlour,	4	...	365	365	...	730	1460	25.0	25.0	...	50.0	24 0 0	16 0 0	.....	22 0 0	.....	62 0 0	.....
2 Alvah,	1	1	484	...	...	...	484	100.0	...	...	...	31 3 6	.....	.....	.....	1 11 9	32 15 3	.....
3 Banff,	6	7	3180	...	...	250	3430	92.7	...	...	7.3	208 16 2	.....	.....	6 7 0	7 5 0	222 8 2	13 14 2
4 Boharm,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	18 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 2 0	.....
5 Botriphnie,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 0 0	.....
6 Boyndie,	2	3	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	47 0 0	.....	.....	38 17 0	17 3 7	103 0 7	.....
7 Cabrach,	1	2	1022	...	...	...	1022	100.0	...	...	...	62 17 3	.....	.....	.....	0 4 0	63 1 3	.....
8 Cullen,	1	4	1144	...	...	365	1509	75.8	...	...	24.2	70 10 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	2 6 6	83 4 6	.....
9 Deskford,	2	2	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	31 3 5	.....	31 3 5	.....
10 Fordyce,	5	8	3473	...	...	1095	4568	76.0	...	...	24.0	230 9 2	.....	.....	30 5 0	3 19 5	264 13 7	.....
11 Forglen,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23 10 0	.....	.....	15 0 9	.....	38 10 9	.....
12 Gamrie,	1	1	2609	...	...	...	2609	100.0	...	...	...	168 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	168 0 9	.....
13 Grange,	6	3	861	...	...	1460	2321	37.1	...	...	62.9	73 6 6	.....	.....	30 14 9	7 1 3	111 2 6	.....
14 Inveravon,	5	4	423	...	...	2165	2588	16.3	...	...	83.6	27 1 0	.....	.....	63 12 0	6 1 2	96 14 2	.....
Carry forward,	35	38	15,386	365	...	8985	24,736	...	...	...	...	1007 16 4	16 0 0	.....	248 7 11	45 12 8	1317 16 11	13 14 2

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	35	38	15,386	365	...	8985	24,736	...	...	...	...	1007 16 4	16 0 0	.....	248 7 11	45 12 8	1317 16 11	13 14 2
5 Inverkeithny,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 10 0	.....
6 Keith,	2	4	1550	...	...	365	1915	80.9	...	...	19.1	99 17 6	.....	.....	11 10 0	1 0 0	112 7 6	.....
7 Kirkmichael	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	47 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 0 0	.....
8 Marnoch,	5	7	2704	...	...	1460	4164	64.9	...	...	35.1	176 8 4	.....	.....	46 8 4	5 16 0	228 12 8	.....
9 Mortlach,	2	5	365	...	...	2190	2555	14.3	...	...	85.7	23 10 0	.....	.....	73 1 6	.....	96 11 6	.....
0 Ordiquhill,	1	1	184	...	...	365	549	33.5	...	...	66.4	16 5 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	2 2 6	28 7 6	.....
1 Rathven,	9	10	2957	...	...	3126	6083	48.6	...	...	51.4	201 1 8	.....	.....	110 4 7	10 0 10	321 7 1	9 10 11
2 Rothiemay,	1	3	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	47 0 0	.....	.....	20 16 0	2 16 6	70 12 6	.....
3 St. Fergus,	...	2	398	...	...	...	398	100.0	...	...	...	31 10 0	.....	.....	.....	3 1 3	34 11 3	.....
Total,	55	73	25,369	365	...	17,221	42,955	59.0	0.8	...	40.1	1673 18 10	16 0 0	.....	520 8 4	70 9 9	2280 16 11	23 5 1
BERWICKSHIRE.																		
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
2 Ayton,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
3 Buncle & Preston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Channelkirk,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 14 0	.....	13 14 0	.....
5 Chirnside,	2	3	997	...	...	746	1743	57.2	...	...	42.8	68 15 0	.....	.....	24 15 7	0 18 0	94 8 7	.....
6 Cockburnspath,	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0	.....
7 Coldingham,	2	5	1814	...	...	558	2372	76.5	...	...	23.5	124 6 8	.....	.....	16 7 6	3 13 0	144 7 2	.....
8 Coldstream,	4	3	1860	...	...	122	1982	93.8	...	...	6.1	127 8 0	.....	.....	1 2 0	2 2 1	130 12 1	.....
9 Cranshaws,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 Dunse,	4	1	537	...	...	1095	1632	32.9	...	...	67.1	36 16 0	.....	.....	22 16 0	3 11 7	63 3 7	4 0 0
1 Earlstoun,	...	3	399	...	...	365	764	52.2	...	...	47.8	34 16 3	.....	.....	14 1 0	.....	48 17 3	.....
2 Eccles	1	2	730	...	...	236	966	75.6	...	...	24.4	53 0 0	.....	.....	8 15 6	1 9 0	63 4 6	.....

13 Edrom,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
14 Eyemouth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Fogo,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Foulden,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Gordon,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 15 10	.....	14 15 10	.....
18 Greenlaw,	3	2	344	...	...	1460	1804	19.1	...	...	80.9	26 12 5	.....	.....	70 13 2	4 16 0	102 1 7	.....
19 Hume,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Hutton,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
21 Ladykirk,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Langton,	4	1	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	75 0 0	.....	.....	18 10 0	.....	93 10 0	.....
23 Lauder,	2	8	796	322	...	1550	2668	29.8	12.1	...	58.0	54 8 0	20 5 10	.....	63 14 9	8 16 4	147 4 11	.....
24 Legerwood,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Longformacus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Mertoun,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	0 18 0	11 6 0	.....
27 Mordington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Nenthorn,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Polwarth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Swinton,	2	1	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 5 10	.....	50 5 10	.....
31 Westruther,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
32 Whitsome,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	4 0 0
Total,	29	38	12,952	322	...	8687	21,961	59.0	1.5	...	39.5	901 2 4	20 5 10	.....	304 19 2	26 4 0	1252 11 4	8 0 0
BUTESHIRE.																		
1 Cumbraes,	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	30 19 8	.....	.....	2 3 8	33 3 4	.....
2 Kilbride (Kintyre),	4	7	...	557	229	2691	3477	...	16.0	6.6	77.4	.....	45 4 6	5 17 8	89 9 4	7 0 8	147 12 2	1 0 0
3 Kilmory,	2	4	...	136	...	1980	2116	...	6.4	...	93.6	.....	15 10 0	.....	54 17 1	1 5 9	71 12 10	.....
4 Kingarth,	2	...	...	...	365	365	730	...	...	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	22 10 0	8 13 0	.....	31 3 0	.....
5 North Bute,	...	4	...	90	365	730	1185	...	7.6	30.8	61.6	.....	7 7 0	19 10 1	11 8 0	3 16 9	42 1 10	.....
6 Rothesay,	5	11	...	3053	1658	365	5076	...	60.1	32.6	7.2	.....	229 8 6	110 7 6	8 10 0	30 11 8	378 17 8	.....
Total,	14	26	...	4201	2617	6131	12,949	...	32.4	20.2	47·3	.....	328 9 8	158 5 3	172 17 5	44 18 6	704 10 10	1 0 0

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
CAITHNESS.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Bower, . .	2	...	250	...	...	365	615	40.6	...	...	59.3	18 5 4	.....	.....	12 10 0	.....	30 15 4	.....
2 Canisby, . .	2	3	211	...	...	1460	1671	12.6	...	...	87.4	16 11 8	.....	.....	32 16 0	6 0 0	55 7 8	.....
3 Dunnet, . .	3	2	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	47 1 0	.....	47 1 0	.....
4 Halkirk, . .	4	2	670	...	...	1460	2130	31.4	...	...	68.6	43 15 0	.....	.....	36 12 6	13 6 6	93 14 0	.....
5 Latheron, . .	14	15	2406	...	...	6122	8528	28.2	...	...	71.8	182 12 0	.....	.....	135 0 10	48 7 5	366 0 3	.....
6 Olrick, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Reay, . .	3	4	730	...	...	1825	2555	28.6	...	...	71.4	50 0 0	.....	.....	26 4 0	7 16 7	84 0 7	.....
8 Thurso, . .	4	6	2108	...	...	365	2473	85.2	...	...	14.7	145 1 2	.....	.....	6 0 0	26 14 8	177 15 10	9 8 1
9 Watten, . .	2	1	42	...	...	1053	1095	3.8	...	...	96.2	6 10 6	.....	.....	16 7 9	15 8 3	38 6 6	.....
10 Wick, . .	11	21	5130	...	...	6076	11,206	45.8	...	...	54.2	354 3 5	.....	.....	118 18 0	75 9 10	548 11 3	9 0 0
Total,	45	54	11,547	...	...	20,551	32,098	36.0	...	...	64.0	816 19 1	.....	.....	431 10 1	193 3 3	1441 12 5	18 8 1
CLACKMANNAN.																		
1 Alloa & Tillybody,	6	12	256	4014	365	1016	5651	4.5	71.0	6.4	18.0	28 0 0	265 18 6	22 0 0	37 0 0	11 10 3	364 8 9	.....
2 Clackmannan, .	1	6	...	1100	748	...	1848	...	59.5	40.5	...	.....	85 11 6	42 16 0	.....	9 15 8	138 3 2	.....
3 Dollar, . .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	28 0 0	.....	.....	8 13 9	.....	36 13 9	.....
4 Logie, . .	3	3	1206	292	...	365	1863	64.7	15.7	...	19.6	92 16 8	23 15 0	.....	13 3 4	3 12 0	133 7 0	.....
5 Tillicoultry, .	4	4	730	693	348	953	2724	26.8	25.4	12.8	35.0	60 14 5	51 2 11	20 17 11	28 0 7	10 7 10	171 3 8	.....
Total,	14	27	2557	6099	1461	2699	12,816	19.9	47.6	11.4	21.0	209 11 1	426 7 11	85 13 11	86 17 8	35 5 9	843 16 4	.....

DUMBARTON.

1 Arrochar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Bonhill,	5	8	543	...	1465	1460	3468	15.6	...	42.2	42.1	40 1 11	.....	95 0 11	40 6 0	10 8 6	185 17 4	5 12 0
3 Cardross,	8	10	318	2123	969	761	4171	7.6	50.9	23.2	18.2	8 11 5	145 15 1	86 11 7	19 6 3	41 4 9	301 9 1	25 0 0
4 Cumbernauld,	8	2	158	812	...	2295	3265	4.8	24.9	...	70.3	15 17 6	77 5 7	.....	75 8 2	21 5 6	189 16 9	.....
5 Dumbarton,	4	1	...	643	1182	...	1825	...	35.2	64.8	...	.....	48 9 0	75 15 9	.....	2 2 10	126 7 7	.....
6 Kilmaronock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Kilpatrick, New,	4	2	...	496	729	365	1590	...	31.2	45.8	23.0	.....	38 7 6	45 0 0	7 5 0	2 10 0	93 2 6	.....
8 Kilpatrick, Old,	3	10	626	...	3100	464	4190	15.0	...	74.0	11.0	48 10 10	.....	178 7 0	15 19 0	.....	242 16 10	20 17 0
9 Kirkintilloch,	9	7	...	3036	480	1529	5045	...	60.2	9.5	30.3	.....	208 1 6	32 13 9	46 3 6	5 19 6	292 18 3	12 0 0
10 Luss,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Roseneath,	4	2	365	849	555	...	1769	20.6	48.0	31.3	...	36 0 0	51 14 0	20 9 8	.....	10 10 10	118 14 6	42 11 10
12 Row,	5	6	730	2259	365	365	3719	19.6	60.7	9.8	9.8	56 16 0	189 17 9	13 0 0	6 5 11	7 2 0	273 1 8	.....
Total,	50	48	2740	10,218	8845	7239	29,042	9.4	35.2	30.4	24.9	205 17 8	759 10 5	546 18 8	210 13 10	101 3 11	1824 4 6	106 0 10

DUMFRIES.

1 Annan,	8	13	6100	...	...	1095	7195	84.8	...	...	15.2	334 4 10	.....	.....	29 18 0	4 14 4	368 17 2	.....
2 Applegarth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Caerlaverock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Canonbie,	2	4	1825	...	...	362	2187	83.4	...	...	16.6	100 0 0	.....	.....	7 2 6	.....	107 2 6	.....
5 Closeburn,	2	3	1075	...	...	365	1440	74.6	...	...	25.3	59 4 5	.....	.....	9 12 0	6 18 4	75 14 9	.....
6 Cummertrees,	1	2	47	...	...	414	461	10.2	...	...	89.8	2 16 2	.....	.....	9 9 6	0 14 0	12 19 8	0 14 0
7 Dalton,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
8 Dornock,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	30 0 0	4 0 0
9 Dryfesdale,	3	2	1802	...	...	...	1802	100.0	...	..	...	995 11 0	.....	.....	.....	1 14 2	97 5 2	.....
10 Dumfries,	36	24	16,807	...	...	1528	18,335	91.7	...	...	8.3	13 12 5	.....	.....	38 4 11	10 1 0	961 18 4	0 19 0
11 Dunscore,	2	5	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.1	...	...	42.9	80 0 0	.....	.....	39 2 9	.....	119 2 9	.....
12 Durrisdeer,	3	...	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	40 0 0	.....	.....	12 15 0	.....	52 15 0	.....
13 Eskdalemuir,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	.....
14 Ewes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Glencairn,	2	3	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	80 0 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	1 0 0	88 16 0	5 0 0
16 Graitney,	2	1	866	...	...	...	866	100.0	...	...	...	45 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 0 0	15 0 0
17 Half-Morton,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
18 Hoddam,	1	2	1065	...	...	...	1065	100.0	...	...	...	58 9 11	.....	.....	.....	0 18 0	59 7 11	.....
19 Holywood,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
20 Hutton,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Carry forward,	66	62	35,062	...	...	6319	41,381	...	...	...	...	1908 18 9	.....	.....	172 0 8	25 19 10	2106 19 3	25 13 0

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	66	62	35,062	...	...	6319	41,381	...	...	...	...	1908 18 9	.....	.....	172 0 8	25 19 10	2106 19 3	25 13 0
21 Johnston, . .	1	4	821	...	...	730	1551	52.9	...	...	47.1	45 0 0	.....	.....	14 6 0	3 12 0	62 18 0	.....
22 Keir, . .	1	2	730	...	...	293	1023	71.4	...	...	28.6	40 0 0	.....	.....	11 7 9	2 2 0	53 9 9	.....
23 Kirkconnell, .	...	3	365	128	...	365	858	42.5	14.9	...	42.5	20 0 0	10 9 9	.....	10 0 0	4 13 7	45 3 4	.....
24 Kirkmahoe, .	2	2	1004	...	...	365	1369	73.3	...	...	26.7	61 11 2	.....	.....	16 0 0	1 6 0	78 17 2	.....
25 Kirkmichael, .	4	1	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	60 0 0	.....	.....	21 4 3	2 0 0	83 4 3	.....
26 Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
27 Kirkpatrick-Juxta,	1	1	640	...	...	...	640	100.0	...	...	...	35 1 4	.....	.....	.....	3 12 0	38 13 4	.....
28 Langholm, .	6	...	1411	...	...	365	1776	79.5	...	...	20.5	85 0 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	0 5 0	93 1 0	.....
29 Lochmaben, .	3	2	1020	...	...	365	1385	73.6	...	...	26.3	54 12 0	.....	.....	13 4 0	9 14 3	77 10 3	5 0 0
30 Middlebie, .	1	...	87	...	...	...	87	100.0	...	...	...	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 7 6	6 7 6	.....
31 Moffat, . .	3	4	1395	...	...	1095	2490	56.0	...	...	44.0	78 16 8	.....	.....	28 4 0	7 10 6	114 11 2	.....
32 Morton, . .	3	5	1620	...	...	1095	2715	59.7	...	...	40.3	87 3 10	.....	.....	27 0 5	7 5 7	121 9 10	7 0 0
33 Mousewald, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34 Penpont, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 Ruthwell, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
36 St. Mungo, .	1	1	252	...	...	365	617	40.8	...	...	59.2	15 0 0	.....	.....	17 5 2	5 18 8	38 3 10	.....
37 Sanquhar, . .	3	3	1708	...	...	...	1708	100.0	...	...	...	95 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 18 9	98 18 9	.....
38 Tinwald, . .	3	...	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	40 0 0	.....	.....	8 10 0	.....	48 10 0	.....
39 Torthorwald, .	1	1	499	...	...	...	499	100.0	...	...	...	27 8 2	.....	.....	.....	0 4 0	27 12 2	.....
40 Tundergarth, .	1	1	500	...	...	...	500	100.0	...	...	...	27 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 7 11	7 7 11
41 Tynron, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
42 Wamphray, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 7 11	0 10 0	12 17 11	.....
43 Westerkirk, .	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
Total,	103	97	51,494	128	...	12,817	64,439	79.9	0.2	...	19.9	2825 19 10	10 9 9	.....	359 6 2	79 19 8	3275 15 5	45 0 11

EDINBURGH.																										
1 Borthwick, .	2	4	797	...	...	545	1,342	59.4	...	...	40.0	60	4	6	.....	.....	20	11	6	1	11	6	82	7	6	.....
2 Calder, Mid, .	1	2	. .	...	...	1,095	1,095	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....	.....	37	17	0	.....			37	17	0	3 16 0
3 Calder, West, .	6	2	2,605	...	...	...	2,605	100.0	...	...	. .	191	11	0	.....	.....	.....			4	17	0	196	8	0	.....
4 Canongate, .	7	8	4,056	...	...	365	4,421	91.7	...	...	8.2	255	11	5	.....	.....	11	13	0	0	15	0	267	19	5	34 10 0
5 Carrington, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....	.....	.....			.....			.....			.....
6 Cockpen, . .	4	5	1,826	...	...	730	2,556	71.4	...	...	28.6	131	0	0	.....	.....	18	4	0	2	16	0	152	0	0	2 0 0
7 Colinton, . .	4	3	2,555	...	...	...	2,555	100.0	...	...	...	185	0	0	.....	.....	.....			.....			185	0	0	2 5 0
8 Corstorphine, .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23	0	0	.....	.....	11	17	6	.....			34	17	6	.....
9 Cramond, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24	0	0	.....	.....	.....			.....			24	0	0	.....
10 Cranston, . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....			.....			50	0	0	.....
11 Crichton, . .	1	2	730	...	...	365	1,095	66.6	...	...	33.3	50	3	11	.....	.....	12	1	7	0	10	6	62	16	0	.....
12 Currie, . .	1	1	456	...	...	...	456	100.0	...	...	...	34	5	0	.....	.....	.....			.....			34	5	0	.....
13 Dalkeith, . .	8	6	4,295	...	...	41	4,336	99.0	...	...	0.9	304	6	2	.....	.....	1	15	0	1	15	6	307	16	8	47 10 8
14 Duddingstone, .	3	3	1,185	111	...	365	1,661	71.3	6.7	...	22.0	74	2	6	4	17 10	.....			11	19	9	5	4	6	96 4 7
15 Edinburgh, .	112	188	46,485	409	16,028	12,641	75,563	61.5	0.5	21.2	16.8	2921	17	9	23	17 2	1299	10	4	422	1	3	37	11	9	4704 18 3
16 Fala and Soutra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....	.....	.....			.....			.....			.....
17 Glencorse, .	...	1	146	32	...	187	365	40.0	8.8	...	51.2	11	5	0	2	1 8	.....			5	10	11	1	19	6	20 17 1
18 Heriot, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....	.....	17	10	8	1	1	0	18	11	8	.....
19 Inveresk, . .	10	15	5,980	401	365	1,756	8,502	70.3	4.7	4.3	20.7	448	18	4	24	15 0	10	8	0	41	16	0	.....			525 17 4
20 Kirknewton, .	4	3	1,460	...	...	1,033	2,493	58.6	...	...	41.4	105	0	0	.....	.....	39	3	1	1	19	0	146	2	1	2 12 0
21 Lasswade, .	5	4	1,846	...	...	730	2,576	71.7	...	...	28.3	138	7	0	.....	.....	6	0	0	6	8	0	150	15	0	6 15 0
22 Leith, North, .	11	15	7,000	...	365	365	7,730	90.6	...	4.7	4.7	447	10	6	.....		16	14	7	10	10	0	17	12	0	492 7 1
23 Leith, South, .	27	37	13,076	...	6,864	443	20,383	64.1	...	33.7	2.2	821	17	7	.....		243	1	3	13	8	9	38	12	4	1116 19 11
24 Liberton, . .	9	10	5,119	...	...	386	5,505	93.0	...	...	7.0	383	5	0	.....	.....	9	2	0	1	7	0	393	14	0	13 10 0
25 Newbattle, .	3	3	1,231	...	...	365	1,596	77.1	...	...	22.9	91	2	1	.....	.....	15	10	3	2	13	0	109	5	4	.....
26 Newton, . .	...	5	1,108	...	...	373	1,481	74.8	...	...	25.2	83	15	0	.....	.....	13	10	0	2	6	0	99	11	0	.....
27 Pennycuick, .	5	6	2,997	...	...	365	3,362	89.1	...	...	10.9	228	6	10	. ....	.....	15	18	1	31	10	7	275	15	6	6 10 0
28 Ratho, . .	2	3	1,550	...	...	275	1,825	84.9	...	...	15.1	103	13	2	.....	.....	11	17	9	2	3	9	117	14	8	20 16 0
29 St. Cuthbert's, .	106	139	55,402	1,406	14,016	3,746	74,570	74.3	1.9	18.8	5.0	3467	3	0	94	7 6	864	6	0	82	16	8	68	0	3	4576 13 5
30 Stow, . .	2	3	1,054	...	...	384	1,438	73.3	...	...	26.7	74	0	5	.....	.....	14	2	0	2	18	5	91	0	10	251 15 8
31 Temple, . .	1	2	581	...	...	365	946	61.4	...	...	38.6	36	10	0	.....	.....	5	14	0	1	1	0	43	5	0	.....
Total,	336	474	165,000	2,359	37,638	27,650	232,647	70.9	1.0	16.2	11.9	10745	16	2	149	19 2	2434	0	2	850	10	9	234	13	7	14414 19 10

EDINBURGH.																										
1 Borthwick, .	2	4	797	...	...	545	1,342	59.4	...	...	40.0	60	4	6	.....	.....	20	11	6	1	11	6	82	7	6	.....
2 Calder, Mid, .	1	2	. .	...	...	1,095	1,095	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....	.....	37	17	0	.....			37	17	0	3 16 0
3 Calder, West, .	6	2	2,605	...	...	...	2,605	100.0	...	...	. .	191	11	0	.....	.....	.....			4	17	0	196	8	0	.....
4 Canongate, .	7	8	4,056	...	...	365	4,421	91.7	...	...	8.2	255	11	5	.....	.....	11	13	0	0	15	0	267	19	5	34 10 0
5 Carrington, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....	.....	.....			.....			.....			.....
6 Cockpen, . .	4	5	1,826	...	...	730	2,556	71.4	...	...	28.6	131	0	0	.....	.....	18	4	0	2	16	0	152	0	0	2 0 0
7 Colinton, . .	4	3	2,555	...	...	...	2,555	100.0	...	...	...	185	0	0	.....	.....	.....			.....			185	0	0	2 5 0
8 Corstorphine, .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23	0	0	.....	.....	11	17	6	.....			34	17	6	.....
9 Cramond, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24	0	0	.....	.....	.....			.....			24	0	0	.....
10 Cranston, . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....			.....			50	0	0	.....
11 Crichton, . .	1	2	730	...	...	365	1,095	66.6	...	...	33.3	50	3	11	.....	.....	12	1	7	0	10	6	62	16	0	.....
12 Currie, . .	1	1	456	...	...	...	456	100.0	...	...	...	34	5	0	.....	.....	.....			.....			34	5	0	.....
13 Dalkeith, . .	8	6	4,295	...	...	41	4,336	99.0	...	...	0.9	304	6	2	.....	.....	1	15	0	1	15	6	307	16	8	47 10 8
14 Duddingstone, .	3	3	1,185	111	...	365	1,661	71.3	6.7	...	22.0	74	2	6	4	17 10	.....			11	19	9	5	4	6	96 4 7
15 Edinburgh, .	112	188	46,485	409	16,028	12,641	75,563	61.5	0.5	21.2	16.8	2921	17	9	23	17 2	1299	10	4	422	1	3	37	11	9	4704 18 3
16 Fala and Soutra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....	.....	.....			.....			.....			.....
17 Glencorse, .	...	1	146	32	...	187	365	40.0	8.8	...	51.2	11	5	0	2	1 8	.....			5	10	11	1	19	6	20 17 1
18 Heriot, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....	.....	17	10	8	1	1	0	18	11	8	.....
19 Inveresk, . .	10	15	5,980	401	365	1,756	8,502	70.3	4.7	4.3	20.7	448	18	4	24	15 0	10	8	0	41	16	0	.....			525 17 4
20 Kirknewton, .	4	3	1,460	...	...	1,033	2,493	58.6	...	...	41.4	105	0	0	.....	.....	39	3	1	1	19	0	146	2	1	2 12 0
21 Lasswade, .	5	4	1,846	...	...	730	2,576	71.7	...	...	28.3	138	7	0	.....	.....	6	0	0	6	8	0	150	15	0	6 15 0
22 Leith, North, .	11	15	7,000	...	365	365	7,730	90.6	...	4.7	4.7	447	10	6	.....		16	14	7	10	10	0	17	12	0	492 7 1
23 Leith, South, .	27	37	13,076	...	6,864	443	20,383	64.1	...	33.7	2.2	821	17	7	.....		243	1	3	13	8	9	38	12	4	1116 19 11
24 Liberton, . .	9	10	5,119	...	...	386	5,505	93.0	...	...	7.0	383	5	0	.....	.....	9	2	0	1	7	0	393	14	0	13 10 0
25 Newbattle, .	3	3	1,231	...	...	365	1,596	77.1	...	...	22.9	91	2	1	.....	.....	15	10	3	2	13	0	109	5	4	.....
26 Newton, . .	...	5	1,108	...	...	373	1,481	74.8	...	...	25.2	83	15	0	.....	.....	13	10	0	2	6	0	99	11	0	.....
27 Pennycuick, .	5	6	2,997	...	...	365	3,362	89.1	...	...	10.9	228	6	10	. ....	.....	15	18	1	31	10	7	275	15	6	6 10 0
28 Ratho, . .	2	3	1,550	...	...	275	1,825	84.9	...	...	15.1	103	13	2	.....	.....	11	17	9	2	3	9	117	14	8	20 16 0
29 St. Cuthbert's, .	106	139	55,402	1,406	14,016	3,746	74,570	74.3	1.9	18.8	5.0	3467	3	0	94	7 6	864	6	0	82	16	8	68	0	3	4576 13 5
30 Stow, . .	2	3	1,054	...	...	384	1,438	73.3	...	...	26.7	74	0	5	.....	.....	14	2	0	2	18	5	91	0	10	251 15 8
31 Temple, . .	1	2	581	...	...	365	946	61.4	...	...	38.6	36	10	0	.....	.....	5	14	0	1	1	0	43	5	0	.....
Total,	336	474	165,000	2,359	37,638	27,650	232,647	70.9	1.0	16.2	11.9	10745	16	2	149	19 2	2434	0	2	850	10	9	234	13	7	14414 19 10

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
ELGIN.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Abernethy,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	18 2 4	.....	.....	10 9 5	.....	28 11 9	.....
2 Alves,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Bellie,	1	3	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	59 10 0	.....	.....	19 4 0	.....	78 14 0	.....
4 Birnie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Dallas,	1	2	515	...	...	365	880	58.5	...	...	41.5	25 10 0	.....	.....	12 11 2	1 2 0	39 3 2	.....
6 Drainy,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	18 0 0	.....	.....	9 19 9	.....	27 19 9	9 6 0
7 Duffus,	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	54 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 0 0	.....
8 Duthill,	2	5	104	...	...	2192	2296	4.5	...	...	95.5	5 1 10	.....	.....	53 11 5	2 17 3	61 10 6	.....
9 Dyke and Moy,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	18 0 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	28 8 0	.....
10 Edinkillie,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	18 0 0	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	24 10 0	5 10 0
11 Elgin,	11	17	6395	...	...	2902	9297	68.8	...	...	31.2	319 0 0	.....	.....	106 5 0	11 1 6	436 6 6	.....
12 Forres,	7	6	3424	...	...	1095	4519	75.7	...	...	24.2	164 11 11	.....	.....	22 3 6	3 18 11	190 14 4	.....
13 Kinloss,	2	1	703	...	...	365	1068	65.8	...	...	34.2	34 15 0	.....	.....	6 10 0	2 17 10	44 2 10	.....
14 Knockando,	2	2	611	...	...	730	1341	45.5	...	...	54.4	30 1 0	.....	.....	19 10 0	.....	49 11 0	.....
15 New Spynie,	3	...	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	61 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 0 0	.....
16 Rafford,	1	1	141	...	...	365	506	27.8	...	...	72.1	7 8 2	.....	.....	10 8 0	1 2 6	18 18 8	.....
17 Rothes,	4	2	1475	...	...	365	1840	80.1	...	...	19.9	72 0 0	.....	.....	15 9 1	1 19 4	89 8 5	7 0 0
18 St. Andrews,	3	2	1279	...	...	365	1644	77.8	...	...	22.2	69 16 0	.....	.....	3 18 0	.....	73 14 0	6 0 0
19 Speymouth,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	.....
20 Urquhart,	4	3	330	...	...	1916	2246	14.7	...	...	85.3	16 4 2	.....	.....	52 3 8	5 12 2	74 0 0	.....
Total,	47	50	20,087	...	...	12,485	32,572	61.7	...	...	38.3	1009 0 5	.....	.....	359 1 0	30 11 6	1398 12 11	27 16 0

FIFE.

1 Abbotshall, .	3	3	1392	...	...	...	1392	100.0	...	...	...	91 9 9	.....	.....	.....	3 3 0	94 12 9	.....
2 Abdie, . .	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	29 3 8	.....	29 3 8	.....
3 Aberdour, .	3	1	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	55 1 5	.....	.....	23 4 0	7 13 9	85 19 2	.....
4 Anstruther, Easter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Anstruther, Wester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Arngask, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Auchterderran,	4	1	742	...	...	730	1473	50.4	...	...	49.6	49 5 6	.....	.....	9 6 6	.....	58 12 0	.....
8 Auchtermuchty,	4	5	2581	...	...	699	3280	78.7	...	...	21.3	170 7 5	.....	.....	17 17 0	.....	188 4 5	.....
9 Auchtertool, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Ballingry, .	3	1	935	...	...	365	1300	71.9	...	...	28.1	63 2 2	.....	.....	11 0 8	1 6 6	75 9 4	.....
11 Balmerino, .	4	...	367	...	...	365	732	50.1	...	...	49.9	24 5 3	.....	.....	15 0 0	30 7 0	69 12 3	16 4 6
12 Beath, . .	4	...	894	...	...	365	1259	71.0	...	...	29.0	60 10 11	.....	.....	9 2 0	9 19 8	79 12 7	.....
13 Burntisland, .	6	2	1825	...	...	730	2555	71.4	...	...	28.5	120 9 2	.....	.....	17 7 5	1 14 8	139 11 3	10 7 10
14 Cameron, . .	3	2	1231	...	...	365	1596	77.1	...	...	22.9	80 18 10	.....	.....	13 11 11	.....	94 10 9	.....
15 Carnbee, . .	1	2	556	...	...	...	556	100.0	...	...	...	35 19 2	.....	.....	.....	6 13 2	42 12 4	.....
16 Carnock, . .	6	4	2190	...	365	715	3270	67.0	...	11.2	21.8	144 0 0	.....	18 5 0	25 1 0	3 16 5	191 2 5	14 16 0
17 Ceres, . .	4	2	2041	...	...	...	2041	100.0	...	...	...	139 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 7 9	10 0 0
18 Collessie, . .	2	2	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	..	...	50.0	48 0 0	.....	.....	17 6 11	.....	65 6 11	.....
19 Crail, . .	3	3	365	1460	...	365	2190	16.7	66.6	...	16.7	24 0 0	96 0 0	.....	13 0 0	2 11 10	135 11 10	12 0 0
20 Criech, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	9 2 6
21 Cults, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Cupar, . .	2	9	3276	...	...	...	3276	100.0	...	...	...	214 5 5	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	215 6 5	.....
23 Dairsie, . .	...	2	669	...	...	...	669	100.0	...	...	...	44 17 3	.....	.....	.....	1 3 6	46 0 9	2 0 0
24 Dalgety, . .	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	24 15 6	.....	24 15 6	.....
25 Denino, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Dunbog, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Dunfermline, .	30	22	13,678	...	1812	1618	17,108	80.0	...	10.6	9.4	899 13 7	.....	74 11 5	44 16 3	29 13 10	1048 15 1	11 1 3
28 Dysart, . .	10	6	3547	...	...	2293	5840	60.8	...	...	39.2	234 18 0	.....	.....	24 4 0	.....	259 2 0	.....
29 Elie, . .	...	3	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	48 0 0	.....	.....	6 10 0	0 10 0	55 0 0	.....
30 Falkland, . .	5	1	1731	...	...	459	2190	79.0	...	...	21.0	113 1 7	.....	.....	23 2 10	0 3 0	136 7 5	.....
31 Ferry-Port-on-Craig	2	5	1825	...	...	386	2211	82.5	...	...	17.5	120 0 0	.....	.....	13 0 6	4 3 1	137 3 7	17 0 6
32 Flisk, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33 Forgan, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 8 0	.....	8 8 0	.....
34 Inverkeithing, .	3	4	1794	...	...	...	1794	100.0	...	...	...	118 18 6	.....	.....	.....	10 0 7	128 19 1	12 0 0
35 Kemback, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	6 0 0
36 Kennoway, .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	16 0 5	.....	40 0 5	10 0 0
37 Kettle, . .	...	5	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	72 0 0	.....	.....	26 0 0	4 2 2	102 2 2	.....
38 Kilconquhar, .	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	24 2 4	.....	.....	12 5 6	.....	36 7 10	.....
Carry forward,	110	89	46,385	1460	2177	14,930	64,952	...	...	...	...	3069 14 0	96 0 0	92 16 5	400 4 1	118 3 2	3776 17 8	130 12 7

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	110	89	46,385	1460	2177	14,930	64,952	...	...	...	...	3069 14 0	96 0 0	92 16 5	400 4 1	118 3 2	3776 17 8	130 12 7
39 Kilmany,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
40 Kilrenny,	2	3	1526	...	...	...	1526	100.0	...	...	...	100 6 9	.....	.....	.....	1 6 0	101 12 9	25 15 8
41 Kinghorn,	1	2	694	384	...	...	1078	64.4	35.6	...	...	45 1 8	26 6 10	.....	.....	3 19 0	75 7 6	.....
42 Kinglassie,	2	3	1212	...	...	365	1577	76.9	...	...	23.1	80 12 7	.....	.....	8 8 0	2 9 6	91 10 1	.....
43 Kingsbarns,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44 Kirkcaldy,	2	8	916	1598	...	1095	3609	25.3	44.2	...	30.4	66 17 6	111 14 9	.....	32 10 0	20 15 6	231 17 9	.....
45 Largo,	3	5	2920	...	...	...	2920	100.0	...	...	...	192 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	192 0 0	.....
46 Leslie,	1	4	942	...	...	706	1648	57.2	...	...	42.8	61 7 9	.....	.....	23 3 2	.....	84 10 11	.....
47 Leuchars,	...	2	600	130	...	...	730	82.2	17.8	...	...	39 6 9	10 16 6	.....	.....	1 1 0	51 4 3	6 0 0
48 Logie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49 Markinch,	4	1	1825	...	...	...	1825	100.0	...	...	...	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....
50 Monimail,	...	2	365	...	...	157	522	69.9	...	...	30.1	24 0 0	.....	.....	4 10 0	.....	28 10 0	.....
51 Moonzie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52 Newburgh,	1	5	1501	...	...	365	1866	80.4	...	...	19.6	96 17 3	.....	.....	8 17 10	3 18 0	109 13 1	.....
53 Newburn,	1	...	...	...	...	224	224	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 4 0	.....	11 4 0	.....
54 Pittenweem,	1	...	207	...	...	...	207	100.0	...	...	...	12 19 0	.....	.....	.....	2 2 0	15 1 0	.....
55 St. Andrews,	6	7	3396	..	...	730	4126	82.3	...	...	17.7	224 3 4	.....	.....	23 15 8	2 6 0	250 5 0	5 0 0
56 St. Leonards,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	19 15 10	.....	19 15 10	.....
57 St. Monance,	...	1	250	...	...	14	264	94.7	...	...	5.3	21 6 6	.....	.....	1 19 0	.....	23 5 6	.....
58 Saline,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 2 6	24 2 6	.....
59 Scoonie,	4	1	1460	...	...	16	1476	98.9	...	...	1.1	96 0 0	.....	.....	3 13 8	1 6 4	101 0 0	.....
60 Strathmiglo,	...	2	585	...	...	...	585	100.0	...	...	...	35 15 6	.....	.....	.....	1 9 6	37 5 0	.....
61 Torryburn,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 4 4	.....
62 Wemyss,	5	3	1825	...	...	1095	2920	62.5	...	...	37.5	120 0 0	.....	.....	28 12 0	3 0 0	151 12 0	24 0 0
Total,	145	140	67,704	3572	2177	20,062	93,515	72.4	3.8	2.3	21.4	4478 12 11	244 18 1	92 16 5	566 13 3	161 18 6	5544 19 2	191 8 3

* The expenditure by Kirkcaldy is that for the year 1866, the Return for 1867 not having been received.

FORFARSHIRE.																			
1 Aberlemno,	3	6	969	...	...	2316	3285	29.4	...	...	70.5	50 14 0	.....	.....	49 10 6	1 4 10	101 9 4	.....
2 Airlie,	1	3	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	41 12 0	.....	.....	29 3 7	2 0 0	72 15 7	.....
3 Arbirlot,	1	4	1112	...	...	365	1477	75.3	...	...	24.7	66 19 10	.....	.....	10 17 6	.....	77 17 4	5 0 0
4 Arbroath,	15	16	8777	...	...	648	9425	93.1	...	...	6.9	517 12 6	.....	.....	15 5 0	4 14 7	537 12 1	4 14 3
5 Auchterhouse,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Barry,	4	2	1577	21	...	365	1963	80.3	1.1	...	18.6	96 6 5	1 2 6	.....	11 10 10	2 7 0	111 6 9	.....
7 Brechin,	9	6	4662	...	...	...	4662	100.0	...	...	...	283 5 6	.....	.....	.....	4 11 9	287 17 3	9 10 8
8 Caraldstone,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 19 0	.....	15 19 0	.....
9 Carmylie,	1	1	239	...	...	485	724	33.0	...	...	67.0	16 10 0	.....	.....	10 18 3	.....	27 8 3	.....
10 Cortachy,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 5 8	.....	11 5 8	.....
11 Craig,	5	2	1690	...	...	365	2055	82.2	...	...	17.8	106 15 5	.....	.....	10 0 0	0 10 6	117 5 11	10 11 4
12 Dun,	...	1	185	...	...	...	185	100.0	...	...	...	11 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 3 0	.....
13 Dundee,	86	102	30,380	365	25,241	2049	58,035	52.3	0.6	43.5	3.5	1755 11 2	13 0 0	1018 19 4	59 0 8	24 7 6	2870 18 8	51 7 9
14 Dunnichen,	1	4	1460	...	...	258	1718	85.0	...	...	15.0	88 2 4	.....	.....	5 2 0	.....	93 4 4	.....
15 Edzell,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	33 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 0 0	.....
16 Essie and Nevy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Farnell,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Fearn,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	... ..	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
19 Forfar,	12	15	7387	126	...	1095	8608	85.8	1.5	...	12.7	439 2 0	8 11 0	.....	24 4 0	7 14 4	479 11 4	22 11 6
20 Glammis,	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	64 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 16 0	.....
21 Glenisla,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 19 9	.....	7 19 9	.....
22 Guthrie,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	3 13 10	10 3 10	.....
23 Inverarity,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	4 0 0
24 Inverkeillor,	1	2	699	...	...	365	1064	65.7	...	...	34.3	42 3 4	.....	.....	10 15 6	.....	52 18 10	.....
25 Kettins,	1	2	622	...	...	365	987	63.0	...	...	37.0	35 12 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	2 7 3	45 15 3	1 16 9
26 Kingoldrum,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Kinnell,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Kinnettles,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....
29 Kirkden,	1	2	708	...	...	...	708	100.0	...	...	...	42 1 6	.....	.....	.....	5 10 3	47 11 9	.....
30 Kirriemuir,	15	16	7396	...	...	2667	10,063	73.5	...	...	26.5	435 10 4	.....	.....	72 4 5	8 9 5	516 4 2	.....
31 Lethnot,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 Liff and Benvie,	19	41	7398	...	7999	1102	16,499	44.8	...	48.5	6.7	423 9 5	.....	456 5 3	36 14 0	32 16 11	949 5 7	67 18 0
33 Lintrathen,	2	...	366	366	...	...	732	50.0	50.0	...	...	22 0 0	17 10 2	.....	.....	.....	39 10 2	3 0 0
34 Lochlee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 Logie-Pert,	...	5	1104	...	...	365	1469	75.1	...	...	24.8	66 10 10	.....	.....	10 8 0	6 3 8	83 2 6	.....
36 Lunan,	...	1	143	...	...	...	143	100.0	...	...	...	7 19 6	.....	.....	.....	0 5 10	8 5 4	.....
Carry forward,	182	239	80,524	878	33,240	15,365	130007	...	...	...	...	4712 17 1	40 3 8	1475 4 7	418 4 8	106 17 8	6753 7 8	180 10 3

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, .	182	239	80,524	878	33,240	15,365	130007	...	...	...	...	4712 17 1	40 3 8	1475 4 7	418 4 8	106 17 8	6753 7 8	180 10 3
37 Lundie and Fowlis, E.,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	16 7 8	.....	16 7 8	.....
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	44 4 0	.....	.....	14 4 0	.....	58 8 0	.....
39 Marytoun, .	1	1	446	...	...	...	446	100.0	...	...	...	26 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 3 6	11 0 0
40 Menmuir, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 Monifieth, .	4	4	2673	...	...	...	2673	100.0	...	...	...	150 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 6 6	.....
42 Monikie, . .	1	...	153	...	...	...	153	100.0	...	...	...	8 14 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 14 10	.....
43 Montrose, . .	15	34	12,940	...	...	2338	15,278	84.7	...	...	15.3	666 0 3	.....	.....	46 15 6	8 11 6	721 7 3	17 0 0
44 Murroes, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	13 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 3 0	.....
45 Newtyle, . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	37 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 1 0	.....
46 Oathlaw, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
47 Panbride, . .	4	1	685	...	...	365	1050	65.2	...	...	34.8	41 7 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	9 5 1	61 0 1	1 13 0
48 Rescobie, . .	3	2	365	...	365	1095	1825	20.0	...	20.0	60.0	22 0 0	.....	19 14 9	30 8 1	2 0 0	74 2 10	19 14 9
49 Ruthven, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 11 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 11 10	.....
50 St. Vigeans, .	8	18	6588	730	...	1095	8413	78.3	8.7	...	13.0	394 10 6	34 12 8	.....	29 18 0	7 1 2	466 2 4	10 2 0
51 Stracathro, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
52 Tannadice, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Tealing, . .	...	1	261	...	...	...	261	100.0	...	...	...	14 19 0	.....	.....	.....	1 6 0	16 5 0	.....
Total,	221	307	107555	1608	33,605	20,988	163756	65.7	1.0	20.5	12.8	6197 18 6	74 16 4	1494 19 4	566 5 11	135 1 5	8469 1 6	240 0 0
HADDINGTON.																		
1 Aberlady, . .	2	2	475	...	...	631	1106	42.9	...	...	57.1	29 4 4	.....	.....	21 5 6	3 15 6	54 5 4	.....
2 Athelstaneford, .	1	2	293	72	365	365	1095	26.7	6.6	33.3	33.3	19 9 3	4 13 0	22 0 0	13 0 0	1 2 6	60 4 9	.....
3 Bolton, . .	...	1	92	...	...	...	92	100.0	...	...	...	6 5 0	.....	.....	.....	0 14 4	6 19 4	.....
4 Dirleton, . .	3	3	1581	...	...	...	1581	100.0	...	...	...	126 7 4	.....	.....	.....	7 13 1	134 0 5	.....

5 Dunbar,	5	6	3150	...	...	365	3515	89.6	...	...	10.4	215 15 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	2 11 10	227 8 10	14 4 6
6 Garvald,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 10 8	.....	10 10 8	.....
7 Gladsmuir,	3	3	1617	...	...	298	1915	84.4	...	...	15.6	110 11 5	.....	.....	12 15 0	3 9 10	126 16 3	.....
8 Haddington,	7	7	3546	...	...	1095	4641	76.4	...	...	23.6	243 13 9	.....	.....	39 0 0	18 18 0	301 11 9	14 5 0
9 Humbie,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 9 0	52 9 0	.....
10 Innerwick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Moreham,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
12 North Berwick,	2	3	1263	...	...	365	1628	77.6	...	...	22.4	88 2 6	.....	.....	6 5 8	6 16 2	101 4 4	.....
13 Oldhamstocks,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	1 0 0	14 0 0	.....
14 Ormiston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Pencaitland,	1	2	416	...	...	365	781	53.3	...	...	46.7	28 15 0	.....	.....	21 6 11	2 6 6	52 8 5	6 13 3
16 Prestonkirk,	2	6	941	365	...	1282	2588	36.4	14.1	...	49.5	64 10 0	17 17 10	.....	33 0 0	4 2 6	119 10 4	.....
17 Prestonpans,	4	6	2434	...	...	1095	3529	69.0	...	...	31.0	167 0 0	.....	.....	30 2 6	2 7 6	199 10 0	.....
18 Salton,	3	2	206	169	46	422	843	24.4	20.0	5.5	50.1	13 6 11	7 5 0	1 10 0	18 11 2	8 12 7	49 5 8	.....
19 Spott,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	2 2 7	34 18 7	.....
20 Stenton,	2	3	360	...	...	1095	1455	24.7	...	...	75.2	24 6 8	.....	.....	37 7 6	.....	61 14 2	6 14 6
21 Tranent,	8	7	3041	...	...	1731	4772	63.7	...	...	36.3	208 2 7	.....	.....	46 9 6	11 4 5	265 16 6	7 16 0
22 Whitekirk,	3	...	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	53 5 9	.....	.....	15 13 6	1 1 0	70 0 3	.....
23 Whittingham,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 16 8	.....	8 16 8	.....
24 Yester,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	49	58	21,605	606	411	10,934	33,556	64.4	1.8	1.2	32.6	1498 15 6	29 15 10	23 10 0	344 2 7	80 7 4	1976 11 3	49 13 3
INVERNESS-SHIRE.																		
1 Alvie,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	22 2 0	7 10 0	29 12 0	7 10 0
2 Ardersier,	2	4	1201	...	15	730	1946	61.7	...	0.8	37.5	74 0 4	.....	3 10 0	6 16 9	4 7 0	88 14 1	34 10 0
3 Barra,	2	2	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	45 4 6	.....	.....	7 5 0	17 10 0	69 19 6	.....
4 Boleskine & Abertarff,	6	2	1460	...	...	1460	2920	50.0	...	...	50.0	92 0 0	.....	.....	30 8 0	7 16 8	130 4 8	.....
5 Bracadale,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Cromdale,	2	5	517	...	...	1275	1792	28.9	...	...	71.1	30 17 0	.....	.....	31 12 5	1 2 0	63 11 5	.....
7 Croy,	2	3	525	...	...	820	1345	39.0	...	...	61.0	30 5 3	.....	.....	17 15 3	13 6 1	61 6 7	.....
8 Daviot,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23 0 0	.....	.....	5 14 7	.....	28 14 7	.....
9 Dores,	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	23 15 0	.....	.....	18 15 9	1 15 0	44 5 9	.....
10 Duirnish,	4	4	730	...	...	2190	2920	25.0	...	...	75.0	46 0 0	.....	.....	45 6 0	.....	91 6 0	.....
11 Glenelg,	4	1	1055	...	...	365	1420	74.3	...	...	25.7	66 14 10	.....	.....	7 10 0	12 3 0	86 7 10	.....
12 Harris,	4	...	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	23 0 0	.....	.....	19 12 0	.....	42 12 0	.....
13 Inverness,	33	35	16,888	...	1095	4526	22,509	75.0	...	4.0	20.1	1073 4 2	.....	39 0 0	142 3 6	53 8 6	1307 16 2	5 15 0
Carry forward,	62	60	24,201	...	1110	15,016	40,327	...	...	...	...	1528 1 1	.....	42 10 0	355 1 3	118 18 3	2044 10 7	47 15 0

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	62	60	24,201	...	1110	15,016	40,327	...	...	...	...	1528 1 1	.....	42 10 0	355 1 3	118 18 3	2044 10 7	47 15 0
14 Kilmallie, . .	6	12	2564	...	...	3397	5961	43.0	...	...	57.0	162 11 6	.....	.....	105 5 10	6 1 0	273 18 4	.....
15 Kilmonivaig, .	2	3	497	...	...	1072	1569	31.7	...	...	68.3	36 12 7	.....	.....	32 4 11	4 8 6	73 6 0	.....
16 Kilmorack, .	4	3	735	...	39	1460	2234	32.9	...	1.7	65.3	41 4 1	.....	9 19 6	12 4 7	5 13 1	69 1 3	.....
17 Kilmuir, . .	6	6	1198	...	...	2555	3753	31.9	...	...	68.1	77 1 0	.....	.....	52 14 0	5 19 6	135 14 6	.....
18 Kiltarlity, .	5	1	909	...	...	730	1639	55.5	...	...	44.5	64 4 11	.....	.....	9 0 0	1 19 10	75 4 9	.....
19 Kingussie, .	4	2	1244	...	...	365	1609	77.3	...	...	22.7	74 5 3	.....	.....	10 11 2	17 9 10	102 6 3	.....
20 Kirkhill, . .	4	4	1537	...	...	847	2384	64.5	...	...	35.5	100 1 6	.....	.....	20 5 3	4 17 8	125 4 5	.....
21 Laggan, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 15 0	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0	23 17 0	.....
22 Moy & Dalarossie,	1	3	1068	...	...	365	1433	74.5	...	...	25.5	67 5 0	.....	.....	16 0 0	.....	83 5 0	.....
23 Petty, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 12 0	.....	8 12 0	.....
24 Portree, . .	4	5	1566	...	...	1248	2814	55.6	...	...	44.3	98 0 0	.....	.....	17 18 5	6 19 6	122 17 11	.....
25 Sleat, . .	2	2	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	23 0 0	.....	.....	15 14 6	.....	38 14 6	.....
26 Small Isles, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Snizort, . .	9	...	1633	...	...	1095	2728	59.9	...	...	40.1	122 15 0	.....	.....	7 18 0	31 10 6	162 3 6	.....
28 Strath, . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	45 2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 2 5	.....
29 Uist, North, .	2	3	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	45 10 0	.....	45 10 0	.....
30 Uist, South, .	4	7	881	...	...	2535	3416	25.8	...	...	74.2	58 11 6	.....	.....	38 16 3	2 10 6	99 18 3	.....
31 Urquhart, . .	2	9	1745	...	...	1460	3205	54.4	...	...	45.6	110 0 0	.....	.....	49 19 4	2 7 3	162 6 7	.....
Total,	119	122	41,238	...	1149	35,430	77,817	53.0	...	1.5	45.5	2632 10 10	.....	52 9 6	797 15 6	208 17 5	3691 13 3	47 15 0
KINCARDINE.																		
1 Arbuthnot, .	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	22 0 0	.....	.....	21 7 0	.....	43 7 0	.....
2 Banchory-Devenick,	1	6	1274	...	263	835	2372	53.7	...	11.1	35.2	84 0 0	.....	18 13 11	25 4 0	7 3 3	135 1 2	10 0 0
3 Banchory-Ternan,	6	5	2711	...	...	1095	3806	71.2	...	...	28.8	166 9 2	.....	.....	25 10 8	1 9 10	193 9 8	.....

Appears to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

4 Benholm,	2	2	1065	...	...	365	1430	74.5	...	...	25.5	62 10 0	.....	.....	8 12 0	1 5 0	72 7 0	.....
5 Bervie,	2	2	1300	...	...	...	1300	100.0	...	...	...	73 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1 18 6	75 8 6	6 12 0
6 Dunottar,	1	2	561	...	...	365	926	60.6	...	...	39.4	33 10 0	.....	.....	8 15 0	.....	42 5 0	.....
7 Durris,	2	...	365	...	365	...	730	50.0	...	50.0	...	22 0 0	.....	19 10 0	.....	.....	41 10 0	.....
8 Fettercairn,	2	2	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	66 0 0	.....	.....	14 0 0	.....	80 0 0	.....
9 Fetteresso,	9	8	4159	...	730	730	5619	74.0	...	13.0	13.0	254 14 10	.....	38 0 0	16 18 0	3 18 0	313 10 10	.....
10 Fordoun,	2	2	523	...	...	522	1045	50.0	...	...	50.0	31 11 0	.....	.....	23 0 0	2 8 0	56 19 0	.....
11 Garvock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Glenbervie,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
13 Kinneff & Catarline	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 5 9	.....
14 Laurencekirk,	4	3	1640	...	...	730	2370	69.2	...	...	30.8	102 12 6	.....	.....	19 10 0	1 16 9	123 19 3	3 18 0
15 Maryculter,	1	...	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	19 0 0	.....	.....	19 0 0	.....
16 Marykirk,	5	6	1150	...	...	1921	3071	37.4	...	...	62.6	69 13 8	.....	.....	50 8 1	2 9 0	122 10 9	.....
17 Nigg,	2	1	654	...	...	...	654	100.0	...	...	...	39 7 6	.....	.....	.....	5 11 10	44 19 4	.....
18 St. Cyrus,	2	3	730	...	...	1095	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	44 0 0	.....	.....	25 7 6	.....	69 7 6	.....
19 Strachan,	1	3	847	...	...	365	1212	69.9	...	...	30.1	51 1 5	.....	.....	7 16 0	2 18 7	61 16 0	.....
Total,	43	50	18,804	...	1723	9848	30,375	61.9	...	5.7	32.4	1145 0 1	.....	95 3 11	261 14 0	30 18 9	1532 16 9	20 10 0
KINROSS.																		
1 Cleish,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
2 Kinross,	4	4	2201	...	...	365	2566	85.8	...	...	14.2	141 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	4 16 0	154 18 0	.....
3 Orwell,	7	4	1149	365	...	1645	3159	36.4	11.5	...	52.1	78 10 3	24 0 0	.....	59 0 8	9 4 3	170 15 2	.....
4 Portmoak,	...	5	855	...	...	730	1585	53.9	...	...	46.1	60 1 1	.....	.....	15 4 4	0 2 6	75 7 11	14 9 8
Total,	12	13	4570	365	...	2740	7675	59.9	...	4.8	35.7	303 11 4	24 0 0	.....	83 7 0	14 2 9	425 1 1	14 9 8
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																		
1 Anwoth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Balmaclellan,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	16 14 10	4 7 5	21 2 3	.....
3 Balmaghie,	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	20 0 0	.....	.....	21 16 3	0 2 0	41 18 3	.....
4 Borgue,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Carry forward,	2	4	730	...	...	1460	2190	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	38 11 1	4 9 5	83 0 6	.....

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	2	4	730	...	...	1460	2190	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	38 11 1	4 9 5	83 0 6	.....
5 Buittle, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
6 Carsphairn, .	1	1	295	...	...	...	295	100.0	...	...	...	20 5 2	.....	.....	.....	3 18 6	24 3 8	.....
7 Colvend, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Crossmichael, .	...	2	59	...	...	365	424	13.9	...	...	86.1	5 0 0	.....	.....	11 6 0	4 7 9	20 13 9	.....
9 Dalry, . .	3	1	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	40 0 0	.....	.....	16 0 0	1 13 10	57 13 10	.....
10 Girthon, . .	3	3	1380	...	...	730	2110	65.4	...	...	34.6	78 14 0	.....	.....	24 14 0	8 7 8	111 15 8	.....
11 Kells, . .	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	30 19 8	.....	30 19 8	.....
12 Kelton, . .	2	7	1460	...	...	1825	3285	44.4	...	...	55.6	80 0 0	.....	.....	74 9 7	0 16 6	155 6 1	.....
13 Kirkbean, .	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	12 0 0
14 Kirkcudbright, .	6	4	2920	...	...	730	3650	80.0	...	...	20.0	160 0 0	.....	.....	31 10 0	.....	191 10 0	.....
15 Kirkgunzeon, .	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
16 Kirkmabreck, .	4	1	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	40 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....	70 0 0	.....
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	3	1	914	...	...	397	1311	69.7	...	...	30.3	50 0 0	.....	.....	7 15 0	1 1 6	58 16 6	.....
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	2 10 0
19 Lochrutton, .	1	1	61	...	...	365	426	14.3	...	...	85.7	3 6 8	.....	.....	10 13 6	.....	14 0 2	.....
20 Minnigaff, .	3	2	605	...	...	365	970	62.4	...	...	37.6	39 0 0	.....	.....	11 6 5	6 0 0	56 6 5	.....
21 New Abbey, .	...	3	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	40 0 0	.....	.....	12 4 9	.....	52 4 9	.....
22 Parton, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Rerrick, . .	2	3	339	...	...	730	1069	31.7	...	...	68.3	18 18 6	.....	.....	17 16 7	8 19 5	45 14 6	.....
24 Terregles, .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	7 19 0	.....	27 19 0	.....
25 Tongland, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 4 4	1 12 0	13 16 4	.....
26 Troqueer, . .	5	7	3500	...	...	730	4230	82.7	...	...	17.3	192 14 9	.....	.....	18 2 0	.....	210 16 9	5 4 0
27 Twynholm, .	4	1	1095	...	...	722	1817	60.3	...	...	39.7	60 0 0	.....	.....	15 10 0	7 3 4	82 13 4	.....
28 Urr, . . .	3	2	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	40 0 0	.....	.....	32 6 0	.....	72 6 0	.....
Total,	49	51	19,928	...	...	13,529	33,457	59.6	...	...	40.4	1107 19 1	.....	.....	403 7 11	48 9 11	1559 16 11	19 14 0

2	Barony,	141	149	12,740	...	50,567	5117	68,424	18.6	...	73.9	7.5	944 14 7	.....		3257 15 3	111 19 4	1032 0 2	5346 9 4	20 6 6
3	Biggar,	...	3	533	162	...	...	695	76.7	23.3	...	...	51 17 3	11 3 6	.....	.....	.....	3 13 11	66 14 8	.....
4	Blantyre,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	32 1 4	.....	.....	.....	14 11 5	.....	46 12 9	.....
5	Bothwell,	12	8	4217	...	429	1095	5741	73.4	...	7.5	19.1	371 12 4	.....	23 12 3	35 2 0	45 2 1	475 8 8	.....
6	Cadder,	7	5	2483	303	365	365	3516	70.6	8.6	10.4	10.4	250 8 2	35 15 6	23 8 0	5 8 0	4 10 11	319 10 7	.....
7	Cambuslang,	1	4	977	...	848	...	1825	53.5	...	46.5	...	85 19 7	.....	54 9 0	.....	4 7 3	144 15 10	.....
8	Cambusnethan,	13	7	5292	...	...	...	5292	100.0	...	...	...	464 18 6	.....	.....	.....	14 19 6	479 18 0	.....
9	Carluke,	11	5	2640	134	1134	776	4684	56.3	2.9	24.2	16.6	251 0 3	9 13 7	71 9 3	24 1 10	12 11 7	368 16 6	.....
10	Carmichael,	1	1	245	...	...	180	425	57.6	...	...	42.4	22 6 5	.....	.....	7 7 9	3 2 1	32 16 3	25 8 6
11	Carmunnock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Carnwath,	3	2	...	...	561	1095	1656	...	...	33.9	66.1	.....	.....	49 8 8	30 18 6	.....	80 7 2	.....
13	Carstairs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Covington,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 0 0	.....
15	Crawford,	3	4	1825	365	...	365	2555	71.4	14.3	...	14.3	155 2 8	24 0 0	.....	6 10 0	4 14 5	190 7 1	.....
16	Crawfordjohn,	3	2	365	80	...	1095	1540	23.7	5.2	...	71.1	32 3 0	12 0 0	.....	33 9 6	3 11 6	81 4 0	.....
17	Culter,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Dalserf,	...	2	572	...	...	...	572	100.0	...	...	...	49 17 11	.....	.....	.....	0 19 2	50 17 1	8 17 0
19	Dalziel,	2	1	475	...	...	365	840	56.5	...	...	43.5	43 7 0	.....	.....	12 13 4	3 14 0	59 14 4	.....
20	Dolphinton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Douglas,	2	2	181	...	...	411	592	30.6	...	...	69.4	17 12 6	.....	.....	11 18 0	11 18 0	41 8 6	.....
22	Dunsyre,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 12 0	.....	9 12 0	4 0 0
23	Glasgow,	191	245	54,892	365	53,182	13,952	122391	44.8	0.3	43.5	11.4	4280 15 8	26 0 0	2659 12 6	417 4 8	111 12 0	7495 4 10	163 6 9
24	Glassford,	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	96 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 9 0	.....
25	Gorbals,	7	8	1727	365	2555	...	4647	37.2	7.8	55.0	...	164 10 6	27 6 0	154 14 0	.....	3 14 6	350 5 0	.....
26	Govan,	51	66	13,785	426	16,311	547	31,069	44.4	1.4	52.5	1.7	1307 4 1	32 2 0	983 4 9	35 7 0	69 13 5	2427 11 3	58 18 6
27	Hamilton,	7	8	4015	...	1095	365	5475	73.3	...	20.0	6.6	381 6 8	.....	70 4 0	15 0 0	.....	466 10 8	.....
28	Kilbride, East,	3	2	1141	...	...	365	1506	75.8	...	...	24.2	100 7 6	.....	.....	13 17 0	2 3 3	116 7 9	.....
29	Lamington & Wandell,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 3 0	.....	10 3 0	.....
30	Lanark,	7	6	3494	...	...	730	4224	82.7	...	...	17.3	276 0 4	.....	.....	31 4 0	5 9 6	312 13 10	13 12 0
31	Lesmahagow,	5	9	3770	...	115	730	4615	81.7	...	2.5	15.8	299 18 8	.....	3 19 0	29 7 11	1 12 7	334 18 2	4 0 0
32	Libberton,	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	0 1 0	24 1 0	.....
33	Monkland, New,	21	22	10,553	...	...	3432	13,985	75.5	...	...	24.5	900 1 10	.....	.....	86 10 0	18 16 0	1005 7 10	6 0 0
34	Monkland, Old,	22	18	5105	31	4442	1095	10,673	47.8	0.3	41.6	10.3	473 15 11	2 0 0	268 19 3	19 2 0	18 5 3	782 2 5	8 8 0
35	Pittenain,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Rutherglen,	15	10	3257	2	1055	2376	6690	48.6	0.3	15.8	35.5	310 4 0	0 3 4	56 10 0	64 13 7	14 5 1	445 16 0	.....
37	Shotts,	7	5	2164	...	...	1095	3259	66.4	...	...	33.6	194 15 11	.....	.....	18 15 6	.....	213 11 5	.....
38	Stonehouse,	1	...	...	92	...	...	92	...	100.0	...	...	.....	7 7 0	.....	.....	0 10 6	7 17 6	.....
39	Symington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Walston,	...	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	32 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 4 0	.....
41	Wiston and Roberton,	...	1	137	228	...	...	365	37.5	62.5	...	...	12 1 10	16 11 4	.....	.....	4 16 10	33 10 0	.....
	Total,	549	601	141270	3140	132659	37,465	314534	44.9	1.0	42.2	11.9	11865 10 7	244 18 9	7677 5 11	1079 1 9	1413 17 0	22,280 14 0	312 17 3

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
LINLITHGOW.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Abercorn,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 9 2	.....	20 9 2	.....
2 Bathgate,	4	3	365	366	1095	...	1826	20.0	20.0	60.0	...	28 0 0	24 1 4	63 9 6	.....	9 19 5	125 10 3	.....
3 Borrowstounness,	4	3	...	1460	730	365	2555	...	57.1	28.6	14.3	.....	96 0 0	32 0 0	12 18 0	.....	140 18 0	.....
4 Carriden,	1	4	...	342	1095	365	1802	...	18.9	60.8	20.3	.....	36 5 4	48 5 3	15 6 1	0 18 6	100 15 2	.....
5 Dalmeny,	1	1	365	365	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	28 0 0	22 2 0	.....	.....	.....	50 2 0	.....
6 Ecclesmachen,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
7 Kirkliston,	7	3	138	2293	730	...	3161	4.4	72.5	23.1	...	10 0 0	150 18 0	36 0 0	.....	2 2 6	199 0 6	.....
8 Linlithgow,	6	6	148	1996	1547	...	3691	4.0	54.1	41.9	...	11 2 0	131 14 8	82 13 9	.....	1 11 6	227 1 11	.....
9 Livingstone,	4	2	...	1675	...	365	2040	...	82.1	...	17.9	.....	121 4 0	.....	11 16 0	.....	133 0 0	.....
10 Queensferry,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3 18 0	.....	3 18 0	.....
11 Torphichen,	...	1	87	...	...	...	87	100.0	...	...	...	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	7 1 0	.....
12 Uphall,	2	...	...	...	...	710	710	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	31 18 0	.....	31 18 0	.....
13 Whitburn,	6	4	...	621	730	194	1545	...	40.2	47.2	12.6	.....	48 17 1	46 3 10	34 19 0	4 2 0	134 1 11	.....
Total,	36	29	1103	9483	5927	2729	19,242	5.7	49.3	30.8	14.2	83 2 0	655 2 5	308 12 4	131 4 3	19 14 11	1197 15 11	.....
NAIRN.																		
1 Ardclach,	...	4	888	...	...	365	1253	70.9	...	...	29.1	57 4 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	1 3 8	68 7 8	.....
2 Auldearn,	2	1	365	...	...	663	1028	35.5	...	...	64.5	24 10 0	.....	.....	17 3 6	.....	41 13 6	.....
3 Cawdor,	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	49 0 0	.....	.....	9 18 7	... ..	58 18 7	.....
4 Nairn,	6	3	2920	...	...	365	3285	88.9	...	...	11.1	184 0 0	.....	.....	9 18 0	.....	193 18 0	18 5 0
Total,	10	9	4903	...	...	1758	6661	73.6	...	...	26.4	314 14 0	.....	.... .	47 0 1	1 3 8	362 17 9	18 5 0

ORKNEY.

1 Birsay & Harray,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	.....
2 Cross & Burness,	1	4	365	...	...	1087	1452	25.1	...	...	74.9	24 0 0	.....	.....	26 12 3	3 18 2	54 10 5	.....
3 Eday, . .	2	2	640	90	...	516	1246	51.4	7.2	...	41.4	42 3 8	2 0 0	.....	7 4 4	2 14 0	54 2 0	.....
4 Evie & Rendall,	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	17 1 2	12 0 0	29 1 2	6 0 0
5 Firth, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 1 5	4 17 0	11 18 5	.....
6 Holm, . .	1	1	365	365	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	5 0 0
7 Hoy & Græmsay,	...	3	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 6 0	3 0 0	12 6 0	.....
8 Kirkwall, . .	1	5	2131	...	...	...	2131	100.0	...	...	...	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6 17 4	146 17 4	19 1 0
9 Lady, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	4 10 0	4 0 0	8 10 0	.....
10 Orphir, . .	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	19 0 0	9 2 4	52 2 4	.....
11 Ronaldshay, South,	3	5	...	...	...	2920	2920	...	..	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	55 12 0	3 0 0	58 12 0	.....
12 Rousay & Egilshay,	3	...	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.7	24 0 0	.....	.....	15 6 11	.....	39 6 11	.....
13 St Andrews & Deerness,	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.7	...	...	33.3	48 0 0	.....	.....	6 10 9	.....	54 10 9	.....
14 Sandwick, .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....
15 Shapinshay, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Stennis, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Stromness, .	4	2	486	244	...	1460	2190	22.2	11.1	...	66.7	35 0 6	13 18 10	.....	21 16 4	4 4 11	75 0 7	.....
18 Stronsay, . .	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	.....
19 Walls & Flotta,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....
20 Westray & Papa W.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	25	30	6907	699	...	11,823	19,429	35.5	3.6	...	60.9	457 4 2	39 18 10	.....	210 1 2	55 13 9	762 17 11	30 1 0

PEEBLES.

1 Broughton, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	55 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 10 0	.....
2 Drumelzier, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Eddlestone, .	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	81 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 0 0	.....
4 Innerleithen, .	1	3	730	...	...	534	1264	57.8	...	...	42.2	58 6 4	.....	.....	18 5 0	1 13 9	78 5 1	35 12 1
5 Kirkurd, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Linton, West, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
7 Lyne & Megget,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Manor, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Newlands, .	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	77 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 0 0	2 2 0
10 Peebles, . .	1	7	2429	...	...	...	2429	100.0	...	...	...	175 13 7	.....	.....	.....	1 3 9	176 17 4	.....
11 Skirling, . .	1	1	365	...	...	199	564	64.7	...	...	35.3	24 0 0	.....	.....	8 5 0	1 9 0	33 14 0	.....
12 Stobo, . .	...	1	196	...	...	...	196	100.0	...	...	...	14 7 8	.....	.....	.....	3 16 8	18 4 4	.....
13 Traquair, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 12 3	.....	.....	.....	2 8 0	26 0 3	.....
14 Tweedsmuir, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	10	16	7735	...	...	733	8468	91.3	...	...	8.7	559 9 10	.....	.....	26 10 0	10 11 2	596 11 0	37 14 1

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
PERTHSHIRE.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdalgie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Aberfoyle,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Abernethy,	1	2	913	...	...	...	913	100.0	...	...	...	59 1 3	.....	.....	.....	2 13 0	61 14 3	.....
4 Abernyte,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Alyth,	3	6	2107	...	...	1174	3281	64.2	...	...	35.8	138 17 8	.....	.....	44 0 6	13 17 2	196 15 4	.....
6 Auchterarder,	6	2	1484	...	...	671	2155	68.9	...	...	31.1	98 4 4	.....	.....	20 4 0	.....	118 8 4	.....
7 Auchtergaven,	7	4	2416	...	...	892	3308	73.0	...	...	27.0	165 5 6	.....	.....	34 17 0	0 8 0	200 10 6	0 8 0
8 Balquhidder,	...	2	95	...	...	365	460	20.7	...	...	79.3	7 7 10	.....	.....	10 8 0	2 5 6	20 1 4	.....
9 Bendochy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Blackford,	5	1	1324	...	...	365	1689	78.4	...	...	21.6	89 9 11	.....	.....	12 15 5	7 12 8	109 18 0	.....
11 Blair-Athol,	7	4	2113	...	...	1825	3938	53.7	...	...	46.3	114 0 0	.....	.....	54 0 6	3 14 2	171 14 8	.....
12 Blairgowrie,	...	4	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	48 0 0	.....	.....	19 10 0	3 13 0	71 3 0	5 0 0
13 Callander,	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	.....
14 Caputh,	2	5	768	...	...	1379	2147	35.8	...	...	64.2	52 1 8	.....	.....	47 4 7	6 9 4	105 15 7	.....
15 Cargill,	1	1	727	...	...	...	727	100.0	...	...	...	49 1 0	.....	.....	.....	0 2 7	49 3 7	.....
16 Clunie,	...	3	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	24 0 0	... ..	.....	20 13 0	.....	44 13 0	.....
17 Collace,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 6 8	0 10 6	12 17 2	.....
18 Comrie,	3	1	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	48 0 0	.....	.....	14 2 0	2 11 2	64 13 2	.....
19 Coupar-Angus,	4	4	2555	...	...	365	2920	87.5	...	...	12.5	168 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	180 0 0	.....
20 Crieff,	6	7	3393	...	...	1095	4488	75.6	...	...	24.4	224 0 0	.....	.....	31 1 11	1 19 6	257 1 5	17 8 6
21 Culross,	...	1	18	...	...	...	18	100.0	...	...	...	1 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 3 5	.....
22 Dowally,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Dron,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Dull,	7	5	2190	...	...	1734	3924	55.8	...	...	44.2	144 0 0	.....	.....	55 17 6	3 1 6	202 19 0	.....
25 Dunbarney,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....
26 Dunblane,	3	3	1345	...	...	109	1454	92.5	...	...	7.5	89 7 11	.....	.....	5 12 0	6 12 9	101 12 8	.....
27 Dunkeld,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....

28	Dunkeld, Little,	5	4	365	365	...	2555	3285	11.1	11.1	...	77.8	24 0 0	21 9 9	.....	84 7 8	.....	129 17 5	.....
29	Dunning, . .	5	2	730	...	...	1537	2267	32.2	...	...	67.8	48 0 0	.....	.....	33 5 3	... ..	81 5 3	.....
30	Errol, . .	8	3	2920	365	...	730	4015	72.7	9.1	...	18.2	192 0 0	21 13 6	.....	21 5 2	8 13 0	243 11 8	.....
31	Forgandenny, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	36 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 0 0	3 0 0
32	Forteviot, . .	2	...	474	...	...	...	474	100.0	...	...	...	31 2 2	.....	.....	.....	2 15 6	33 17 8	. . ..
33	Fortingall, .	2	4	857	...	...	1095	1952	43.9	...	...	56.1	57 13 4	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....	79 13 4	.....
34	Fossaway, .	2	1	287	...	...	808	1095	26.2	...	...	73.8	12 0 6	.....	.....	22 13 2	5 6 2	39 19 10	.....
35	Fowlis Wester, .	4	1	730	...	365	730	1825	40.0	...	20.0	40.0	48 0 0	.....	7 6 2	21 4 0	.....	76 10 2	10 18 6
36	Gask, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0	... ..
37	Glendevon, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
38	Inchture, . .	2	3	1203	...	...	365	1568	76.7	...	...	23.3	80 15 0	.....	.....	13 4 7	.....	93 19 7	.....
39	Kenmore, . .	7	10	2036	...	...	3460	5496	37.0	...	...	63.0	134 2 2	.....	.....	84 2 6	3 7 0	221 11 8	17 0 0
40	Killin, . .	6	5	2112	...	...	1903	4015	52.6	...	...	47.4	138 18 9	.....	.....	58 2 3	6 5 2	203 6 2	.....
41	Kilmadock, .	2	2	1186	...	...	...	1186	100.0	...	...	..	78 7 0	.....	.....	.....	0 15 6	79 2 6	.....
42	Kilspindie, .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Kincardine, .	3	3	793	...	...	1095	1888	42.0	...	...	58.0	52 7 5	.....	.....	29 12 0	10 2 7	92 2 0	2 0 0
44	Kinclaven, .	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	48 0 0	.....	.....	15 12 0	.....	63 12 0	.....
45	Kinfauns, . .	4	1	980	...	43	...	1023	95.8	...	4.2	...	64 7 7	.....	3 4 6	.....	7 1 8	74 13 9	.....
46	Kinloch, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
47	Kinnaird, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
48	Kinnoul, . .	5	6	2275	...	...	985	3260	69.8	...	...	30.2	152 5 9	.....	.....	35 19 8	31 3 4	219 8 9	. ....
49	Kirkmichael, .	...	4	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	46 7 6	5 4 9	75 12 3	.....
50	Lethendy, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Logierait, . .	8	6	2703	...	...	2407	5110	52.9	...	...	47.1	168 0 0	.....	.....	51 5 0	2 12 0	221 17 0	4 0 0
52	Longforgan, .	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	24 0 0	.....	.....	27 6 0	.....	51 6 0	.....
53	Madderty, .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	.....
54	Meigle, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 5 7	24 5 7	.....
55	Methven, . .	3	2	563	...	...	1095	1658	34.0	...	...	66.0	38 12 0	.....	.....	46 8 6	0 15 0	85 15 6	.....
56	Moneydie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Monievaird, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 2 4	.....
58	Monzie, . .	1	1	548	...	..	182	730	75.0	...	...	25.0	36 0 0	.....	.....	6 12 0	0 17 2	43 9 2	.....
59	Moulin, . .	2	2	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	48 0 0	.....	.....	30 16 6	.....	78 16 6	.....
60	Muckhart, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Muthill, . .	3	6	1114	...	...	1825	2939	37.9	...	...	62.1	73 4 9	... ..	.....	51 7 0	4 12 4	129 4 1	.....
62	Perth, . .	33	30	4643	...	11,930	2555	19,128	24.3	...	62.4	13.3	316 7 0	.....	696 7 6	85 8 0	30 3 11	1128 6 5	1 18 6
63	Port of Monteith,	1	2	316	...	...	365	681	46.4	...	...	53.6	24 2 8	.....	.....	14 0 8	3 14 0	41 17 4	.....
64	Rattray, . .	2	3	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	96 0 0	.....	.....	13 2 0	.....	109 2 0	.....
65	Redgorton, .	1	5	941	...	...	1095	2036	46.2	...	...	53.8	61 11 0	.....	.....	52 8 0	1 5 0	115 4 0	.....
66	Rhynd, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10 0
67	Scone, . .	8	7	3472	...	...	1649	5121	67.8	...	...	32.2	228 6 4	.....	.....	50 13 0	1 5 0	280 4 4	.....
68	St. Madoes, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	17 17 0	.....	17 17 0	.....
	Carry forward	183	181	62,551	730	12,338	43,345	118964	...	...	...	...	4084 6 3	43 3 3	706 18 2	1352 2 6	181 15 6	6368 5 8	63 3 6

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
Brought forward,	183	181	62,551	730	12,338	43,345	118964	...	...	...	...	£ s. d. 4084 6 3	£ s. d. 43 3 3	£ s. d. 706 18 2	£ s. d. 1352 2 6	£ s. d. 181 15 6	£ s. d. 6368 5 8	£ s. d. 63 3 6
69 St. Martins,	1	3	350	...	...	1095	1445	24.2	...	...	75.8	19 18 10	.....	.....	35 19 0	3 19 2	59 17 0	.....
70 Tibbermuir,	3	3	842	...	...	730	1572	53.6	...	...	46.4	55 10 8	.....	.....	24 19 3	3 16 0	84 5 11	.....
71 Trinity-Gask,	1	4	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	96 0 0	.....	.....	13 4 0	.....	109 4 0	12 0 0
72 Tulliallan,	2	4	1652	...	...	365	2017	81.9	...	...	18.1	108 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	3 1 0	117 1 0	.....
73 Weem,	1	4	903	...	...	365	1268	71.2	...	...	28.8	59 6 2	.....	.....	9 5 6	2 1 10	70 13 6	.....
Total,	191	199	67,758	730	12,338	46,265	127091	53.3	0.6	9.7	36.4	4423 1 11	43 3 3	706 18 2	1441 10 3	194 13 6	6809 7 1	75 3 6
RENFREW.																		
1 Abbey,	16	32	...	...	12,986	756	13,742	...	...	94.5	5.5	.....	.....	901 1 6	31 15 0	5 16 4	938 12 10	14 5 11
2 Cathcart,	4	1	1095	365	...	365	1825	60.0	20.0	...	20.0	101 8 10	31 13 10	.....	16 7 10	1 17 2	151 7 8	.....
3 Eaglesham,	2	2	206	...	1235	...	1441	14.3	...	85.7	...	18 4 8	.....	76 12 9	.....	6 10 8	101 8 1	.....
4 Eastwood,	7	8	...	1232	2649	885	4766	...	25.8	55.6	18.6	.....	92 5 4	175 0 3	29 5 0	2 13 3	299 3 10	33 17 11
5 Erskine,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Greenock,	33	59	1562	3119	18,236	1646	24,563	6.4	12.7	74.2	6.7	152 8 3	254 11 0	1092 0 0	50 18 0	27 16 7	1577 13 10	141 17 8
7 Houstoun,	3	...	...	...	49	519	568	...	...	8.6	91.4	.....	.....	3 6 7	23 10 0	7 15 11	34 12 6	.....
8 Inchinnan,	1	...	...	132	232	...	364	...	36.3	63.7	...	.....	16 3 0	9 18 0	.....	1 10 6	27 11 6	.....
9 Innerkip,	1	1	...	517	...	...	517	...	100.0	...	...	.....	38 19 6	.....	.....	.....	38 19 6	.....
10 Kilbarchan,	3	4	...	...	1454	365	1819	...	...	79.9	20.1	.....	.....	103 12 11	14 5 0	2 2 0	119 19 11	5 15 4
11 Kilmalcolm,	1	2	...	695	...	365	1060	...	65.6	...	34.4	.....	53 7 6	.....	16 5 0	13 8 10	83 1 4	.....
12 Lochwinnoch,	8	6	107	...	2695	1154	3956	2.7	...	68.1	29.2	12 4 8	.....	184 11 4	39 2 0	11 18 10	247 16 10	20 2 10
13 Mearns,	5	1	...	...	1165	365	1530	...	...	76.1	23.9	.....	.....	79 9 6	6 12 1	5 7 8	91 9 3	11 5 2
14 Neilston,	13	9	...	...	4707	577	5284	...	...	89.1	10.9	.....	.....	324 12 4	18 8 0	25 3 8	368 4 0	48 15 0
15 Paisley,	13	12	42	...	6487	92	6621	0.6	...	98.0	1.4	3 10 0	.....	375 15 1	1 6 0	7 2 9	387 13 10	10 1 3
16 Port-Glasgow,	6	7	...	281	3017	...	3298	...	8.5	91.5	...	.....	15 5 0	191 4 2	.....	4 10 0	210 19 2	.....
17 Renfrew,	2	2	289	...	365	730	1384	20.9	...	26.4	52.7	22 17 7	.....	22 10 0	22 15 0	0 10 6	68 13 1	.....
Total	118	146	3301	6341	55,277	7819	72,738	4.5	8.7	76.0	10.7	310 14 0	502 5 2	3539 14 5	270 8 11	124 4 8	4747 7 2	286 1 1

ROSS & CROMARTY.																							
1 Alness, . .	3	4	1247	...	...	1014	2261	55.2	...	...	44.8	76 15 0	.....	.....	25 14 6	1 11 4	104 0 10	.....
2 Applecross, .	6	4	1317	...	...	2190	3507	37.6	...	...	62.4	80 2 6	.....	.....	38 1 9	4 19 0	123 3 3	.....
3 Avoch, . .	4	2	1904	...	...	...	1904	100.0	...	...	...	119 19 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 19 7	20 0 0
4 Barvas, . .	2	1	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	31 16 9	.....	31 16 9	.....
5 Contin, . .	...	6	515	...	...	1095	1610	32.0	...	...	68.0	52 7 4	.....	.....	22 10 6	8 14 7	83 12 5	.....
6 Cromarty, . .	6	4	1536	...	...	1825	3361	45.7	...	...	54.3	96 15 6	.....	.....	46 7 1	.....	143 2 7	.....
7 Dingwall, . .	3	3	1460	...	...	730	2190	66.7	...	...	33.3	92 0 0	.....	.....	14 16 0	4 6 5	111 2 5	.....
8 Edderton, . .	1	1	730	...	..	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	46 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0	.....
9 Fearn, . .	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	46 0 0	.....	.....	7 0 0	.....	53 0 0	.....
10 Fodderty, . .	2	3	995	257	...	365	1617	61.5	15.9	...	22.6	64 0 6	18 15 0	.....	10 0 0	41 19 4	134 14 10	.....
11 Gairloch, . .	6	6	2163	...	...	1447	3610	59.9	...	...	40.1	136 5 5	.....	.....	45 19 3	15 5 2	197 9 10	.....
12 Glenshiel, .	2	1	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 8 0	3 4 0	14 12 0	.....
13 Killearnan, .	3	9	1713	...	...	1652	3365	50.9	...	...	49.1	114 9 2	.....	.....	51 13 4	23 13 1	189 15 7	.....
14 Kilmuir, Easter,	3	4	515	...	365	479	1359	37.9	...	26.9	35.2	49 12 3	.....	6 5 8	14 17 6	15 8 5	86 3 10	.....
15 Kiltearn, . .	3	3	730	...	...	1201	1931	37.8	...	...	62.2	49 0 0	.....	.....	40 16 0	8 5 11	98 1 11	.....
16 Kincardine, .	1	3	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	47 10 0	.....	.....	17 14 10	.....	65 4 10	.....
17 Kintail, . .	4	6	365	...	...	3285	3650	10.0	...	...	90.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	52 6 2	0 12 6	76 18 8	.....
18 Knockbain, .	5	2	811	...	...	1460	2271	35.7	...	...	64.3	51 15 0	.....	.....	38 18 1	2 11 6	93 4 7	1 0 0
19 Lochalsh, . .	2	4	702	...	...	1488	2190	32.1	...	...	67.9	49 0 0	.....	.....	43 5 1	4 5 0	96 10 1	.....
20 Lochbroom, .	9	4	2168	...	...	2577	4745	45.7	...	...	54.3	140 2 9	.....	.....	70 1 1	7 12 6	217 16 4	.....
21 Lochcarron, .	...	4	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	46 0 0	.....	.....	12 7 0	.....	58 7 0	.....
22 Lochs, . .	7	1	1095	...	...	1147	2242	48.8	...	...	51.2	69 0 0	.....	.....	32 0 4	14 14 9	115 15 1	.....
23 Logie, Easter, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	46 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0	.....
24 Nigg, . .	...	4	1062	...	...	365	1427	74.4	...	...	25.6	64 19 3	.....	.....	7 18 6	1 2 6	74 0 3	.....
25 Resolis, . .	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	23 0 0	.....	.....	27 18 9	.....	50 18 9	3 0 0
26 Rosemarkie, .	3	2	740	...	365	365	1470	50.3	...	24.8	24.8	46 19 9	.....	19 14 9	6 4 0	3 16 0	76 14 6	1 0 0
27 Rosskeen, . .	2	4	730	...	...	1280	2010	36.3	...	...	63.7	46 0 0	.....	.....	31 15 6	.....	77 15 6	.....
28 Stornoway, .	6	2	548	365	...	1793	2706	20.2	13.5	...	66.3	35 7 0	24 0 0	.....	41 17 0	13 0 0	114 4 0	.....
29 Tain, . .	...	3	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	24 11 2	.....	.....	9 2 0	3 0 0	36 13 2	.....
30 Tarbat, . .	3	2	1095	...	..	699	1794	61.0	...	...	39.0	69 0 0	.....	.....	10 16 0	.....	79 16 0	.....
31 Uig, . . .	3	1	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	24 9 0	.....	.....	18 9 3	0 2 6	43 0 9	.....
32 Urquhart, . .	3	5	1281	...	...	1460	2741	46.7	...	...	53.3	81 13 7	.....	.....	27 11 6	7 16 4	117 1 5	2 0 0
33 Urray, . .	4	7	1469	...	...	1226	2695	54.5	...	...	45.5	90 12 0	.....	.....	21 17 10	5 7 3	117 17 1	.....
Total,	99	111	30,906	662	730	36,078	68,336	45.2	0.9	1.1	52.8	2003 6 9	42 15 0	26 0 5	131 3 7	891 8 1	3094 13 10	27 0 0

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
ROXBURGH.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Ancrum,	...	4	622	...	...	514	1136	54.8	...	...	45.2	42 7 9	.....	.....	16 11 0	4 0 0	62 18 9	6 10 0
2 Ashkirk,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	14 6 0	.....	39 6 0	.....
3 Bedrule,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
4 Bowden,	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	35 11 11	.....	35 11 11	.....
5 Castleton,	...	3	331	...	...	730	1061	31.2	...	...	68.8	22 0 0	.....	.....	11 10 8	2 0 0	35 10 8	3 11 0
6 Cavers,	1	...	357	...	...	...	357	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 4	.....	.....	.....	3 8 4	27 18 8	.....
7 Crailing,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Eckford,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 11 8	.....	7 11 8	.....
9 Ednam,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	16 18 2	.....	16 18 2	.....
10 Hawick,	9	5	3239	...	...	1460	4699	68.9	...	...	31.1	216 14 6	.....	.....	44 5 8	3 10 1	264 10 3	25 0 0
11 Hopekirk,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 13 0	.....	7 13 0	.....
12 Hownam,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 14 0	.....	11 14 0	.....
13 Jedburgh,	4	8	1795	...	...	2570	4365	41.1	...	...	58.9	132 16 0	.....	.....	80 14 6	10 4 0	223 14 6	6 10 0
14 Kelso,	8	12	4318	...	...	1966	6284	68.7	...	...	31.3	297 9 4	.....	.....	54 3 0	10 6 0	361 18 4	10 16 0
15 Kirkton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Lilliesleaf,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Linton,	...	1	...	...	...	210	210	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	2 5 0
18 Mackerston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Maxton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Melrose,	6	8	3215	...	...	864	4079	78.8	...	...	21.2	220 10 1	.....	.....	19 17 9	8 19 7	249 7 5	.....
21 Minto,	4	1	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	0 15 0	30 15 0	.....
22 Morebattle,	2	...	...	...	...	718	718	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	29 7 2	8 1 4	37 8 6	.....
23 Oxnam,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	14 3 7	0 10 0	39 13 7	.....
24 Roberton,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	12 14 0	1 10 0	39 4 0	.....
25 Roxburgh,	2	...	391	...	...	...	391	100.0	...	...	...	27 0 0	.....	.....	.....	11 2 1	38 2 1	.....
26 St. Boswells,	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	27 7 10	.....	27 7 10	.....

27 Smailholm,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Southdean,	...	1	...	...	...	126	126	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3 3 0	2 10 6	5 13 6	.....	.....	.....
29 Sprouston,	3	4	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.1	...	...	42.9	100 0 0	.....	.....	38 12 0	0 15 6	139 7 6	.....	.....	.....
30 Stitchel,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 Wilton,	1	2	865	...	...	...	865	100.0	...	...	...	58 17 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 17 0	8 17 0	.....	.....
32 Yetholm,	1	...	293	...	...	72	365	80.3	...	...	19.7	16 15 5	.....	.....	3 12 0	8 10 3	28 17 8	.....	.....	.....
Total,	49	57	18,346	...	...	16,530	34,876	52.6	...	...	47.4	1259 0 5	.....	.....	485 16 11	76 2 8	1821 0 0	63 9 0	.....	.....
SELKIRK.																				
1 Ettrick,	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 16 0	.....	20 16 0	.....	.....	.....
2 Galashiels,	2	1	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.7	25 0 0	.....	.....	10 13 2	.....	35 13 2	.....	.....	.....
3 Kirkhope,	3	...	730	...	...	365	1095	66.7	...	...	33.3	45 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	54 2 0	5 10 0	.....	.....
4 Selkirk,	4	4	1516	...	...	611	2127	71.3	...	...	28.7	105 0 0	.....	.....	30 1 3	4 9 5	139 10 8	.....	.....	.....
5 Yarrow,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	38 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total,	10	8	2976	...	...	2801	5777	51.5	...	...	48.5	200 0 0	.....	.....	83 12 5	4 9 5	288 1 10	5 10 0	.....	.....
SHETLAND.																				
1 Bressa, Burray, Quarff,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Delting,	3	1	...	...	365	1095	1460	...	...	25.0	75.0	.....	.....	21 11 0	31 14 7	.....	53 5 7	.....	.....	.....
3 Dunrossness,	3	3	...	492	...	1158	1650	...	29.8	...	70.2	.....	32 7 0	.....	18 11 7	9 12 5	60 11 0	.....	.....	.....
4 Fetlar & North Yell,	2	...	...	...	153	110	263	...	...	58.2	41.8	.....	.....	8 5 0	3 18 0	10 13 8	22 16 8	.....	.....	.....
5 Lerwick,	6	1	1436	79	...	387	1902	75.5	4.2	...	20.3	103 14 6	24 0 0	.....	11 16 8	5 15 0	145 6 2	.....	.....	.....
6 Nestling,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	16 10 10	1 13 6	18 4 4	.....	.....	.....
7 North Mavine,	2	2	...	365	365	730	1460	...	25.0	25.0	50.0	.....	24 1 0	19 15 7	12 0 6	.....	55 17 1	.....	.....	.....
8 Sandsting,	1	4	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	34 7 0	.....	34 7 0	.....	.....	.....
9 Tingwall,	2	2	730	365	...	365	1460	50.0	25.0	...	25.0	50 0 0	23 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	88 0 0	.....	.....	.....
10 Unst,	2	5	1168	...	...	1095	2263	51.6	...	...	48.4	84 5 0	.....	.....	19 2 6	.....	103 7 6	.....	.....	.....
11 Walls & Sandness,	3	2	195	...	...	1460	1655	11.8	...	...	88.2	14 12 0	.....	.....	24 5 0	13 0 2	51 17 2	.....	.....	.....
12 Yell (Mid & South),	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	17 2 9	.....	42 2 9	.....	.....	.....
Total,	26	22	3894	1301	883	9320	15,398	25.3	8.4	5.7	60.5	277 11 6	103 8 0	49 11 7	204 9 5	40 14 9	675 15 3	.....	.....	.....

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
STIRLING.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Airth, . .	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	17 6 9	0 10 0	17 16 9	.....
2 Alva, . .	2	4	365	1825	...	...	2190	16.7	83.3	...	...	28 0 0	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....	158 0 0	.....
3 Baldernock, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Balfron, . .	2	1	...	543	...	365	908	...	59.8	...	40.2	.....	35 14 0	.....	7 16 0	6 6 0	49 16 0	.....
5 Bothkennar, .	1	2	...	365	730	...	1095	...	33.3	...	66.7	.....	24 0 0	35 6 0	.....	.....	59 6 0	17 13 0
6 Buchanan, .	...	3	...	365	365	365	1095	...	33.3	33.3	30.3	.....	24 0 0	15 12 0	14 10 0	.....	54 2 0	.....
7 Campsie, . .	10	8	...	4205	365	516	5086	...	82.7	7.2	10.1	.....	300 14 6	19 10 1	18 17 1	14 3 0	353 4 8	15 14 6
8 Denny, . .	3	4	365	716	867	...	1948	18.7	36.8	44.5	...	28 0 0	51 5 0	46 2 6	.....	9 15 5	135 2 11	.....
9 Drymen, . .	2	...	...	116	249	116	481	...	24.1	51.8	24.1	.....	8 6 8	17 5 6	14 2 7	.....	39 14 9	.....
10 Dunipace, . .	...	1	...	266	...	...	266	...	100.0	...	...	.....	21 7 0	.....	.....	6 0 6	27 7 6	.....
11 Falkirk, . .	14	8	694	...	4021	...	4715	14.7	...	85.3	...	61 19 8	.....	186 5 6	.....	10 18 5	259 3 7	3 0 1
12 Fintry, . .	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.... .	24 0 0	.....
13 Gargunnock, .	...	2	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	12 0 0	.....	7 10 0	.....	19 10 0	.....
14 Killearn, . .	1	...	...	196	...	165	361	...	54.3	...	45.7	.....	21 1 4	.....	8 5 0	8 5 11	37 12 3	.....
15 Kilsyth, . .	7	7	...	2833	13	1596	4442	...	63.8	0.3	35.9	.....	233 9 6	0 13 0	48 17 0	.....	282 19 6	.....
16 Kippen, . .	2	4	...	1095	...	1095	2190	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	43 0 0	.....	41 14 0	.....	84 14 0	.....
17 Larbert, . .	7	4	365	365	1825	1460	4015	9.1	9·1	45.4	36.4	30 8 9	26 19 6	95 5 4	38 14 4	.....	191 7 11	.....
18 Lecropt, . .	2	...	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	37 7 6	.....	18 6 0	.....	55 13 6	.....
19 Muiravonside, .	1	...	...	...	...	68	68	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	4 2 0	.....	4 2 0	.....
20 Polmont, . .	3	5	365	1155	365	502	2387	15.3	48.4	15.3	21.0	24 0 0	101 3 7	.....	10 3 8	3 1 11	138 9 2	.....
21 St. Ninians, .	10	5	1460	1095	1095	935	4585	31.8	23.9	23.9	20.4	114 3 4	75 6 0	47 12 0	34 11 5	17 11 2	289 3 11	38 5 2
22 Slamannan, .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
23 Stirling, . .	7	14	1404	5614	...	...	7018	20.0	80.0	...	...	107 13 10	307 12 9	.....	.....	1 1 0	416 7 7	.....
24 Strathblane, .	3	1	365	...	177	730	1272	28.7	...	13.9	57.4	32 4 10	.....	20 13 0	30 4 0	.....	83 1 10	.....
Total,	79	75	5383	22,214	10,072	9373	47,042	11.4	47.2	21.4	19.9	426 10 5	1503 7 4	484 4 11	314 19 10	77 13 4	2806 15 10	74 12 9

SUTHERLAND.																			
1 Assynt,	3	2	336	...	...	1240	1576	21.3	...	...	78.7	23 0 0	.....	.....	17 17 7	.....	40 17 7	.....	
2 Clyne,	1	3	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	70 2 6	.....	.....	16 7 10	.....	86 10 4	.....	
3 Creich,	3	3	1460	...	...	730	2190	66.6	...	...	33.3	95 0 0	.....	.....	20 7 0	.....	115 7 0	.....	
4 Dornoch,	3	3	1266	...	...	730	1996	63.4	...	...	36.6	62 13 4	.....	.....	15 9 3	10 8 10	88 11 5	.....	
5 Duirness,	3	2	365	...	...	807	1172	31.1	...	...	68.9	23 0 0	.....	.....	14 7 9	.....	37 7 9	.....	
6 Eddrachillis,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 0 0	.....	
7 Farr,	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	29 5 4	12 12 0	41 17 4	3 18 0	
8 Golspie,	1	2	447	...	...	365	812	55.0	...	...	45.0	28 15 0	.....	.....	4 5 6	0 11 0	33 11 6	.....	
9 Kildonan,	4	...	379	...	...	450	829	45.7	...	...	54.3	25 12 0	.....	.....	16 0 3	8 18 5	50 10 8	4 10 6	
10 Lairg,	5	...	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	69 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	78 2 0	.....	
11 Loth,	1	2	67	...	...	762	829	8.1	...	...	91.9	51 18 4	.....	.....	13 5 1	10 12 11	25 16 4	.....	
12 Rogart,	...	3	327	...	...	508	835	39.2	...	...	60.8	17 18 1	.....	.....	9 17 11	7 2 10	34 18 10	.....	
13 Tongue,	4	1	174	...	...	1460	1634	10.6	...	...	89.4	11 3 0	.....	.....	18 14 9	.....	29 17 9	.....	
Total,	30	23	7376	...	...	9242	16,618	44.4	...	...	55.6	451 2 3	.....	.....	185 0 3	50 6 0	686 8 6	8 8 6	
WIGTOWN.																			
1 Glasserton,	4	...	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	60 0 0	.....	.....	16 7 7	.....	76 7 7	.....	
2 Inch,	3	2	730	...	365	730	1825	40.0	...	20.0	40.0	40 0 0	.....	8 14 11	15 15 0	.....	64 9 11	.....	
3 Kirkcolm,	2	2	1086	...	...	182	1268	85.6	...	...	14.4	60 0 0	.....	.....	6 11 6	.....	66 11 6	.....	
4 Kirkinner,	1	1	264	...	...	...	264	100.0	...	...	...	19 15 3	.....	.....	.....	20 8 5	40 3 8	.....	
5 Kirkmaiden,	3	...	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	39 5 6	.....	39 5 6	.....	
6 Kirkcowan,	2	4	821	...	...	1095	1916	42.8	...	...	57.2	45 0 0	.....	.....	21 13 4	4 12 10	71 6 2	.....	
7 Leswalt,	6	2	1653	...	...	1116	2769	59.7	...	...	40.3	92 4 0	.....	.....	18 10 0	3 18 9	114 12 9	5 7 0	
8 Luce, New,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....	
9 Luce, Old,	5	3	971	...	...	1825	2796	34.7	...	...	65.3	50 0 0	.....	.....	46 8 0	16 0 8	112 8 8	3 0 0	
10 Mochrum,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	14 13 9	3 10 0	38 3 9	.....	
11 Penninghame,	7	10	3285	...	...	2616	5901	55.7	...	...	44.3	180 0 0	.....	.....	66 12 0	.....	246 12 0	10 0 0	
12 Portpatrick,	4	3	365	...	...	2190	2555	14.3	...	...	85.7	20 0 0	.....	.....	38 1 9	.....	58 1 9	.....	
13 Sorby,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 18 0	0 5 0	8 3 0	.....	
14 Stoneykirk,	7	9	2100	...	...	3033	5133	40.9	...	...	59.1	116 19 6	.....	.....	90 14 0	17 1 3	224 14 9	.....	
15 Stranraer,	3	3	227	...	730	959	1916	11.8	...	38.1	50.1	15 0 0	.....	27 1 9	29 0 2	3 15 3	74 17 2	3 14 0	
16 Whithorn,	3	2	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	80 0 0	.....	.....	2 12 0	.....	82 12 0	.....	
17 Wigtown,	3	7	2279	45	...	393	2717	83.9	1.7	...	14.5	124 17 2	3 1 7	.....	15 8 7	6 3 4	149 10 8	20 0 0	
Total,	56	50	17,431	45	1095	16,694	35,265	49.4	0.1	3.1	47.3	963 15 11	3 1 7	35 16 8	429 11 2	75 15 6	1508 0 10	42 1 0	

Abstract of the Return of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year 1867.

COUNTIES.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days for which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdeen,	226	278	96,110	566	21,696	42,723	161,095	59·7	0·4	13·5	26·3	6,289 1 2	27 1 1	970 19 6	1,116 12 2	206 18 2	8,610 12 1	163 12 0
2 Argyll,	130	147	47,424	101	..	41,516	89,041	53·2	0·1	..	46·6	3,301 0 10	16 2 6	..	1,109 2 4	205 5 6	4,631 11 2	196 9 3
3 Ayr,	148	168	4,973	34,403	26,802	30,929	97,107	5·1	35·4	27·6	31·8	381 6 9	2,613 9 9	1,527 0 8	866 3 5	281 8 2	5,669 8 9	295 0 3
4 Banff,	55	73	25,369	365	..	17,221	42,955	59·0	0·8	..	40·1	1,673 18 10	16 0 0	..	520 8 4	70 9 9	2,280 16 11	23 5 1
5 Berwick,	29	38	12,952	322	..	8,687	21,961	59·0	1·5	..	39·5	901 2 4	20 5 10	..	304 19 2	26 4 0	1,252 11 4	8 0 0
6 Bute,	14	26	..	4,201	2,617	6,131	12,949	..	32·4	20·2	47·3	..	328 9 8	158 5 3	172 17 5	44 18 6	704 10 10	1 0 0
7 Caithness,	45	54	11,547	..	..	20,551	32,098	36·0	..	..	64·0	816 19 1	..	..	431 10 1	193 3 3	1,441 12 5	18 8 1
8 Clackmannan,	14	27	2,557	6,099	1,461	2,699	12,816	19·9	47·6	11·4	21·0	209 11 1	426 7 11	85 13 11	86 17 8	35 5 9	843 16 4	..
9 Dumbarton,	50	48	2,740	10,218	8,845	7,239	29,042	9·4	35·2	30·4	24·9	205 17 8	759 10 5	546 18 8	210 13 10	101 3 11	1,824 4 6	106 0 10
10 Dumfries,	103	97	51,494	128	..	12,817	64,439	79·9	0·2	..	19·9	2,825 19 10	10 9 9	..	359 6 2	79 19 8	3,275 15 5	45 0 11
11 Edinburgh,	336	474	165,000	2,359	37,638	27,650	232,647	70·9	1·0	16·2	11·9	10,745 16 2	149 19 2	2,434 0 2	850 10 9	234 13 7	14,414 19 10	573 2 1
12 Elgin,	47	50	20,087	..	..	12,485	32,572	61·7	..	..	38·3	1,009 0 5	..	..	359 1 0	30 11 6	1,398 12 11	27 16 0
13 Fife,	145	140	67,704	3,572	2,177	20,062	93,515	72·4	3·8	2·3	21·4	4,478 12 11	244 18 1	92 16 5	566 13 3	161 18 6	5,544 19 2	186 8 3
14 Forfar,	221	307	107,555	1,608	33,605	20,988	163,756	65·7	1·0	20·5	12·8	6,197 18 6	74 16 4	1,494 19 4	566 5 11	135 1 5	8,469 1 6	240 0 0
15 Haddington,	49	58	21,605	606	411	10,934	33,556	64·4	1·8	1·2	32·6	1,498 15 6	29 15 10	23 10 0	344 2 7	80 7 4	1,976 11 3	49 13 3
16 Inverness,	119	122	41,238	..	1,149	35,430	77,817	53·0	..	1·5	45·5	2,632 10 10	..	52 9 6	797 15 6	208 17 5	3,691 13 3	47 15 0
17 Kincardine,	43	50	18,804	..	1,723	9,848	30,375	61·9	..	5·7	32·4	1,145 0 1	..	95 3 11	261 14 0	30 18 9	1,532 16 9	20 10 0
18 Kinross,	12	13	4,570	365	..	2,740	7,675	59·5	..	4·8	35·7	303 11 4	24 0 0	..	83 7 0	14 2 9	425 1 1	14 9 8
19 Kirkcudbright,	49	51	19,928	..	..	13,529	33,457	59·6	..	..	40·4	1,107 19 1	..	..	403 7 11	48 9 11	1,559 16 11	19 14 0
20 Lanark,	549	601	141,270	3,140	132,659	37,465	314,534	44·9	1·0	42·2	11·9	11,865 10 7	244 18 9	7,677 5 11	1,079 1 9	1,413 17 0	22,280 14 0	312 17 3
21 Linlithgow,	36	29	1,103	9,483	5,927	2,729	19,242	5·7	49·3	30·8	14·2	83 2 0	655 2 5	308 12 4	131 4 3	19 14 11	1,197 15 11	..
22 Nairn,	10	9	4,903	..	..	1,758	6,661	73·6	..	..	26·4	314 14 0	..	..	47 0 1	1 3 8	362 17 9	18 5 0
23 Orkney,	25	30	6,907	699	..	11,823	19,429	35·5	3·6	..	60·9	457 4 2	39 18 10	..	210 1 2	55 13 9	762 17 11	30 1 0
24 Peebles,	10	16	7,735	..	..	733	8,468	91·3	..	..	8·7	559 9 10	..	..	26 10 0	10 11 2	596 11 0	37 14 1
25 Perth,	191	199	67,758	730	12,338	46,265	127,091	53·3	0·6	9·7	36·4	4,423 1 11	43 3 3	706 18 2	1,441 10 3	194 13 6	6,809 7 1	75 3 6
26 Renfrew,	118	146	3,301	6,341	55,277	7,819	72,738	4·5	8·7	76·0	10·7	310 14 0	502 5 2	3,539 14 5	270 8 11	124 4 8	4,747 7 2	286 1 1
27 Ross,	99	111	30,906	622	730	36,078	68,336	45·2	0·9	1·1	52·8	2,003 6 9	42 15 0	26 0 5	831 3 7	191 8 1	3,094 13 10	27 0 0
28 Roxburgh,	49	57	18,346	..	..	16,530	34,876	52·6	..	..	47·4	1,259 0 5	..	..	485 16 11	76 2 8	1,821 0 0	63 9 0
29 Selkirk,	10	8	2,976	..	..	2,801	5,777	51·5	..	..	48·5	200 0 0	..	..	83 12 5	4 9 5	288 1 10	5 10 0
30 Shetland,	26	22	3,894	1,301	883	9,320	15,398	25·3	8·4	5·7	60·5	277 11 6	103 8 0	49 11 7	204 9 5	40 14 9	675 15 3	..
31 Stirling,	79	75	5,383	22,214	10,072	9,373	47,042	11·4	47·2	21·4	19·9	426 10 5	1,503 7 4	484 4 11	314 19 10	77 13 4	2,806 15 10	74 12 9
32 Sutherland,	30	23	7,376	..	..	9,242	16,618	44·4	..	..	55·6	451 2 3	..	..	185 0 3	50 6 0	686 8 6	8 8 6
33 Wigtown,	56	50	17,431	45	1,095	16,694	35,265	49·4	0·1	3·1	47·3	963 15 11	3 1 7	35 16 8	429 11 2	75 15 6	1,508 0 10	42 1 0
Totals & Averages,	3123	3597	1,040,946	109,488	357,105	552,809	2,060,348	50·6	5·3	17·3	26·8	69,319 6 2	7,879 6 8	20,310 1 9	15,151 18 6	4,526 6 3	117,186 19 4	3,017 7 10

APPENDIX D.

Statistical Tables.—No. I.

Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Patients resident in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, at the beginning of each of the ten years 1859-68; the Number thereinto admitted; the Number therefrom discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Number Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Number which Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	No. resident at 1st January.				No. admitted during year.*				No. discharged during year.								No. transferred during year.				No. which died during year.			
									Recovered.				Not recovered.*											
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1859, . . .	503	508	1447	1656	205	195	553	650	77	85	176	266	64	70	123	115	4	5	77	95	55	29	146	130
1860, . . .	486	485	1567	1812	174	226	561	643	71	88	211	280	65	71	126	144	8	11	73	70	46	31	176	159
1861, . . .	479	513	1595	1875	232	221	521	675	85	82	205	297	73	92	108	176	12	6	46	89	34	36	168	151
1862, . . .	511	520	1624	1924	202	201	524	611	64	73	186	253	81	86	128	161	10	9	75	70	43	33	184	178
1863, . . .	507	516	1668	1936	179	210	592	658	60	101	200	252	69	63	210	237	6	3	120	122	46	36	150	151
1864, . . .	491	527	1731	1952	193	181	796	815	74	81	194	235	61	64	356	356	12	12	283	257	38	25	167	168
1865, . . .	521	534	1774	2009	212	230	603	717	77	89	214	248	78	82	174	217	14	9	119	158	29	35	148	151
1866, . . .	550	555	1836	2086	246	222	816	958	79	112	227	255	58	71	352	458	11	12	278	373	54	37	161	181
1867, . . .	583	560	1907	2139	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	15	24	104	219	55	29	218	201
1868,† . . .	551	607	1994	2230	200	228	719	816	73	96	263	321	84	74	163	195	18	13	91	125	44	59	173	171

* Including Patients transferred. † The inmates of Baldovan Institution are not included in the number resident at 1st January 1868, *vide* p. ii.

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. II.

Table showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public, Private, a Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers c charged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers wh Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1868, and dist guishing the Private from the Pauper Patients.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Paup	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
January,	10	24	50	47	10	5	18	24	3	3	8	8	4	3	16	
February,	28	15	47	40	1	9	19	27	7	3	8	7	5	7	15	
March,	16	19	69	75	5	12	17	28	8	5	15	20	6	3	16	
Total in 1st Quarter,	54	58	166	162	16	26	54	79	18	11	31	35	15	13	47	
April,	24	20	68	73	9	9	23	36	6	10	6	11	3	2	10	
May,	15	26	62	78	6	4	20	27	11	8	24	16	5	2	11	
June,	24	19	62	72	7	4	19	20	8	6	18	24	2	5	7	
Total in 2d Quarter,	63	65	192	223	22	17	62	83	25	24	48	51	10	9	28	
July,	23	17	68	79	6	10	29	32	12	11	12	23	3	9	13	
August,	12	19	60	80	11	11	28	25	5	5	12	14	3	4	10	
September,	14	11	70	81	3	4	16	22	10	5	14	14	...	5	14	
Total in 3d Quarter,	49	47	198	240	20	25	73	79	27	21	38	51	6	18	37	
October,	14	15	46	62	6	8	24	23	8	4	15	24	5	9	12	
November,	9	16	55	67	3	8	23	26	1	3	17	20	5	5	24	
December,	11	27	62	62	6	12	27	31	5	11	14	14	3	5	30	
Total in 4th Quarter,	34	58	163	191	15	28	74	80	14	18	46	58	13	19	66	
General Totals,	200	228	719	816	73	96	263	321	84	74	163	195	44	59	178	1

Of the patients discharged not recovered, 18 private and 91 pauper males and 13 private and 125 paup females, were transferred to other establishments, and are here included in the number of admissions.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. III.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1868.

ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.		Discharges.				Period of Residence of those discharged Recovered.																				Period of Residence of those discharged Not Recovered.											
			Recovered.		Not Recovered.		Under 1 Month.		From 1-3 Months.		From 3-6 Months.		From 6-9 Months.		From 9-12 Months.		From 12-18 Months.		From 18 Months to 2 Years.		From 2-3 Years.		From 3-5 Years.		Above 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Under 6 Months		From 6-12 Months		From 1-2 Years.		From 2-5 Years.		Above 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Royal and District Asylums,.....	661	701	235	296	168	175	25	9	66	71	63	94	24	39	20	20	15	25	9	4	7	12	5	15	1	7	29	38	34	32	21	33	34	28	32	19	18	25
Private Asylums, ...	110	156	38	52	39	36	6	1	11	21	6	15	1	7	4	3	5	4	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	13	7	9	13	7	4	5	8	4	4	1	...
Parochial Asylums,	92	108	50	58	14	24	18	8	12	16	9	15	6	9	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	2	1	2	7	7	4	6	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	6
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,.....	56	79	13	11	26	34	1	1	1	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	4	1	...	...	2	4	3	4	9	17	16
Totals,...	919	1044	336	417	247	269	50	19	90	108	81	127	31	58	26	24	21	32	14	5	8	15	11	18	4	11	49	56	48	51	31	42	43	40	40	33	36	47

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. IV.

Table showing the Length of Residence in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients who died therein in 1868, and the Average Age at Death.

Asylums.	Average number Resident.		Months.												Years.												Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
			Under 1.		From 1-3		From 3-6		From 6-9		From 9-12		From 12-18		From 1½-2		From 2-3		From 3-5		From 5-10		From 10-20		Above 20.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Royal and District Asylums,	1968·0	1991·0	19	22	17	16	12	8	11	14	7	7	18	14	13	14	14	15	19	15	15	12	10	16	6	4	161	157	48·9	49·7
Private Asylums,	217·0	312·8	2	3	2	1	6	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	23	19	47·6	57·9
Parochial Asylums	190·0	253·5	3	...	2	6	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	5	1	...	5	3	4	...	...	18	23	48·7	53·9
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	240·8	361·1	1	...	...	4	...	4	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	4	4	4	3	6	5	6	1	1	...	...	20	31	47·2	56·1
Totals, ...	2615·8	2918·4	25	25	21	27	19	17	17	20	10	8	23	18	17	20	18	22	30	23	22	24	14	21	6	5	222	230	48·6	51·7

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. V.

Table showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in 1868.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Cerebral and Spinal Disease.										Thoracic Disease.						Abdominal Disease.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide and Accidents.	
			Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Royal and District Asylums, ...	1968·0	1991·0	15	15	8	5	33	6	4	14	13	19	33	29	14	11	7	16	4	4	5	3	3	4	3	5	16	25	3	1
Private Asylums,...	217·0	312·8	2	4	1	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	2	...	6	9	1	...
Parochial Asylums,	190·0	253·5	..	4	1	1	4	2	...	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	4	1	...
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, ...	240·8	361·1	3	6	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	4	4	1	3	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	4	...	1	3	6	1	...
Totals, ...	2615·8	2918·4	20	29	11	8	45	11	4	17	16	23	40	39	16	15	13	17	5	5	7	6	7	9	6	6	26	44	6	1

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. VI.

Table showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1867 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1867.				Number intimated during the Year 1867.		A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
	In Establishments.		As Single Patients.				Placed in Establishments.				Discharged from Establishments.				Died.		Left in Private Dwellings of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.	
							Of Patients intimated during 1867.		Of Single Patients transferred.		Recovered.		Not Recovered.								By Recovery.		By Friends.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	138	174	44	62	51	59	47	52	3	2	18	31	4	3	12	10	4	7	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	1
2. Argyll,	65	64	49	66	18	18	16	16	...	1	7	5	2	3	6	2	2	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	9
3. Ayr,	77	87	36	51	38	43	32	33	1	5	11	17	6	4	9	6	6	10	...	4	1	2	1	2	2	4
4. Banff,	25	41	17	27	12	11	10	7	...	...	3	1	...	2	3	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Berwick,	13	23	13	12	4	4	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
6. Bute,	5	12	6	10	3	5	3	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	13	14	25	33	6	10	6	5	...	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	11	17	...	7	1	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9. Dumbarton,	40	25	6	15	7	12	7	9	...	...	8	6	2	2	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2
10. Dumfries,	65	55	14	20	15	15	14	14	...	...	4	5	2	...	5	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
11. Edinburgh,	240	329	33	48	78	109	74	105	4	2	20	41	16	8	34	30	4	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	2
12. Elgin,	29	25	11	23	7	4	6	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...
13. Fife,	100	97	35	25	20	23	20	22	2	...	4	7	2	3	7	8	..	1	3	2	...	...	1	1	2	2
14. Forfar,	168	222	21	37	44	64	35	62	2	...	9	22	2	2	18	22	9	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1
15. Haddington,	29	31	12	17	6	10	6	9	1	1	3	2	...	1	3	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
16. Inverness,	60	54	49	53	11	14	9	9	2	1	6	7	1	...	3	3	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4
17. Kincardine,	27	29	10	15	7	7	6	5	...	...	1	6	1	1	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18. Kinross,	6	5	4	4	1	4	1	4	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	26	30	20	19	6	5	6	5	2	...	3	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
20. Lanark,	359	396	42	64	165	182	161	176	3	5	66	77	11	15	55	52	4	6	2	4	1	1	...	1	...	3

21. Linlithgow, ...	25	22	6	5	6	4	6	4	...	...	...	3	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
22. Nairn, ...	7	6	2	2	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23. Orkney, ...	10	11	15	17	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
24. Peebles, ...	9	11	1	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25. Perth, ...	114	110	57	68	18	29	14	23	2	1	9	14	3	...	11	6	4	6	2	3	...	...	1	1	3	5
26. Renfrew, ...	72	104	11	13	47	32	46	27	2	2	21	13	10	6	11	10	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
27. Ross and Cromarty,...	45	43	46	54	12	19	6	11	3	...	1	3	...	1	4	8	6	8	...	...	...	2	1	1	6	4
28. Roxburgh, ...	22	23	24	26	8	6	8	5	2	3	2	5	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2
29. Selkirk, ...	6	1	2	6	2	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
30. Shetland, ...	11	7	15	13	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
31. Stirling, ...	49	46	15	17	19	12	19	12	...	...	9	9	1	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2
32. Sutherland, ...	12	7	14	14	5	2	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
33. Wigton, ...	29	18	22	28	7	7	3	7	1	2	...	3	1	...	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Totals,.....	1907	2139	677	871	627	726	571	644	33	31	210	291	68	57	210	198	56	82	13	25	4	11	10	14	41	59

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NOTE.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. VII.—TABLE showing Results of Treatment in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

I.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1859,	1307·0	1242·5	463	455	149	186	126	109	107	93	35·9	36·6	32·1	40·8	8·1	7·4
,, 1860,	1351·0	1319·0	442	518	167	208	124	130	139	99	32·7	39·2	37·7	40·1	10·2	7·5
,, 1861,	1374·0	1388·0	489	532	195	219	121	152	120	103	35·6	38·4	39·8	41·1	8·7	7·2
,, 1862,	1405·0	1418·0	435	464	155	197	124	149	147	107	30·9	32·7	35·9	42·4	10·4	7·5
,, 1863,	1458·5	1460·0	497	526	163	215	168	162	129	98	34·1	36·0	32·8	40·8	8·8	6·7
,, 1864,	1585·3	1616·9	628	630	192	201	212	211	127	106	39·6	38·9	30·5	31·9	8·1	6·6
,, 1865,	1575·0	1700·5	540	586	198	215	174	207	107	119	34·2	34·4	36·6	36·6	6·7	6·9
,, 1866,	1716·5	1735·0	779	771	227	263	226	230	143	142	45·3	44·4	27·8	34·1	8·3	8·1
,, 1867,	1816·0	1834·0	664	727	219	288	141	142	194	144	36·6	39·6	33·0	39·6	10·7	7·8
,, 1868,	1968·0	1991·0	661	701	235	296	168	175	161	157	33·6	35·2	35·6	40·8	8·2	7·9
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	1555·6	1570·4	559·8	591·0	190·0	228·8	158·4	166·7	137·4	116·8	35·9	37·6	33·9	38·7	8·8	7·4

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1859,	351·5	490·0	113	168	44	66	27	39	38	30	32·1	34·3	38·9	39·3	10·8	{6·1
,, 1860,	363·0	515·5	128	177	43	66	36	42	20	42	35·2	34·3	33·6	37·3	5·5	8·1
,, 1861,	388·5	524·0	112	176	30	66	29	76	28	39	28·9	33·5	26·8	37·5	7·2	7·4
,, 1862,	405·0	518·0	117	156	27	56	37	53	42	45	28·8	30·1	23·1	35·9	10·3	8·6
,, 1863,	406·5	500·5	113	145	30	64	71	73	28	45	27·7	28·9	26·5	44·1	6·8	8·9
,, 1864,	366·5	449·5	192	212	31	51	158	154	34	34	52·3	47·1	15·8	23·7	8·8	7·3
,, 1865,	342·5	422·5	123	161	47	58	38	48	32	35	35·9	38·1	38·2	36·0	9·3	8·2
,, 1866,	302·5	407·5	145	215	43	55	148	174	31	35	47·9	52·7	29·6	25·5	10·2	8·5
,, 1867,	264·0	340·7	129	179	33	64	62	140	28	27	48·8	52·5	25·6	35·7	10·6	7·9
,, 1868,	217·0	312·8	110	156	38	52	39	36	23	19	50·7	49·9	34·6	33·3	10·6	6·1

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1859,	199·5	268·5	131	162	57	95	22	22	37	23	65·8	60·4	43·5	58·6	18·5	8·5
,, 1860,	199·5	283·5	128	144	69	80	26	27	54	32	64·3	50·8	53·9	55·5	27·1	11·3
,, 1861,	191·0	281·0	112	136	63	93	24	34	30	21	58·6	48·3	56·2	68·3	15·7	7·4
,, 1862,	193·5	277·5	133	139	68	66	29	34	25	34	68·9	50·1	51·1	47·4	12·0	12·2
,, 1863,	205·5	280·5	126	131	62	67	26	40	26	22	61·4	46·7	50·8	51·1	12·6	7·8
,, 1864,	230·5	277·5	119	113	46	53	35	34	31	33	51·6	40·7	38·6	46·9	13·4	11·8
,, 1865,	219·0	276·5	93	117	46	59	25	33	22	20	42·4	42·3	49·4	50·4	10·0	7·2
,, 1866,	194·0	247·7	72	93	35	44	15	22	21	23	37·1	37·5	48·6	47·3	10·8	9·3
,, 1867,	189·5	250·0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	49·6	42·0	52·1	42·8	13·2	9·6
,, 1868,	190·0	253·5	92	108	50	58	14	24	18	23	48·4	42·2	54·3	53·7	9·5	9·0
Average of the 10 Years,	201·2	269·6	110·0	124·8	54·5	66·0	24·5	30·1	28·9	25·5	54·6	46·2	49·5	52·9	14·3	9·4

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1859,	129·5	225·0	51	60	1	4	12	15	19	13	39·3	26·6	1·9	6·6	14·7	5·7
,, 1860,	137·0	215·0	37	30	3	14	5	16	9	17	27·0	13·9	8·1	46·6	6·5	7·9
,, 1861,	148·0	214·0	40	53	2	1	7	6	24	24	27·0	24·7	5·0	1·8	16·2	11·2
,, 1862,	151·0	228·0	41	53	3	7	19	13	13	25	27·8	23·2	7·3	13·2	8·6	10·9
,, 1863,	158·0	241·5	35	66	5	7	14	25	13	22	22·1	27·3	14·3	10·6	8·2	9·1
,, 1864,	175·5	250·0	40	43	3	3	12	20	14	19	22·7	17·2	7·5	6·9	7·9	7·6
,, 1865.	204·5	297·5	59	83	...	5	15	11	16	12	28·8	27·8	...	6·0	5·9	4·0
,, 1866,	242·1	343·1	58	101	1	5	21	102	19	18	23·9	29·4	1·7	4·9	7·8	5·2
,, 1867,	237·2	352·5	32	127	2	4	24	48	26	34	13·5	36·0	6·2	3·1	10·9	9·6
,, 1868,	240·8	361·1	56	79	13	11	26	34	20	31	23·2	21·8	23·2	13·9	8·3	8·6
Average of the 10 Years,	182·3	272·7	44·9	69·5	3·3	6·1	15·5	29·0	17·3	21·5	24·6	25·5	7 3	8·7	9·5	7·9

APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Asylum.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, *7th, 9th, and 10th March* 1868.

This house contains to-day 187 men and 219 women. In addition to these numbers, provision must be made for 2 men and 4 women at present on probation. Deducting the inmates of Elmhill, 33, the estimated capacity of the house is 350. By agreement with the district of Aberdeen, accommodation is to be afforded for 300 pauper lunatics, and there are actually resident of this class 295, or thereabout. On the female side there is no vacancy, and at several points and in several ways the redundancy of this section of the population is very obvious. On the male side, an unoccupied day-room is now used as a dormitory, but, notwithstanding this arrangement, the available space is very limited. These observations point significantly to the necessity of considering, and immediately considering, the enlargement of the building, or the adoption of some plan by which the growing wants of the district may be met. No case has, as yet, been refused admittance. But there are other and urgent reasons for bringing the subject prominently forward. The halls, 1 and 2, for females contain each, in bad weather, at night and at meals, 51 patients and two attendants; and are greatly overcrowded, have an oppressive vitiated atmosphere, and cannot be duly supervised or regulated. They were seen at the dinner-hour, and neither the comfort nor abundance of the meal could compensate for the scene of cramming and confusion witnessed. Such a state of matters sets management at defiance, and must militate against mental health and composure. An increase of the staff is perhaps required, but this would meet only one of the difficulties; and although the erection of a common dining-hall, as has been suggested in previous reports, is absolutely necessary, such a measure would relieve these apartments only at meal-hours. Accommodation of a different character is accordingly likewise required.

The closeness of the beds in several of the dormitories for females further shows that the sleeping accommodation is defective. Perhaps, in connexion with the crowded state of the community, if not exclusively dependent on it, was the less satisfactory state of the ventilation, and the positively offensive smells noticed in one sickroom, in single rooms, and at other points in the department for females. In other respects, the establishment preserved its character for cleanliness and comfort. The dress and hair of certain of the females might be more neatly and tidily kept; but their persons were clean, and the appliances for securing this object, such as lavatories, etc., have been increased in number. Each person is bathed, etc., once a week; six, however, may use the same water. One roller-towel is issued for about 4 pauper patients per week. Brushes are allowed in the proportion of about 1 to 10 individuals, exclusive of such as are provided by friends. The bedding was pure, in excellent order, and abundant. Four pair of blankets, which is the general allowance, weighed about 19 lbs. In such parts of the house as are regarded as cold, and in such cases as require additional warmth, a still larger number of coverings is supplied.

Among minor improvements may be mentioned the enlargement of the airing-ground for pauper females, the erection of a veranda on the north side, and of several seats in it. The state of the privies, however, which has been considerably improved in other yards, is here still most objectionable.

The industrial class varies in numbers according to the season; but appears

at present small in proportion to the population. Of 59 men, 2 are tailors, 2 shoemakers, 1 a joiner, and the others engage in domestic or field labour. The plough, carts, a grass-cutting machine, are all pulled by the latter. The industry of 87 females is divided between sewing and washing. A few assist in the kitchen. Three hundred and nineteen are confined to the airing-courts. About 70 take exercise in the general grounds; 8 go for this purpose beyond the walls, and 29 attend public amusements in Aberdeen. One individual has the privilege of parole. About 220 join in the amusements provided in the Asylum. These have consisted of late chiefly of the fortnightly dance, the weekly concert, the exhibition of legerdemain, and tea-parties.

Since the last statutory visit, 13th September 1867, 59 patients have been admitted. Of these, 38 were paupers, 37 belonging to parishes within the district. One is chargeable to Dull. Of these, 3 were sent in rags, 4 were filthy and in rags, 2 were dirty in person and in clothes, 1 was dirty and lousy, and 1 laboured under scabies. In the same time 46 persons have been discharged, 27 being paupers; 32 are registered as recovered, 10 as improved. Four of the uncured were transferred to other asylums, or lunatic wards of poorhouses.

There have been 9 deaths; 4 from general paralysis, 2 from exhaustion, 1 from phthisis, 1 from dropsy, and 1, who appears to have been sinking when admitted, from atony and nervous shock. The average age at death was 51 years. Five of the deceased entered the Institution in 1867, 1 in 1868, and 2 in 1866. The health of the community, judging both from the mortality and the fact that only 9 individuals are at present under treatment for bodily ailments, as well as from the reports of the medical officers, is, and has been, very satisfactory. Thirty-nine cases are regarded as curable, and are under treatment for mental disease. A favourable opinion is expressed of the efficacy of bromide of potassium in epileptiform derangement, and of opium, cantharides, cod-liver oil, and iron in other forms of insanity. When compulsory alimentation becomes necessary, which is very rarely the case, Higgenson's syringe is used. The books, registers, and orders, were examined, and found accurately kept. Seclusion has been practically abandoned. The shower-bath is used rather as a corrective than a punishment, and is even upon that ground rarely resorted to. Of accidents it is only necessary to mention the fracture of a rib inflicted in a struggle between two patients, and a severe wound in the throat in an attempt to commit suicide.

There can be no doubt entertained as to the judicious and successful management of this establishment except where classification, discipline, and supervision are opposed by structural defects, but the following recommendations are worthy of immediate attention:—

1. That as considerable difficulty and delay arise in identifying the patients, it would be expedient to keep prepared a list containing the names of each individual (Sect. XVII., 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71); which can be compared with the visitation-book on the spot.
2. That additional accommodation, including dining-room and work-room for females, be provided.
3. That attendants be provided for females in a larger proportion than 1 to 25, as is at present the case in halls No. I. and II.
4. That bed-steads be kept a yard apart.
5. That privies of a proper construction be introduced in the airing-yard for females.
6. That as the supply of water is now abundant, a full supply be given to each patient in bathing.
7. That deodorization by sulphur fumes be tried wherever offensive smells are detected.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 10*th September* 1868.

The patients at this date are 195 males and 219 females, being an increase of 9 males since the inspection of 10th March. In a general way the remarks made in last report as to want of space, overcrowding, and the insufficient number of attendants, are still applicable; but some relief has been afforded in the female side by the acquisition of a new auxiliary house, which at

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Asylum.

present contains 14 patients, but is capable of receiving 20. The accommodation of this house is similar in character to that of the others. It is, in fact, an ordinary dwelling-house, the garden of which marches with the Asylum grounds, and it remains as formerly occupied, except that the railing in front has been covered with boards, and fastenings have been attached to the shutters. Altogether the auxiliary houses may be estimated as affording accommodation for 70 patients, of whom 23 are males.

To a certain extent, then, provision has been made for the relief of the overcrowding on the female side, but already there are symptoms that the room which has been gained will speedily be all occupied; and, accordingly, unless by the increase of lunatic wards within the district, or by the removal of incurable cases to private dwellings, the pressure for accommodation is relieved, it will apparently become necessary to undertake a permanent extension of the Asylum. By the enlargement of the lunatic wards of the poorhouses of Old Machar and St. Nicholas, and the opening of those of Buchan Combination, about 70 patients will be accommodated, and, therefore, it may fairly be hoped that, for a time at least, such an extension may be deferred. There is, no doubt, a considerable number of cases in the Asylum which might be properly cared for in private dwellings, if sufficient inducement were held out by parochial boards to suitable persons to undertake their charge; but when patients are removed and placed on an allowance of 2s. 6d. or 3s. a week, it is not surprising that they should so often be sent back.

The only changes to be noted in the structure of the Asylum since last inspection, are an enlargement and improvement of the kitchen, scullery, and some minor scullery improvements in the wards. Papering and painting are being steadily although slowly carried out, and have been extended to Elmhill House. The wards were clean and in excellent order, and ventilation, favoured by the fine weather, was satisfactory. The bedding was abundant, comfortable, and in every instance clean. Although 8 males and 12 females are of wet or dirty habits, the night attendance is so effective that it frequently happens that no change of bedding is necessary. The day-clothing was of good material, and in a very satisfactory condition. Canvas dresses have altogether ceased to be used.

The physical health of the inmates has been even more favourable than usual. Only 3 males and 1 female were in bed from sickness or debility, and the deaths since this time last year are less than 4 per cent. on the number resident.

The tranquil state of both the male and female patients was likewise remarkable, a result probably in great measure due to the fineness of the summer, and the extent to which they could be in the open air.

Considerable attention is given to industrial occupation and recreation. Many patients go beyond bounds to amusements in the town or walks in the country, and it seems that there are few who are restricted entirely to the airing-courts. The average numbers industrially employed are about 70 men and 90 women; but along with this, about 100 men and 180 women are daily restricted to the airing-courts. These latter numbers, it is true, do not always comprise the same individuals, but still, with an enlarged staff of attendants, extended exercise in the general grounds might be taken by all but a small proportion of the whole community. In estimating the numbers industrially employed, it is but fair to take into consideration that considerably more than a third of the inmates are private patients, whom it is always more difficult to engage in work. The chief advantage of extended exercise is not to be looked for so much in the exercise itself, as in the greater variety which it introduces, and in the habits of tidiness and self-control which it induces. Access to the open air in the airing-courts is free and easy, and the result of this, among other sanitary elements, is seen in the very satisfactory physical condition of the patients.

The register of seclusion contains no entries, save of the use of the shower-bath on 16 occasions for purposes of discipline. On 2 of these occasions the cause was refusal of food; on 2 attempting to escape, on 1 assisting to escape, on 2 indecency, and on 8 violence or destructiveness. Seclusion as a punishment is never used, but isolation is resorted to in cases of excitement, on medical grounds, and generally for short periods.

The food served during the visit was good and abundant, and the dietary is judiciously varied. The manner of serving is fair.

The condition of the patients in Elmhill House was satisfactory, and the accommodation excellent; but the furniture, and especially the carpets, are here and there becoming shabby. It is a pity that the advantages which this house presents are not more widely known. Its inmates at present are only 17 gentlemen and 12 ladies; numbers which are insufficient for its efficient development and proper maintenance.

The changes since last visit are as follows:—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	12	12	29	23	76
Discharges,	7	13	25	18	63
Deaths,	1	3	0	3	7

Of the pauper admissions, 20 were chargeable to the parishes of St. Nicolas and Old Machar. The re-admisssions were 13 in number.

Of the discharges, 40 were recoveries, 2 after probation. Three were transfers to poorhouses, 2 to asylums, and 1 was an escape. One patient was removed under rather unusual circumstances. He was allowed out on parole, and took advantage of this to petition the Sheriff, through a law-agent, to be liberated. Without any previous communication with the Superintendent, two medical men came to the Asylum to examine the patient, and granted certificates that he might be discharged without danger to himself or the public. The registered causes of death in the 7 fatal cases were general paralysis in 2, maniacal exhaustion in 2, and cancer, phthisis, and heart-disease in 1 each.

Of those at present resident, 23 males and 21 females are deemed curable, 20 males and 10 females are epileptic, and about 120 males and 100 females attend chapel on Sundays, and about 60 of each sex on week-days.

There have been no accidents, and no changes among the attendants from misconduct.

ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM, 21*st May* 1868.

The patients at this date are 60 males and 75 females resident in the Asylum, and 2 females absent on probation. As stated in former reports, it has been found necessary, in order to meet the demand for accommodation, to overcrowd some of the dormitories, and to place beds in the lavatories. This method of meeting the wants of the district, however, is not satisfactory, and is not capable of much further extension. It has, therefore, been determined by the District Board to enlarge the Asylum, and, at the same time, to provide accommodation for the district of Bute, with which a union has been effected. This arrangement will be for the advantage of both districts, and will conduce to economy by rendering the services of the staff of wider avail. It will likewise facilitate the appointment of an assistant-physician, as recommended in last report; and it is very advisable that this recommendation should receive immediate attention, as from the disturbing influence of the alterations on the patients at first, and ultimately from the increase in their numbers, it will be impossible for the medical superintendent to discharge his duties satisfactorily, and to maintain the establishment in its present efficient condition, without assistance. The changes since the visit of 12th December are 15 admissions, 12 discharges, and 10 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 6 were recovered; of the deaths, 5 were caused by consumption, and the others by various affections. The mortality is high, but this is to be ascribed more to the equalization of a previously low mortality, than to any exceptional prevalence of morbific influences. Attention is, however, arrested by the number of deaths caused by consumption, both on this occasion and at former visits; and although it is probable that, in many of the cases, the seeds of the malady were sown previous to admission, an indication is afforded that every possible endeavour should be made to avoid overcrowding, and to secure efficient ventilation.

The house was in excellent order, and the bedding throughout in a satisfactory condition; articles of decoration and interest are being steadily multiplied, and the general aspect of the accommodation was one of cheerful-

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ness and comfort. The patients were well clothed, and were clean in person and dress. Their sanitary condition is at present tolerably satisfactory ; no male was in bed, but in the female infirmary 3 patients were in bed from sickness or debility.

Both sexes were free from excitement, but one or two patients in the male department were rather noisy, from having been confined all day to the house through the inclemency of the weather. There are no covered sheds in which exercise can be taken in rainy weather, and in Argyllshire such a want means frequent confinement. It is therefore very desirable that when the house is being enlarged, provision should be made for exercise in all weathers. Nevertheless, there has been very little necessity for seclusion, only 3 entries occurring in the register since last inspection, for periods of 3, 12, and 2 hours.

The numbers industriously employed are about 30 men and 40 women. Hitherto, and for a considerable period to come, abundant means of occupation have been, and will be, afforded by the grounds ; but experience has shown that, under efficient management, farming may be extensively and profitably carried on by asylum patients, and it is therefore worthy of consideration whether, in the event of any farm in the neighbourhood coming into the market, it would not be advisable to take it on lease.

Extended exercise is regularly taken, and few patients are restricted to the airing-courts. By and by, when the walks in progress of formation are completed, and the grounds in front of the Asylum are enclosed by wire fences, it is expected that the walled airing-courts will scarcely be required.

Recreation meets with due consideration, and on 3 nights of the week there are special entertainments, namely, readings, dancing, and singing-classes. The numbers attending divine service are, on an average, about 35 males and 50 females. There has been one accident, not of a serious character, since last inspection, and 3 changes among the attendants. The Asylum is about to enter on a state of transition, which for some time will probably injuriously affect its working ; but there is every reason to think that, when the changes are completed, the result will be highly satisfactory.

ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM, 23*d December* 1868.

There are at this date 136 patients in the Asylum, besides 2 females out on probation. The numbers in the House thus exceed the proper complement by 16, of whom 14 are on the female side. Notwithstanding this excess in the numbers, and the interference with the ordinary accommodation for the patients, rendered necessary by the building operations now in progress for the extension of the Asylum, it was pleasing to find how little the general good order and discipline of the establishment, and the comfort of its inmates, have been interfered with. By placing additional beds in some of the dormitories and lavatories, accommodation has been found for the extra cases, and everything continues to be done that experience and careful forethought can devise to cause the inconveniences of overcrowding to be as little felt as possible. In view of this condition of matters, it is satisfactory to be able to state that the new buildings are making steady progress, and that it is expected the newly erected portion of the male wing may be ready for occupation in the course of a few weeks.

I found on my arrival 102 patients at dinner in the hall, the meal consisting of soup, excellent haggis, boiled mutton, and pudding ; and next morning I had the opportunity of being present at daily prayers, when 104 patients attended — a considerable portion of whom appeared to join heartily and with propriety in the various exercises. The general absence of noise and excitement on both of these occasions, and especially the latter, calls for special notice.

Only 3 patients, all upon the female side of the house, 1 entirely, and 2 others partially, are confined to bed in the daytime from sickness or debility. The number belonging to the class of wet patients is also very small, consisting only of 3 males and 1 female.

About 30 males and 45 females are industrially employed—the former principally in the garden or grounds of the Asylum, and the latter divided in nearly equal proportions between kitchen, laundry, or household work, and spinning or sewing. Two men are employed carting beyond the grounds.

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None are restricted in respect of exercise to the walled airing-yards, which, in point of fact, are very little used—it being found practicable to lay open to the majority of the inmates the general grounds of the Asylum for employment and exercise, either with the accompaniment of an attendant or on parole. There have only been 3 instances of escape since the last entry in this book—in all of which the patients were recaptured and brought back to the Asylum after a short absence. The recommendation in regard to covered sheds for exercise in bad weather is to receive attention, and certainly appears to be of especial importance in such a climate as that of Argyll.

The number of patients joining in the amusements is about 70. Three nights in the week are statedly set apart for readings, singing-lessons, and dancing, besides occasional extra nights. About 100 attend chapel on Sundays.

The patients were clean in dress and person. The deficiency of water for supplying the baths is still such as to render it necessary to use the same bath for a greater number of patients than is desirable. But arrangements are being made for an additional supply of water, by which it is contemplated that a separate bath may be given to as many as 30 patients in the course of an hour and a half.

Two instances only have occurred since last entry of seclusion or restraint, 1 of them, however, being no more than the wearing of worsted gloves without fingers to prevent the patient from irritating a sore. The other was a case of seclusion for 8 hours, on account of striking another patient. There has been 1 accident — fracture of the radius, in a female engaged in the washing-house, from an accidental fall.

The changes in the Institution since the last statutory visit consist of 20 admissions, 7 discharges, and 9 deaths. The admissions include 9 males and 11 females, all belonging to the district. Of these, 8 are reported to have been in a weak state of bodily health at the time of admission. Three of the admissions are cases of transfer from other Asylums, and the rest are on sheriffs' orders. The nature of the mental affection is stated to have been in 2 melancholia, 5 mania, 1 periodical mania, 3 delusional insanity, 3 imbecility, 4 dementia, and 2 general paralysis. Of the patients discharged, there were recovered 3, relieved 3, not improved 1 (who was subsequently re-admitted). The causes of death are stated to have been—disease of aorta 1, phthisis 3, renal and cardiac dropsies 2, epilepsy 1, acute mania 1, general paralysis 1. The ages at death range from 18 to 80—the mean age at death being 41.

Three new attendants have been appointed to supply the places of 3 who have left. Of these last, 1 only was discharged for impropriety of conduct.

An assistant resident-physician has now been appointed to the Asylum, and has commenced his duties. This appointment, it is to be expected, will be of the greatest advantage in relieving the medical superintendent of the undivided and constant weight of responsibility that has devolved upon him since the opening of the Asylum, and had, in point of fact, become absolutely indispensable in view of the extension of the establishment now in progress.

Banff District Asylum, 13*th March* 1868.

Banffshire District Asylum.

This Asylum contains to-day 32 male and 42 female patients. There is no inmate absent on probation. According to the estimated capacity, there is, at present, accommodation for 13 additional male, and 3 additional female patients; and as there are several boarders in the community, there is still a considerable number of vacancies available.

Since 10th September 1867, when the last inspection was made, 10 persons have been admitted, 7 being paupers chargeable to the district, and 3 boarders.

Four of the number were transferred from other establishments. Of the entrants, 1 had been tied, or confined in some way, and 1 was filthy.

Six persons were discharged, 5 being paupers; 4 as recovered, 1 as relieved, and 1 unimproved.

Two deaths have occurred; 1 from general debility, 1 from gradual decay; one of the deceased entered the House in 1865, one in 1866, and the ages were respectively 51 and 47. The health of the community has been very satisfactory. Four females were found in bed, but only 1 of these laboured under

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serious illness; and all the men were moving about, and apparently robust. Seven individuals labour under acute forms of mental disease, are regarded as curable, and are accordingly under medical treatment. The bromide of potassium has been tried in cases complicated with epilepsy, but without benefit. A favourable opinion is expressed of the efficacy of opiates. In cases where food has been refused, the spoon is the only artificial means resorted to. Of the health and activity of the inmates, the numbers employed afford a fair proof. Of 17 men, 10 act as labourers, 3 as domestic servants, 1 as a stoker, and 2 work in the stable. Almost all the ground may be regarded as now under cultivation, the front terrace is far advanced towards completion; and carting, smoothing, and planting, were going on at the time of the visit. From 20 to 24 patients went to harvest on the adjoining farms, and realized a sum of £8, which is reserved as a fund from which the expense of amusements, etc., is defrayed.

Of 25 industrious females, 13 are engaged in sewing, 5 in the laundry, 3 in the kitchen, and others in different domestic services. Eleven were found busily occupied in the work-room.

Dinner took place during the visit. It consisted of Irish stew in abundant quantity. It was attended by 32 men and 29 women; and was served in a most neat, orderly, and creditable manner. The house throughout was perfectly clean and comfortable. The amount of light admitted into the dormitories, and the pureness of the linen, which is judiciously fully exposed to the air, produced quite a dazzling effect. These apartments were genial when visited, but their structure, etc., suggests some doubt whether a sufficient temperature can be maintained during the night. The supply of bedding, 3 pair of blankets and coverlet, weighing 21½ lbs., appears to be ample. Ventilation appears to be well sustained; at certain points where offensive smells were detected, they could be referred to temporary causes. The dirty and degraded class amounts to 13. Every patient is bathed once a week, three using the same water. One roller and two hand-towels are issued twice a week to about 18 patients. Brushes and combs are provided in the proportion of 1 to 3. Four patients attend the parish church, 7 are on parole in the general grounds; 39 take exercise there, and during fine weather large parties go beyond the walls every Saturday afternoon. Thirty-two attend amusements. These have latterly consisted in the weekly dance, legerdemain, and Christmas festivities.

The present medical superintendent was appointed and commenced his duties in the month of October last. He is supported by an efficient steward and matron, and the state of the house was found to be highly satisfactory. Dr. Gray's previous experience is a guarantee for further improvements.

If we except the reduction of the salary of the exterior medical officers from £35 to £15 per annum, under which arrangement they pay a fortnightly visit, it does not appear that any of the recommendations contained in last entry have been carried into effect. The most obvious, if not the only, mode of paying the debt already incurred, and of equalizing the expenditure and income, is to follow the example of similar institutions in temporarily raising the rate of charge. Besides this step, it is recommended—

1. That the practice of drying the wet beds in bleaching-green close to the entrance door should be discontinued.

2. That the deodorization by sulphur fumes should be tried wherever offensive smells occur.

3. That the hollowness of the mattresses should be removed by reteasing the hair.

4. That a window be introduced into the basement, so as to throw light into the passage leading to the bathroom, and in the manner pointed out; and that glass pannels be placed in the door by which the passage immediately behind the kitchen is entered.

5. That an attempt be made to form a violin band among the male patients.

6. That public readings be added to the means of amusement.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. There has been no seclusion nor restraint, no accident, nor any change in the members of the staff.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, *7th September* 1868.

The admissions since the inspection of 13th March have amounted to 18, a number unusually high; but this arises from the reception of 9 private patients, for whose accommodation there has been an exceptional demand, owing to their temporary refusal by the Asylum of Aberdeen. Of the total cases admitted, the greater proportion were already in a chronic state, only 3 or 4 being regarded as curable. There have been 7 discharges, of which 4 were recoveries. There has been 1 death from peritonitis following abortion. This patient was transferred from the Royal Glasgow Asylum, and does not seem to have been in a fit state to undertake such a journey. She was admitted on the 5th May in a very debilitated condition, having been in the habit of refusing food, and died on the 8th June. The numbers resident at this date are 35 males, and 47 females, of whom 3 males and 8 females are private. One male and 1 female are absent on probation. Of those resident, 3 males and 4 females are deemed curable. The house was clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order. By altering the door at the head of the stair which leads to the bath, and by introducing glass pannels in two of the doors at the foot of the stair, sufficient light has been introduced to obviate the necessity of striking out a new window. Glass pannels have likewise been placed in the door of the passage at the kitchen. The grounds were in good order, and the plantations made in spring are very thriving, notwithstanding the severe trial of the long drought. Some additions have been made to the farm offices, in anticipation of coming into possession of an adjoining farm of 70 acres. In this work the patients have given material assistance. The numbers industrially occupied are 18 males and 27 females. The men were found employed in the various departments of a farm, and the women in the kitchen, washing-house, and work-room. Industrial occupation is thus fairly developed, but with the acquisition of additional land it will probably be found possible to increase the number of men usefully employed. As usual, assistance was given during harvest to neighbouring farmers, and the money thus gained is set apart for recreative purposes. From this source the expense of a visit by a large party of 34 to a menagerie two days ago was defrayed. Walks beyond the Asylum ground are of habitual occurrence, and a good deal of liberty is accorded to the patients of both sexes. Four males and 4 females are restricted to the airing-courts. These numbers are moderate, but with a larger staff they are capable of reduction. Both sexes were well, carefully, and neatly clothed, and their personal cleanliness is well attended to. The supply of water, although generally sufficient, is not always to be depended on.

The bedding was clean and in good order. As a rule, there are about 3 wet beds on each side. With night attendance, considerable improvement might be effected in this respect. The sanitary condition of the patients has been very favourable, and there has been little sickness. One of each sex was in bed from chronic ailments. In both departments great tranquillity prevailed. No special contrivances in dress are in use, and seclusion has been used in only one occasion since last inspection, for a period of a day. In one case a shower-bath was given on account of manifestations of violence. The general aspect of the patients gives indication of an appropriate diet. The manner of serving the food is creditable, but is capable of improvement. Three cows are at present kept. No books have been provided, but the supply of periodicals is said to fully meet the wants of all readers. The visits of strangers to the amusements are encouraged, although some evil has resulted from idle gossiping. It is intended next winter to introduce readings, in accordance with the recommendation made in last report. The numbers attending prayers are 33 males and 36 females, and two or three of each sex attend the parish church.

Since last visit there has been no accident, no escape, and no attendant has been discharged for misconduct.

The various registers are carefully kept. Altogether the establishment was in a very satisfactory condition.

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ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, 16*th May* 1868.

The patients in the Institution at this date are :—

	M.	F.	T.
In Crichton Institution, . .	72	56	128
In Southern Counties Asylum, .	169	143	312
	241	199	440

Besides these, 4 males and 5 females are absent on probation.

The changes since the visit of 19th December are :—

	In Crichton Institution.			In Southern Counties Asylum.				
				Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	4	7	11	3	8	11	13	35
Discharges,	8	3	11	5	5	5	12	27
Deaths,	3	0	3	0	2	3	2	7

There have been also 3 voluntary admissions, 2 into the Crichton, and 1 into the Southern Counties.

Of the patients discharged from the Crichton Institution, 5 were recovered, 2 became voluntaries, and 4 were taken home. The causes of death in the fatal cases were paralysis and epilepsy, phthisis, and general decay.

Of the patients discharged from the Southern Counties Asylum, 15 were recovered, 1 was removed to Ireland, 3 were transferred to the Durham Asylum, and 7, of whom 5 were private, were taken home. The causes of death in the fatal cases were phthisis in 3, and general decay, exhaustion after pneumonia, general paralysis, and disease of heart in 1 respectively. The numbers at present deemed curable are 9 males and 9 females in the Crichton Institution, and 34 males and 25 females in the Southern Counties Asylum.

The general condition of the accommodation of the Crichton Institution remains as formerly described, and is in many of the galleries, especially of the basement, of a very depressing character, and calculated to exercise an injurious influence on the mental state of the patients. Indeed, in several respects, the circumstances in which the patients of both houses are placed are far from favourable, and the result is seen in the extensive use of seclusion, stretchers, and canvas dresses. The chief evil under which they labour is restricted exercise. The airing-courts are small and unfavourably placed, and the use of the general grounds does not seem to be extended to degraded or excitable cases. It even appears that the female airing-court of the Crichton Institution is rarely used during the winter, and, consequently, that several patients of the worst class are at that season very much confined to their galleries. It was stated that one patient, who was admitted in October 1867, has since that time been only twice in the open air, not from any physical disability, but simply from being obscene, degraded, and unmanageable. Of the patients in the Southern Counties Asylum, about 70 men and 50 women are reported as never being beyond their airing-courts. One cause assigned for this state of matters is the repugnance of the Crichton patients to meet those of the Southern Counties, especially such of the latter as are rude in manner or speech. There can be no doubt that the presence of noisy or obscene patients, clothed in canvas, or disorderly in dress, in the general grounds is much to be deprecated ; but the question is, whether their degraded condition is not a sequence of their treatment, and would not soon disappear under extended exercise persistently carried out. Experience shows the benefit which follows the withdrawal of restrictive discipline ; and, in this point of view, it becomes a duty to keep up associations with the outer world by exercise beyond the Asylum bounds. At present, no patient of the Southern Counties Asylum is ever beyond the gate, except once a year for a day's excursion ; and even to the patients of the Crichton Institution, walks into the country are very sparingly extended. In both houses, the prison element is far too predominant, and the petitions for liberty are consequently exceptionally numerous.

In the Crichton Institution, numerous complaints were again made as to the food ; and here the point to be considered is not whether the patients get

value for the money paid for them, but whether with a little care and trouble their comfort could not be greatly improved without any additional cost to the Institution. The complaints were first as to the want of variety ; secondly, as to the manner of serving. The dinner served during the visit consisted of broth, roast meat, potatoes in their jackets, vegetables, and bread. The meat was carved in the kitchen, and was then sent to the different galleries, where it was served on cold plates ; it is weighed in the kitchen, six ounces of meat, exclusive of bone, being allowed to each person ; but there is no test to determine whether the quantities despatched from the kitchen reach their respective galleries. The association of the patients in large groups at meals, so that supervision might be facilitated, and the meat served in the joint, is extremely desirable. Large quantities of débris were returned to the kitchen, consisting chiefly of broth, potatoes, and bread. Indeed, very few of the potatoes were eaten ; it seemed as if almost all that had been sent were returned. Of course at this season the quality may not be of the best, but in this case they should have been mashed, or prepared in some other fashion which would have made them more palatable. Even under the happiest circumstances great importance is attached to dinner ; in an asylum where the sources of pleasure are comparatively few, it is a pity that it should be made a source of constant complaint.

The food served in the Southern Counties was of good quality, but here, too, more variety is urgently called for. The constant dinner is broth, bread, and potatoes, with hash on alternate days. In several of the galleries, including the infirmaries, no table-cloths are used, and from the nature of the food knives and forks are not required. No doubt both the food and the manner of serving it are better than what most of the patients have been accustomed to in their homes ; but a variety would be beneficial both to mind and body, and neatness in the manner of serving is useful as discipline.

The patients of the Southern Counties Asylum, registered as industrially occupied, are 71 men and 51 women. Thus more than a half of the men and nearly two-thirds of the women are without industrial occupation. The sources of employment for the men are provided by the grounds, the workshops, and the general work of the house. The quantity of ground under crop is, however, only 12 acres, including the garden, but owing to the alterations which have for some years been going on, and which are likely to go on for a considerable time to come, the means of employment are abundant ; and when the land recently purchased comes into possession, all difficulty on this head will be removed. Two men work as shoemakers, and 2 as tailors. The ventilation of the female work-room has been considerably improved by counter-openings in the walls ; at present it is frequented by only 22 patients. It is worthy of consideration, whether it would not prove alike beneficial to the patients, and profitable to the Institution, to afford more inducement to engage in work. The insane are in a great degree under the influence of the same motives which affect the sane, and many are not disposed to work when they find that a little tobacco or a glass of beer is all the difference made between workers and non-workers. The experiment might readily be tried of allowing a certain value in money for work, to form a fund to assist patients on their discharge ; to provide for the cost of excursions, amusements, and articles of decoration for the house ; or for the purchase of extra articles of clothing.

The various sources of amusement formerly alluded to continue in operation in the Crichton Institution. In the Southern Counties Asylum there is a weekly dance, and occasionally a second evening in the week may be devoted to recreation ; but there are no classes, and few readings, and on the whole a dearth of amusement. A source of pleasure which never fails, and is always at hand, viz., walks in the country, is, as has been already stated, entirely neglected. Should the staff of attendants, which at present consists of 18 men and 14 women, including the night nurses, be insufficient to afford the patients extra-mural exercise, it should be at once increased. Exercise in wet weather must be greatly impeded by the want of shelter, whether in the airing-courts or general grounds of the establishment.

The general condition of the Southern Counties Asylum has been greatly improved by the recent alterations and additions. It was clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order. The use of seclusion has been greatly

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diminished; only 36 entries having been made in the register since the last inspection. The period of its duration rarely exceeds a few hours, and the longest period is 2 days. Canvas stretchers are however used by 12 males and 10 females, and 5 men were clothed in canvas. Several women wore strong linen dresses.

In the Crichton Institution the entries of seclusion are very numerous, and occasionally extend over considerable periods. Four females sleep on stretchers, 5 wear locked boots, 10 use quilted bed-coverings, and several wear strong linen dresses. Altogether, the state of the patients in the low west female galleries was very lamentable.

The day-clothing of the general body of the patients of both houses was in good order, and the bedding was always clean. The mattresses have been much improved, but the pillows are the same as before.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been favourable. The mortality has been moderate, and the patients confined to bed from sickness or debility are 3 males and 7 females in the Crichton Institution, and 3 males and 3 females in the Southern Counties Asylum. The most serious accident which has occurred is a fracture of the ulna from falling out of bed.

The water supply is abundant, and personal cleanliness is well attended to.

The various statutory registers are carefully kept, but the case-books are greatly neglected, and afford no information as to the present state of the patients.

The Sheriff's order for the admission and detention of Hugh Goodman has been lost, but not, it was stated, until a copy was sent to the Lunacy Board.

The excavations are being made for the proposed addition to the Crichton Institution, and the building ground is so enclosed by palings that the workmen and materials reach it without interfering with the patients. Nevertheless it will be difficult to prevent injurious results to discipline.*

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* In connexion with this entry the following correspondence took place :—

I.—Copy LETTER, W. FORBES, Esq., Secretary, Board of Lunacy, to SAMUEL ADAMSON, Esq., dated 4th June 1868.

SIR,—I am directed to request that you will, at the next meeting of the Directors of the Crichton Institution, draw their attention to the statements contained in the entry made by the visiting Commissioner in the Patients' Book of the Asylum at his last visit, as it appears to the Board that they represent the condition of the establishment as very far from satisfactory.—I am, Sir, etc., (Signed) W. FORBES, *Secretary.*

II.—Copy LETTER, S. ADAMSON, Esq., to W. FORBES, Esq., dated Dumfries, 5th June 1868.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 4th curt., which I shall lay before the Trustees and Directors at their next meeting; and, meantime I annex copy Excerpt from the Minute of their Meeting on 22d ult., from which you will see that the matter referred to has their attention.—I am, Sir, etc.,

(Signed) SAM. ADAMSON, *Treasurer.*

Copy EXCERPT within referred to.

The Report of Sir James Coxe, Commissioner in Lunacy, dated 16th curt., having been read, the meeting request Dr. Gilchrist to prepare answers to the various statements contained in it, and submit these to the next monthly meeting.

III.—Copy LETTER, S. ADAMSON, Esq., to W. FORBES, Esq., dated 27th June 1868.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Trustees and Directors of the Crichton Royal Institution to forward to you the annexed Excerpt from the Minute of their Meeting held yesterday, and to request that you will lay it before your Board as soon as possible, with a view to an early date being fixed for the inquiry sought as to the accuracy of the late Report by the Commissioner, Sir James Coxe.

I have further to request that, as the Trustees and Directors reside in different parts of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtownshires, and at considerable distances from each other, sufficient notice will be given to enable a quorum of their number to be present on the occasion.—I am, Sir, etc., (Signed) SAM. ADAMSON, *Secretary.*

COPY within referred to.

The meeting proceeded to consider Dr. Gilchrist's reply to the Report by Commissioner Coxe, dated 16th ulto., and in reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Lunacy Board, dated 4th curt., read at last meeting, they instruct the Treasurer to intimate to the Lunacy Board that this Board have lost no time in taking their Report into consideration,

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, 20*th November* 1868.

The gross numbers in this establishment were yesterday—

	M.	F.	Total.
Crichton Institution, . . .	68	48	115
Southern Counties Asylum, . .	169	148	317
	237	196	433

According to these figures there are 7 fewer inmates than when the last statutory visit was made. The decrease will, however, be found to be confined

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and investigating the statements therein, several of which statements they have ascertained to be quite inconsistent with the facts, and others either founded on erroneous data or greatly exaggerated, and to request that, in justice to the Institution, an independent inquiry be made on the spot by the Chairman and Secretary of the Lunacy Board, in conjunction with the Trustees and Directors, who will be ready to meet them on receiving due intimation of their visit, in order that a quorum may arrange to be present; and they regret to be under the necessity of repeating the complaint embodied in their Minute of 6th February 1865, an excerpt from which was forwarded to the Lunacy Board, that the Commissioner should, on the occasion of his inspection of the Institution, accept, as undoubted facts, verbal statements made to him by patients and servants, without taking the trouble to verify them, and enter these in his Reports, without affording either the Medical Superintendent or the Trustees and Directors an opportunity of correcting or explaining them, which practice they consider the more unfair, as the Commissioner's Report is printed and made public in the Annual Report of the Commission, in which no notice is taken of explanations or contradictions of the Report.

IV.—Copy LETTER, M. F. OGILVY. Esq., to S. ADAMSON, Esq., dated 29th June 1868.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, and have to request that you will transmit to me a copy of Dr. Gilchrist's Report, in order that the Board may determine the line of investigation,—I am, Sir, etc.,

(Signed) M. F. OGILVY, *for the Secretary.*

V.—Copy LETTER, S. ADAMSON, Esq., to W. FORBES, Esq., dated 1st July 1868.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 29th ult.

As the subject of the inquiry sought by the Trustees and Directors is the Report by Commissioner Sir James Coxe, I have no instructions which enable me to comply with your request. The only object which the Trustees and Directors have in view is to procure a thorough and impartial investigation of the very serious charges made by the Commissioner, and they will be ready and anxious to furnish all information in their power at the inquiry requested.—I am, Sir, etc., (Signed) SAM. ADAMSON, *Secretary.*

VI.—Copy LETTER, M. F. OGILVY, Esq., to Dr. GILCHRIST, dated 2d July 1868.

SIR,—In consequence of a letter dated 27th June, from Mr. Adamson, Secretary to the Trustees and Directors of the Crichton Royal Institution, forwarding an Excerpt from the Minutes of their Meeting of 26th June, which states, *inter alia*, that they have ascertained that several of the statements contained in the Report of Sir James Coxe, of date 16th May, are either founded on erroneous data, or are greatly exaggerated, I am directed by the Board to request that you will specify any objections which you may have to the statements of Sir James Coxe, and that you will furnish the Board with a copy of the Report made by you to the Trustees and Directors on the entry of the Commissioner.—I am, Sir, etc.,

(Signed) M. F. OGILVY, *for the Secretary.*

VII.—Copy LETTER, Dr. GILCHRIST to M. F. OGILVY, Esq., dated Dumfries 3/7/1868.

SIR,—I am duly in receipt of yours, requesting, on behalf of the Board of Lunacy, a copy of my reply to Sir James Coxe's Report, and a statement of any specific objection I may have to it. As the matter is now in the hands of the Directors, I cannot comply with your request, but refer you to the Secretary as their proper representative.—Yours truly,

(Signed) J. GILCHRIST.

VIII.—Copy LETTER, M. F. OGILVY, Esq., to SAMUEL ADAMSON, dated 8th July 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by the Chairman of this Board to inform you that he sees no cause for applying to the Board for authority to undertake an investigation into the accuracy of the statements made by Sir James Coxe in the Patients' Book of the Dumfries Asylum, of date 16th May, and to express his astonishment, first, that the Trustees and Directors should have made such an extraordinary demand without bringing forward any specific statements in its support; and secondly, that you should have declined to accede to the application made to you to furnish a copy of Dr. Gilchrist's reply to the statements of the Commissioner, on which the Trustees and Directors adopted this course.

I am at the same time to state, for information of the Trustees and Directors, that the

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to the Crichton Institution; as there are actually 5 additional paupers resident in the Southern Counties Asylum. Accommodation has, likewise, to be provided there for 4 women and 2 men absent on probation. A pauper, nominally on probation, but really resident and subject to the discipline of the house, is not included.

The total admissions have amounted to 50, exclusive of 3 voluntary patients; the discharges to 44, exclusive of 1 transfer from the Crichton Institution to the Southern Counties Asylum; and the deaths to 16.

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Board, taking into consideration the general tenor of the Reports hitherto made by both the Medical Commissioners, gave directions at their meeting on 2d June that a more frequent inspection of the Asylum should, in future, be undertaken; and that they have now further determined that, should the entries in the Patients' Book continue to represent the condition of the Asylum as unsatisfactory, they will, in accordance with the views of the Medical Commissioners, and, they do not doubt, in harmony with those of the Trustees and Directors, at once institute a thorough investigation into the causes on which this depends. In the opinion of the Board this course will prove much more effectual in eliciting the truth than that proposed by the Trustees and Directors, inasmuch as all the witnesses will be examined on oath, and the Board will have assistance of their medical colleagues, who, from their professional knowledge, their experience, and their acquaintance with the Asylum, are specially fitted to undertake such an inquiry.

I am further to say, that, in preparing the Annual Report of the Board, care has always been taken to include any representations or animadversions which the Directors or Superintendent of any Asylum may have made on the entries of the Medical Commissioners in its Registers. This practice has been scrupulously adhered to in the case of the Dumfries Asylum, and the Board can therefore attribute only to ignorance or forgetfulness of this fact, the allegation made by the Trustees and Directors of unfair procedure on the part of the Board by omitting in the Annual Report any notice of explanations or contradictions of the Commissioners' entries.

In conclusion, I am to point out that when the Trustees and Directors complain that Sir James Coxe accepts as undoubted facts, verbal statements made to him by patients and servants, without taking the trouble to verify them, they are themselves making an offhand, but grave, accusation, in support of which it is simply impossible they can advance the slightest proof,—I am, Sir, etc., (Signed) M. F. Ogilvy, *for the Secretary.*

IX.—Copy LETTER, S. Adamson, Esq., to W. Forbes, Esq., dated Dumfries, 17th July 1868.

Sir,—With reference to the recent correspondence with your Board relative to the late Report by Commissioner Sir James Coxe, I beg to send you excerpt from the Minute of Meeting of the Trustees and Directors of this date.—I am, Sir, etc.,
(Signed) Sam. Adamson.

EXCERPT referred to in the foregoing Letter.

At the Crichton Royal Institution, 17th July 1868:

In a Monthly Meeting of Trustees and Directors,—*Present*—Mr. Hope Johnstone, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Maxwell of Munches, *Trustees;* Rev. A. Bryson, Messrs. Gladstone, Skirving, and Dudgeon, *Directors*: Mr. Hope Johnstone in the Chair:—

The Board had before them the correspondence between the Secretary of the Lunacy Board and their Treasurer, and, after full consideration, they are still of opinion (having regard to the very strong expressions in the late Report by Commissioner Sir James Coxe, and also in the last letter of the Lunacy Board) that a minute inquiry should be instituted into the management of the Asylums, which they wish to be as perfect as possible, and believing that the most satisfactory manner in which the object which the Lunacy Board and they have in view may be attained is by inquiry on the spot, they resolve to urge on the Lunacy Board to accede to the request in their Minute of 26th ulto., and to institute such an investigation with as little delay as possible.

The Trustees and Directors regret that at their last meeting they should unintentionally have fallen into error in regard to the notice taken in the Report of the Lunacy Board of their explanations or corrections of the Commissioner's entries, and the Treasurer is directed to forward a copy of this to the Board.

X.—Copy LETTER, M. F. Ogilvy, Esq., to S. Adamson, Esq., dated 23d July 1868.

Sir,—Having submitted your letter of the 17th instant, and the extract from the Minutes of the Trustees and Directors of the Dumfries Asylum which accompanied it, to the Board, I am directed to say that, as they have not been furnished with any specific statements of the matters supposed to require investigation, nor with a copy of Dr. Gilchrist's reply to the Commissioner's Report, they see no reason to depart from the resolution intimated to you in my letter of the 8th instant.—I am, Sir, etc.,
(Signed) M. F. Ogilvy, *for the Secretary.*

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While the statutory registers of the two sections of the Institution are kept distinct, and while the management and characteristics are different, it may be well to treat of them separately.

All the paupers received into the Southern Counties Asylum were chargeable to parishes within the district. Of those dismissed, 22 were restored to health. Of the deaths, 3 are attributed to paralysis, 1 to paralysis of the insane, 1 to consumption, 1 to acute bronchitis, 1 to heart-disease, 1 to exhaustion and abstinence, 1 to general decay.

The average age of the deceased was 60 years. Of the 317 inmates, 55 are regarded as curable, and of these 46 are under curative treatment. A considerable number were confined to bed, rather, however, as a conservative policy, with a view to economize strength, than as necessitated by grave disease. The health of the community has been remarkably good during summer and until very recently, when scarlet fever occurred, epidemically, but in a very mild form. Thirty-four patients are registered as of dirty tendencies, but through the instrumentality of the night guardians there are rarely more than 3 wet beds in each division in a night.

Ninety-six men and 58 women are usefully employed; 4 of the former are engaged in drawing, composing, etc. All the inmates take exercise or work in the general grounds, with the exception of 15 males and about 45 women, who are restricted to the airing-yards in consequence of infirmity, excitement, or of habits which might render an extension of liberty offensive, if not perilous. Eight persons are confined to the house on medical grounds.

Strong dresses, either with or without special fastenings, are worn by 9 individuals, locked boots by 7. Seclusion appears to have been resorted to upon 36 occasions. Two women and 4 men effected their escape, but have been recovered.

The different parts of this house were found in good order, clean, well-aired, and, upon the whole, of genial temperature. At certain points the heat was excessive. The female work-room looked crowded, and notwithstanding the efforts made to improve ventilation was certainly close. The bedsteads in certain dormitories, Guislain for example, approach very near to each other. This is partly the result of temporary arrangements, required on the incursion of scarlet fever, but it likewise indicates a redundant population. The sick-room for the cases of fever appeared to be badly selected. The bedding was pure and neatly kept, and hair mattresses are being substituted for those of sea-grass, coir, etc., formerly in use. It is, however, worthy of remark, that while 3 pair of blankets and a coverlet are allowed to each bed, their weight does not exceed 18 lbs., which, in parts of the house remote from the centre, and for the feeble and aged, will prove insufficient.

Dinner was served in the refectory during the visit to 64 men and 31 women, being a portion of the staff of workers. The meal consisted of a large portion of pea-soup, potatoes, a slice of newly cut bread, and 8 ounces of hash. Beer was allowed to the men. All the articles were abundant in quantity, excellent of their kind, except the beer, and fairly served; but the equipage is, in some respects, uncouth, and might be improved at a small expense. The presence of liver, as forming part of the hash, was complained of.

No one was found in seclusion; and considering the density of the population and the darkness in several of the galleries, very little excitement was observed. The darkness here alluded to is partly the result of the structure of the building; but in the evening it proceeds from an insufficient supply of gas, and from the position of the burners. At many points, reading and sewing are impracticable, and the gloom which prevails must prove most depressing, and, in certain cases, injurious.

Many appeals were made by inmates, but no complaints of harsh usage. Most liberal provision is still made to afford a succession and variety of social amusements, and, while many improvements are still called for, the domestic comforts of the inmates are more successfully attended to than formerly.

Ten patients have been discharged as recovered from the Crichton Institution, but of those who remain, not more than 15 are deemed curable. Twenty-nine are under treatment for mental, 38 for bodily, disease. The latter number is swelled by cases of slight illness, and of supposed scarlet fever. The number of dangerous patients amount to 28, of degraded to 17. Death is

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referred to tabes mesenterica, consumption, diarrhœa, typhomania, general paralysis, decay, cardiac enlargement, and syncope. The majority of the deceased had resided a long time in the Asylum. The average age at death was 50 years. Five females were in bed, 2 by infirmity, 3 in consequence of excitement. Seven persons are, for medical reasons, or in consequence of age or feebleness, confined to the house; but 63 men and 37 women take exercise in or beyond the grounds; 21 of the former, and 18 of the latter enjoy carriage exercise, the rest in the 'bus, etc. A large number of the inmates were found engaged in pursuits congenial to their former tastes and position, and 10 are stated to occupy themselves in gardening. Only 1 individual is at present confined to the airing-courts. Amusement and literary pleasures, of various kinds, are still much encouraged as means of treatment, and 72 persons join in reunions for such purposes in the Asylum, while 27 participate in public entertainments.

A large portion of the house was found in a satisfactory state, clean, comfortable, and fairly furnished. The temperature was genial, but the want of light at certain points during the day, and in every gallery at night, demands immediate consideration. The curtainless bareness of certain of the basement galleries is reported to be the result of views of hygiene; but in these very parts immediate attention is required to the state of the apartments occupied by Mrs. M., Miss C., Mrs. T., and Mr. N. This remark chiefly applies to the Low West Gallery, in which are congregated the most refractory and degraded of the female patients. The attendants are 3 in number, and all the inmates who can or will walk take exercise in the general grounds. The patient alluded to in last entry as having been long confined to the house, and whose confinement is attributed to destructive and offensive practices, is now so far improved as to enable her to enjoy this privilege. The dress of the excited class was uncouth and unsatisfactory, and it is strongly recommended that the superior female officers should make this division the scene of their chief labours and superintendence. Dinner was seen served in several public and private rooms. No complaints were made; but the coldness of excellent viands, the equipage and table arrangements, might have justified such.

Three females were in their bed-rooms in consequence of excitement. The register shows that seclusion has been resorted to upon 47 occasions, and 1 of these extending to a period of 16 days.

The books, registers, and orders in both departments were examined.

In summing up the suggestions made or implied in the foregoing observations, they must be divided into two classes.

I. Those which have been previously urged, the expediency of which is understood to be admitted, and which are solely postponed until the completion of the additions now erecting:—

1. The appropriation of the board-room, as it is called, or an apartment of even larger dimensions, as a public eating-hall.

2. The substitution of wood for stone floors in the lower galleries of the Crichton Institution.

3. The introduction of furniture into these more in keeping with modern habits and with what is provided in similar establishments.

II. Those which do not admit of delay, and which appear to be easily and immediately practicable.

1. A more abundant supply of blankets, etc., during the winter, in the Southern Counties Asylum.

2. A better supply of gas, and a better distribution of the lights in both houses.

3. Improvement in the means of ventilating and deodorising the apartments occupied by patients of dirty habits in the Crichton Institution.

4. The frequent association of officers of trained and cultivated mind with the dangerous and degraded class in the Crichton Institution.*

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*In connexion with this Report the following letters were addressed to the Secretary:—

Copy LETTER, Dr. Gilchrist to W. Forbes, Esq., Secretary, Board of Lunacy, dated Dumfries, 27/11/68.

Sir,—You will oblige by submitting the following statements to the Board of Lunacy relative to two complaints made in the Commissioner's Report:—

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, *24th and 25th February* 1868.

This establishment appears to be stationary. No material changes were observed; and it was not understood that any progress has been made in carrying into effect the contemplated removal of the house to a suitable site, nor, indeed, that any decision had been arrived at upon the subject. It will, however, very speedily come to be considered, not whether the management is satisfactory, but whether the accommodation can be accepted of as suitable for the pauper lunatics. It is admitted that as much is made of the existing structure as is possible; that, considering its egregious defects and discomforts, the results are most creditable to the officers; but, notwithstanding, it cannot be regarded as worthy of the name of a suitable hospital for the insane. The most lavish outlay—and the amount required could at once be ascertained—could not, it is believed, render the building available for modern treatment, but, were this possible, the want of land and the character of the surroundings make the locality altogether unsuitable, and would frustrate the effects of internal improvements.

The different departments were found clean, roughly comfortable, and, notwithstanding the vicious intercellular disposition of the rooms at many points, well aired. In one gallery only was a urinous smell detected. The

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I. As to the bedding in the S. C. Asylum.

1*st*, Beds have been weighed in all parts of the house, and they confirm the Commissioner's statements as to weight—18 lbs.

2*d*, The working males occupy a dormitory three storeys in height, at the most distant point from the source of artificial heat, and fronting directly to the east. Many of them are able and ready to complain. They do not.

3*d*, The only difference between an attendant's and a patient's bed is, that the former has two pillows and the latter one. The attendants, on being questioned, are satisfied with their beds.

4*th*, The dormitories. When the stoves are lighted, both windows and window-shutters are kept down during the night to moderate the heat, while many of the patients are in the habit of throwing off a coverlet or blanket besides.

5*th*, In the infirmaries, besides the artificial heat an open fire burns day and night.

In the C. R. Institution the average weight of the gallery bedding is 18½ lbs. Attendants the same. Officers, 18½ lbs.

Have just slept myself under 17 lbs. in a bedroom looking to the north-east, and with a snow storm from the east all night.

It is submitted that weight is not, or at least not necessarily, a measure of heat. A narrow blanket weighs 4 lbs., and double the width weighs 8 lbs.; but the narrow blanket on a narrow bed gives exactly the same heat as the broad one on a bed of double breadth.

It is on this very principle that the new beds just introduced into the S. C. A. infirmaries have been constructed, so as to economize the heat supplied by breadth as well as weight.

It is contemplated to introduce a better and heavier coverlet, which, it is hoped, will satisfy the Commissioners.

The second point referred to in the Commissioner's Report is the complaint as to the condition of some of the rooms in the Low West Gallery.

To-day there are six female attendants and two female servants off duty from illness in the C. R. I., while of those that remain to do the work of the house, several are still imperfectly convalescent, or struggling with incipient illness. Moreover, they are distributed over the house to places with which they are imperfectly acquainted, and to do work they have not been accustomed to. In these circumstances, it is submitted whether the Low West, or any other gallery in the house, can be expected to be in a normal condition, especially when it is considered that the present condition of the house is a considerable improvement on what it has been for the last four weeks.—Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. GILCHRIST.

Copy LETTER, Dr. GILCHRIST to W. FORBES, Esq., dated Crichton Royal Institution.

DUMFRIES, 9/12/68.

SIR,—I think it advisable to send you another note about the bedding of the S. C. Asylum complained of in the Commissioner's Report.

Last night I slept under that used by the patients, namely, a sheet, three pairs of blankets, and coverlets, and am perfectly satisfied that they are sufficient.

As I said before, weight is not a true measure of heat. A blanket the breadth of a room supplies no more heat to the person using it than one the breadth of the bed. When a patient asks an additional blanket it is granted.

The weight of the new coverlet is 1 lb. 6 oz. more than the old, and will be amply sufficient, even for exceptional cases.—Yours very truly, (Signed) J. GILCHRIST.

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bedding was clean and abundant. The ordinary allowance, 3 pair blankets and coverlet, weighed 21½ lbs., but in some of the colder garrets, and to aged or infirm patients, a greater number is supplied. The body-clothes were clean and sufficient, but might, in some cases, be improved in neatness. Females are bathed once a week, males once a fortnight; 3 or 4 using the same water.

Dinner was seen in all the refectories of the pauper lunatics—upon both days it was abundant, and good in quality; but the crowding and mode of serving are still open to objection, and at some points the food was cold. These drawbacks are, in great measure, to be attributed to the size and position of the rooms.

The Asylum at present contains 89 men and 98 women. Of these, not less than 92 are in an acute stage of insanity; a fact which, under the circumstances, greatly multiplies the difficulties of management. Thirty-five are of dirty or degraded habits; 11 are under treatment for mental and 8 for bodily disease, most of the latter being confined to bed. Twenty-six men are occupied, chiefly as gardeners, and 59 women engage in sewing, washing (15), and domestic work. Walks beyond the walls are taken in parties of about 15, and 26 walk on parole in the grounds.

The recreations consist chiefly of dancing—and a violin band which has been formed makes this always accessible,—tea-parties, and weekly readings. The latter are much enjoyed, and are attended by 25 of each sex. This number could be doubled, but the size of the apartment renders the limitation of the privilege necessary.

Since 12th November 1867, 27 persons have been admitted, 19 of whom were paupers, and of these 18 belonged to the parishes of Dundee and Liff and Benvie. As to the state of these at admission, 1 is described as dirty and in rags; 2 as feeble and frail, 1 of whom was apparently recovering from fever; 1 as in infirm health, and who, from contusions on arms and shoulders, had been apparently tied with ropes; 1 as bruised on back and shoulders; 1 with throat cut; 1 with several contusions from blows inflicted, it is said, by a son; and 1 who had been sent to lunatic wards of a poorhouse, was removed thence, found his way to police office, and was subsequently replaced in Asylum.

Ten persons have been discharged, 6 as recovered, and 4 have been transferred to lunatic wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse.

Four deaths have occurred: 2 from general paralysis, 1 from diarrhœa, 1 from hæmatemesis. The average age was 48 years. One of the deceased entered the Asylum in 1851, 2 in 1867, and 1 in 1868.

The books, registers, and orders were found accurately kept. Seclusion has been used in 4 cases, upon 16 occasions, and for periods not exceeding twelve hours. One dress, secured by buckles, was observed. Dislocation of elbow-joint during a fit of epilepsy is the only accident which has occurred.

No member of the staff has been discharged.

While entirely concurring in the opinion expressed by my colleague as to the creditable manner in which difficulties are overcome and every possible circumstance utilized in the management, and as to the humane treatment pursued, it is necessary to point out—I. that the females are in excess (2) of the estimated accommodation; II. That if no public dining-hall can be provided, the number of tables in the apartment for females under observation should be increased; III. That means should be taken to serve the food hot and in good condition; IV. That the men should not be shaved in the public rooms; V. That the men, when in the house, should be uncovered; VI. That the pillows should be increased in size.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, 10*th December* 1868.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 25th February:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	2	3	16	24	45
Discharges,	6	5	2	13	26
Deaths,	0	3	5	6	14

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These figures show an increase of 5 in the numbers resident, which are 94 males and 97 females. It is important, however, to bear in mind that, in the period referred to, 10 patients, chargeable to the parishes of Dundee and Liff and Benvie, have been sent to the Asylum of Montrose, from want of accommodation in that of Dundee.

Of the patients discharged, 15 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another Asylum, 5 were removed to lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 5 were taken home. The fact that these last were all private would seem to indicate that there are no insuperable obstacles to prevent the disposal of a certain proportion of pauper patients in a similar manner.

The mortality, with 5 exceptions, has been among patients admitted within the last three years. The registered cause of death was apoplexy in 3 cases, paralysis in 4, tuberculosis and phthisis in 3, and cirrhosis, senile decay, epilepsy, and pneumonia, in 1 case each.

The house retains the character so frequently described in previous Reports. It was clean and well ventilated, but over-crowded, and deficient in many appliances which modern opinion considers requisite in an asylum for the insane. In especial, the want of proper sick-room accommodation, particularly on the male side, renders almost impossible the efficient supervision and care of the sick. That the accommodation could be readily extended, by finishing the building according to the original plan, is obvious; but simple extension would aggravate many of the evils under which the Institution is labouring. The want of sick-rooms would be still more severely felt; and the difficulty of affording the patients adequate occupation, exercise, and recreation would, as a matter of course, increase with their numbers. Even at present, with every disposition to use the appliances at command, it is found impossible, in the finest weather, and under the most favourable circumstances, to send more than a third of the patients beyond the airing-courts. Bearing in mind, therefore, the cheerless and inappropriate character of many portions of the present buildings, the small extent of land, and the rapid growth of buildings round the Asylum, it may well be doubted whether any considerable expenditure should be incurred on the present house.

The patients were comfortably clothed, and the bedding was sufficient, but many of the hair mattresses have become thin and hard. The food served during the visit was of good quality, and the appearance of the patients is indicative of an adequate dietary. There is, however, pervading the house, in accommodation, dress, bedding, and manner of serving the food, a certain degree of roughness, so to speak, which seems inherent in the establishment, and impossible under existing circumstances to overcome.

The patients on the male side were free from excitement, but on the female side, mainly caused by the visit and the presence of several patients only recently admitted, there was a good deal of vociferation. No patient was in seclusion, but the register contains 8 entries of this character since last visit, the longest period being for three days.

When it is kept in mind that of the present inmates 9 males and 7 females are epileptic, that 14 males and 1 female are paralytic, and that about 15 of each sex are of wet habits, it will be seen that great credit is due to the superintendent and matron for the efficient manner in which, under many difficulties, they conduct the establishment.

The various registers are carefully kept.

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ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, EDINBURGH, 18*th May* 1868.

Except a few (4) absent on picnic or pass, all the patients were seen, and several specially examined during the present inspection.

They amount to 714, disposed of as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
In East House, ...	40	35	75
In West House, ...	304	335	639
	344	370	714

To these have to be added 2 of each sex on probation. The numbers are

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nearly the same as when the Asylum was last visited ; and the appearance and consequences of overcrowding are quite as manifest.

The accommodation and community in the East House have undergone little change. Fifteen of the inmates are regarded as curable, and 3 are under treatment ; 5 belong to the dirty or degraded class ; 40 engage in some kind of occupation ; about the same number take exercise in the general grounds, only 5 being confined to the airing yards ; 17 walk beyond the walls under supervision ; 12 go unaccompanied within, and 3 beyond, the grounds.

Of the inmates of the West House, 62 of each sex are entered as curable ; but the number under medical treatment is not registered. Three-fourths of the population may, accordingly, be regarded as affected with incurable mental disease, and as permanent residents. Those labouring under structural disease of the nervous system amount to 70 ; those of dirty habits to 34—27 wet beds being reported last night ; those with suicidal tendencies to 60, and those deemed dangerous to others to 104. The numbers of the industrial class, and the modes in which its members are occupied, are nearly the same as when last reported. Seven individuals enjoy parole beyond, and 34 within, the grounds ; but these chiefly belong to the class of boarders ; but the very large number of 156 never pass the limits of the grounds, and 117 are confined to the airing yards.

The changes in the community since 24th December 1868 are as follows :— 105 admissions, 82 discharges, and 25 deaths.

Of the persons admitted, 78 were paupers, all of whom belonged to the district.

Of those discharged, 55 were cured, and several, 4, are registered as being absent at the expiry of the probationary period, their mental condition being unknown.

General paralysis of the insane is stated to have been the cause of death in 8 cases, epilepsy in 2, exhaustion in acute mania in 2 ; chronic bronchitis in 2 ; and paralysis of bladder, debility, cardiac disease, peritonitis, pneumonia, consumption, fatty degeneration of heart, acute melancholia, cancer of œsophagus, and syncope, in 1 each. The average age at death appears to have been 50 years. Fourteen of the deceased entered the Asylum within a period of two years. Four males and 18 females were found in bed ; but a very small proportion of these are seriously indisposed. The health of the community, indeed, is and has been very satisfactory ; and the low rate of mortality and the comparative immunity from phthisis and other pulmonary affections is worthy of record. A large majority of the inmates are robust in appearance, and are evidently supplied with an abundant diet, pure air, and are otherwise well cared for.

The state of the house was, generally, creditable in respect to cleanliness, ventilation, the state of the bedding, and minor comforts. The same observations are, however, as applicable as upon former occasions, to the state of the dress of certain of the males ; the lack of order and neatness around the laundry, and in several of the side courts connected with the workshops, etc. ; and the gloom of the entrance to the lower galleries. At one point, and where there must be constant resort, the darkness is extreme. This seems to be the consequences of the erection of a room, as suggested in last entry, where the industrial patients change shoes, etc.

Several important changes are in progress, or have been effected. Additional pictures, etc., have been hung in certain galleries ; the floors of the rooms for the refractory are undergoing varnishing ; and the additional rooms obtained at the extremity of the I., II., and III. galleries in the division for males are now occupied. Here, however, as elsewhere, indications of the overcrowded state of the establishment are observable. Apartments intended for 1 contain 2 beds, and the passages are occupied as sleeping accommodation. Relief from this state of things, which is especially felt in the department for females, is about to be sought in the erection of the fourth or north-west wing, thereby completing the building according to the original plan, except in so far as that the breadth of the main gallery is less than that in the corresponding parts of the house. It is intended for the reception of 54 patients, to be placed in single rooms ; but does not necessarily increase the capacity of the Asylum. This will be understood by the following statement.

The separate, or refractory wards contain, generally, 100 lunatics. Of these, 24 might be drafted into dormitories, did such accommodation exist. There are in this section 15 so-called single rooms, each containing 4 persons. Were 3 withdrawn from each room, or, in other words, were the rooms used for single patients, as they should be, those withdrawn would amount to about 45, requiring accommodation in the proposed addition. The plans were examined on the spot; they are in keeping with the rest of the building, and might, with slight alterations and an important addition, be approved of. But it must be kept in mind that should an arrangement such as is proposed not be carried into effect—and pressure for the admission of patients, such as at present exists, might lead to a departure from it; and should the refractory ward be occupied as it now is, the new building would allow of the admission of 50 additional inmates; and it would become the duty of the Board to enjoin the acquirement of additional land, which is even now inadequate to the size of the establishment.

Dinner was seen in various galleries. It was abundant and of excellent quality in all. But even at these times crowding could not be avoided; and this may, so far, explain the mode of serving, which was not such as to add to the attractiveness of the meal, and was not, in some rooms, equal to what is met with in many cottages. The true remedy for many of the defects and drawbacks witnessed is the provision of a public refectory; but there is no obstacle to attendants being taught decent and orderly table arrangements as part of their duties.

The deportment of the patients was, upon the whole, quiet and orderly; and there were afforded many proofs of contentment, and even enjoyment. The excitement, however, among the inmates of the refractory ward for females was of the most intense and painful character. The least tractable were visited in their respective airing yards; but even there violence was with difficulty repressible. After making due allowance for the presence of a number of acute cases, and the insufficient means accessible for exhausting morbid energy by exercise and occupation, the proportion of attendants, that is, of healthy and tranquil minds engaged in guiding and governing this class, appeared altogether inadequate. Six attendants are appointed to care for 95 excitable, or, in some way, untrustworthy patients, being in the proportion of 1 to 16 or thereabout; a proportion too small for the individualization of management, and even for the domestic arrangements of the department.

The books and registers were examined. All the orders were seen, except that for W. M., who was removed during the currency of the certificate of emergency, and for T. K., recently admitted.

The recorded accidents are slight contusions, wounds of ear, a fracture of the tibia, and one of the humerus.

Seclusion appears to have been used 192 times, and the polka or gloves 154 times. No seclusion or restraint has been resorted to in the East House.

In only one instance has the discharge of an attendant been necessitated by impropriety of conduct.

The present statutory visit has suggested the following recommendations:—

I. That glass panels should be introduced into the doors of galleries or passages which have been pointed out as dark and gloomy.

II. That as the floors in certain of the galleries are much worn, and have become so even as to endanger the safety of the infirm, paralytic, etc., they should be repaired or relaid.

III. That as the completion of the Asylum is now contemplated, it is incumbent to include in the additions a public room for meals; which has been found in similar institutions to contribute largely to the comfort of the inmates, to economy, and which tends to obviate many of the defects adverted to in this and previous entries.

IV. That the staff in the separate buildings should be largely increased.

V. That the erection of an additional weather-shade, and the keeping the sward closely cut, would add to the amenity and comfort of the airing yard for females in the refractory division.

VI. That the pillows be increased in size.

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Royal and District Asylums.

Edinburgh Asylum.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 23*d December* 1868.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 18th May are :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . .	16	15	62	72	165
Discharges, . .	11	11	28	51	101
Deaths, . . .	7	8	19	15	47

These figures give an increase of 13 in the numbers, which are at present—

	M.	F.	Total.
In Eastern Department, . .	37	31	68
In Western Department, . .	316	336	652
	353	367	720

Of the patients admitted, 37 had previously been in the house ; and of the paupers, 98 were chargeable to the parishes of Edinburgh, St. Cuthbert's, and North and South Leith. Of those discharged, 50 had recovered, 5 were removed from the registers on the expiry of the period of probation, 1 died on probation, 26 were removed to other establishments, 2 were removed to Ireland, and the rest were placed in private dwellings, including 4 in a special licensed house at Cramond. Of the fatal cases, 24, or one-half, were admitted in 1868. The most common causes were phthisis, general paralysis, fatty degeneration of the heart and atheromatous degeneration of the arterial system ; exhaustion from excitement, old age, and refusal of food ; and inflammatory affections of the lungs.

There has been no material change in the condition or position of the Institution since last inspection. Difficulties have occurred with the District Board to prevent the commencement of the contemplated additions to the buildings, and the evils of overcrowding remain without any prospect of remedy. Great efforts have been made to receive the pauper lunatics of the district, by converting one of the attendants' day-rooms into a dormitory, by placing beds in a day-room, by shake-downs, and even by using several of the lately provided single rooms for two patients ; but it is obvious that such expedients cannot fail to affect injuriously alike the discipline of the house and the comfort of the inmates. Besides, they have been insufficient to meet the requirements of the Statute, for on the closing of the lunatic wards of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse it was found necessary to transfer several of the female patients to a private asylum, from the inability to admit them into the already overcrowded wards.

The registers record that, of the patients of the West House, 137 males and 260 females are on an average habitually engaged in industrial occupations. Of the former, a considerable number are artisans ; viz., 9 tailors, 10 shoemakers, 8 joiners, 3 upholsterers, 2 tinsmiths, etc. ; but, on the other hand, only 45 are employed in the grounds ; and of the whole number considerably more than a half do nothing. An increase of the buildings will inevitably lead to an increase in the number of patients, and as the means of occupation which the land now in possession affords are already quite insufficient, it comes to be a very serious question whether the accommodation should be extended, without, at the same time, taking steps for obtaining additional ground either by purchase or lease. It is very certain that no asylum will ever occupy a satisfactory position which is not possessed of abundant facilities for exercise and occupation. The advantages which they are capable of affording are exemplified in the female separate buildings, where the attendants report that, since the extension of industrial occupation, and of exercise in the general grounds, a very manifest improvement has taken place. Patients who, from excitement, or a propensity to escape, were formerly restricted to the airing courts, are now sent to the general grounds with very beneficial results.

Both houses were clean and well ventilated. The fact that as a rule the attendants have 4 pairs of blankets, while the patients have 3, gives rise to a doubt whether the latter are sufficiently covered during the night. The bedding, however, was always found in good condition, but from the accumulation of articles under the mattresses of many of the female patients, it is

evident that there is a want of proper accommodation for such things as they are allowed to keep under their own care. Indeed, throughout the house there is a great deficiency of small articles of furniture, such as would give it something of the aspect of a home. A considerable addition has been made to the prints upon the wall, but this has done little to relieve the depressing and cheerless aspect of many of the wards, especially of the male department.

The clothing of both sexes was sufficient, and generally in good condition, but there was a lack of tidiness among many of the males of the demented class, and an utter want of taste in the style of the male clothing. It is recommended that upper coats should be provided for out-door use by such of the pauper patients as cannot take sufficiently active exercise to stimulate the circulation.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is satisfactory. There has been no epidemic, and the mortality has not exceeded an average. The numbers found in bed from sickness or debility were 7 males and 15 females.

As a rule great tranquillity prevailed in all the wards. In the female separate division some excitement was caused by the visit, but it was comparatively moderate, and appeared soon to subside. One female was found in seclusion, and the registers record the occasional use of gloves and of the polka in 2 cases each, to prevent the destruction of clothing or the removal of dressings; and also the occasional recourse to seclusion in 9 cases, for periods of unequal duration, but embracing sometimes several days. Only 1 patient was found in canvas.

Much attention has recently been given to the extension of recreation, particularly by fitting up a theatre in one of the corridors of the West House; by instituting "Penny Readings," etc. About 130 patients can be accommodated in the theatre, but the numbers attending are so great that it takes two performances to go over them.

Sunday chapel is attended by 20 males and 10 females of the East House, and 144 males and 113 females of the West. Walks in the neighbourhood are habitually taken by a considerable number of the patients of both houses, but the extension of this species of exercise is limited by the number of the attendants.

The food served during the visit was of good quality, and was taken with relish. In some of the wards, the manner of serving is still open to improvement. The amount of debris was moderate.

Attention is particularly directed to the water-closets of the male infirmary, as exceedingly uncomfortable, and positively injurious to health in enfeebled constitutions. On inquiry, it was found that there is a very inadequate supply of paper for purposes of cleanliness.*

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* In connexion with this entry the following letter was received by the Secretary:—

Copy LETTER, R. H. B. WICKHAM, Assistant Physician in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, to the SECRETARY, General Board of Lunacy, dated 2d January 1869.

SIR,—I beg to enclose a copy of the Commissioners' Report on the state of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and I am directed by Dr. Skae to inform you, with reference to the alleged deficiency in the supply of paper in the water-closets on the male side of the Pauper Department, that the head attendant in charge of each gallery has a quantity of paper in store for the purposes of the water-closet, which he is directed to distribute to such of the patients as may ask for it. I am directed to add that, some years ago, a supply of paper was placed in each gallery water-closets, and the patients were allowed to help themselves, but it was found that many of them tore it up, burned it, and frittered it away in other ways, and so it was resolved to place it in charge of the attendant, to be served out to any patient who wanted it.—I have the honour to be, Sir, etc.

(Signed) R. H. B. WICKHAM, *Assist. Physic.*

The following Excerpt from Minute of Meeting of the Managers and Medical Board, held 28th January 1869, was received some weeks later :—

There was read to the meeting the entry made in the Patients' Book by Commissioner Sir James Coxe, on the occasion of his last visit to the Asylum, together with the following report prepared by Dr. Skae, at the request of the Visiting Committee, in reference thereto:—

27*th January* 1869.

In compliance with the request of the Visiting Committee, I beg to offer the following remarks on the last entry in the "Patients' Book" by the Commissioners in Lunacy :—

Firstly, In regard to the small number of men employed in the grounds. This does not arise, as seems to be supposed, from the smallness of the ground, or the want of work for

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Night attendance in the West House continues to keep the wet beds within very limited numbers; and it is worthy of consideration whether some arrangements could not be made to extend the system to the East House. The straw mattresses used by wet patients in this house might with advantage be exchanged for straw bags. No accident is recorded. The various registers are carefully kept.

Royal and District Asylums.

For the purpose of encouraging attention to tidiness, it is recommended that mirrors be placed in the wards of the female department, especially of the separate buildings.

Elgin District Asylum.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 20*th March* 1868.

The estimated accommodation of this house is for 68 patients. At present, however, it contains 42 men and 36 women; of this number (78), 17 are private patients, so that in the event of an urgent call for further accommodation, the removal of these would afford temporary relief. The existing pressure is, of course, lessened by the occupancy of the cottages within the grounds, and it appears an opportune time, when important changes and considerable additions are being made to the grounds, etc., of the establishment, to recommend most strongly the erection of dwellings for the tranquil and industrial class, which here forms so large a portion of the community.

The satisfactory results of placing trustworthy inmates in the cottages affords a strong argument in support of such a step.

Possession of two acres of land, to which frequent allusion has been made in previous Reports, was obtained at the beginning of this year, and great progress has already been made in connecting the field with the house, in laying a portion out as a kitchen-garden and bowling-green, in planting, etc. Great activity prevailed at the time of the visit, about 20 of the men being variously employed in these preparations. This work will to a certain extent limit the process of reclamation of farm land; but the great object of providing useful and remunerative labour for the patients will be attended to at whatever point they may be employed. The crop of last year amounted to 115 quarters corn, 16 tons of potatoes, 200 stones of hay, and a considerable breadth of turnips, realizing already about £200, besides what has been consumed in the Asylum and kept for seed. Such success is pleasing, but is less worthy of commendation than the health and contentment secured to the patients.

Twenty-six persons of each sex are regularly employed; of the men, 20 act as labourers, 3 as gardeners, 3 are engaged in stable work; of the women, 4 are

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the patients, but is mainly due to the fact that the mass of the male patients have never been accustomed to out-door work of any kind, and are unwilling to engage in it. In addition to this, I may add that, under the management of the present gardener, we are frequently obliged to engage paid labourers.

Secondly, The facilities for exercise in the open air are amply sufficient, one walk round the grounds being nearly a mile.

Thirdly, The boxes suggested by the Commissioners have been ordered.

Fourthly, With regard to the suggestion about the great-coats, I should strongly recommend the Managers to carry it out, by sanctioning the provision of a sufficient number for the more debilitated class.

Fifthly, With regard to the remarks made upon the water-closets in the male sick-room, no complaint has ever been made to me. The more debilitated patients are furnished with night-stools, and there is a sufficient supply of paper in each gallery.

Sixthly, In regard to the East House, the system of night-watching is in operation to such an extent as is considered desirable, and the straw-bags recommended by the Commissioners have always been in use, and still are used in appropriate cases.

Seventhly, The recommendation of the Commissioners in regard to placing mirrors in the wards of the female separate building should be carried out by furnishing a mirror to each of the bath-rooms, and leaving those rooms open at all times to the patients.

Lastly, If the Commissioners would condescend to read their report to the Superintendent before leaving the House, as is the practice in England, their views would be more fully understood, and more speedily carried out; and, at the same time, any erroneous impression conveyed to the Commissioners by attendants or others might be explained and removed before being recorded.

(Signed) DAVID SKAE.

The Board remitted it to the Visiting Committee to take immediate steps for carrying into effect the recommendations of the Commissioner in regard to providing boxes for the patients' clothes, great-coats for the debilitated patients, and mirrors for the females in the separate building, and they directed the Treasurer to forward to the Secretary of the Lunacy Board an excerpt from this Minute, with copy of Dr. Skae's Report.

employed in the laundry, 2 in the kitchen, and 20 in sewing and domestic services. There is no indication whatever that work is pushed too far, or that the comfort or restoration of the workmen are made secondary objects. The sanitary condition of all was good, and although 2 persons were found in bed, they were not regarded as labouring under bodily illness. The diet appeared to be ample, and was served in a cleanly manner; but greater comfort would certainly be secured were the meals taken in the public dining-hall, according to the practice of the majority of well-conducted Asylums.

All parts of the house were admirably clean and well kept, and no offensive smell was observed at any point. The bedding was pure, well exposed to the air, and sufficient in quantity. The blankets and coverlets, taken from two beds in different dormitories, weighed respectfully 16¾ and 19¾ lbs. The pillows appeared to be of small size. The dress of the inmates was, without exception, neat and tidy. The propriety of substituting cloth for moleskin jackets for certain of the men should, however, be considered when new suits are required. Such a substitution is required for those, at least, who are much in the open air.

Each patient is bathed once a fortnight when they change their flannels, 3 or 4 using the same water according to the supply, which has not of late been sufficient. One towel is allowed for each individual per week, and brushes are provided for the paupers in the proportion of 1 to 5. The registers show that of those not engaged in active employment 10 enjoy parole within, and 4 beyond, the walls. There has been no recourse to seclusion or restraint, no accident, and the members of the staff are described as humane and careful.

The amusements have consisted chiefly of weekly dances and monthly concerts. Considerable additions have been made to the library. It does not appear that the patients undergo any medication for their mental disease. The frequent change of the medical officer is matter for regret. The office is again vacant.

The charge for district patients is £18 per annum, which is barely sufficient. The difference between this sum and that charged in similar establishments is, to a certain extent, explained by the small outlay for management. A more liberal policy in this respect might retain the services of valuable officers.

Since 9th September 1868, there have been 11 admissions; 8 of paupers, 1 of whom belongs to the district of Aberdeen. Of those admitted, 1 was almost moribund, 1 a transfer, was much emaciated, 1 was filthy and in rags, 1 entered voluntarily. There has been 1 discharged. The patient had recovered. There have been 5 deaths; 2 from heart-disease, 1 from phthisis, 1 from erysipelas, and 1 from exhaustion. The average age at death was 45 years. One of the deceased entered the Asylum in 1857, 1 in 1865, 2 in 1866, and 1 in 1867.

The books, registers, and orders are accurately kept.

The general impressions produced were highly favourable. The aspect of the house was throughout pleasing, the cheerfulness being much enhanced by the profusion of flowers, etc.; and although much noise was created in one day-room, as is often the case, by the excitement of one individual, the inmates were quiet and orderly.

The following suggestions are, however, worthy of attention:—

I. The erection of cottages within the grounds for the reception of patients.

II. The serving the meals in the public hall.

III. Increased size of pillows.

IV. The addition of public readings to the ordinary amusements. They cost nothing, are accessible at all times, and by the selection of the books read, may be adapted to the condition and capacity of the audience.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, *5th September* 1868.

Since the visit of 20th March, 6 patients have been admitted, 6 have been discharged, and 1 has died. Of those discharged, 3 had recovered. The cause of death in the fatal case was consumption. The present numbers are 40 males and 36 females, of whom 8 males and 7 females are private.

The house must be regarded as fully occupied; and, indeed, in order to accommodate the present inmates, it has been found necessary to place five beds in the bath-room. Further demands for accommodation for district patients can accordingly only be met either by the removal of the private

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cases, or by the erection of cottages, either in connexion with the Asylum, or on the farm. But the removal of the private patients is greatly to be deprecated, partly because their admission is a great boon to themselves and a great convenience to their families, and partly because their refusal would lead to many of them being thrown on the poor-rates.

The Asylum continues to be distinguished for the extent to which industrial occupation is usefully and profitably carried. Since the last inspection, the newly acquired ground has been laid out in a kitchen-garden, bowling-green, and cricket-ground; and the result, in increasing the amenity of the house and extending the means of recreation, fully compensates for the considerable expense which has been incurred.

The house, as usual, was found in excellent order, clean, and free from offensive smells, except in one or two of the water-closets, where, from imperfect ventilation or the cistern being empty, the air was impure. The general air of cheerfulness and comfort, which has for some time been a characteristic feature of the establishment, has been further increased by the papering of all the dormitories.

The bedding was clean and in good condition, and two pillows are now supplied. For wet patients stretchers are in use in two or three instances; and two or three mattresses are placed on the floor. Owing to the want of night attendants, the arrangements for comfort and cleanliness during the night are imperfect, and the correction of bad habits difficult or impossible. Nevertheless the sleeping-rooms and bedding were in all cases sweet.

Both males and females were comfortably and neatly clothed, and clean in person. Their sanitary condition has been very favourable during the summer; notwithstanding the great heat, and, for some time, a considerable scarcity of water. The food served during the visit was well cooked and of good quality. In the upper wards the manner of serving was very creditable; but in the lower wards, where there are several patients of very low mental type, more pains might be taken to improve their manner of eating.

A great deal of personal liberty is allowed, and individual wishes are consulted, and, as much as possible, gratified. All the patients, with the exception of about 10 females, are permitted to go beyond the Asylum grounds; and visits to the woods in search of bramble-berries and other wild fruits are at this season of frequent occurrence. Owing to the excessive and long-continued drought, the financial resources of the farm will this year be less favourable than usual; and an increase of the rate of maintenance, which, it is hoped, may be only temporary, is under consideration. The progress in reclaiming the land at the farm has of late been slow, as all available labour has been devoted to the remodelling of the ground at the Asylum; but an advantageous arrangement has been concluded, under which the lease has been extended to the year 1890.

Books, newspapers, and other periodicals appear to be abundantly supplied. At the amusements visitors are freely introduced, and intercourse with the outer world is as much as possible kept up, greatly, it is declared, to the happiness and contentment of the patients.

With the exception of 1 female, all the inmates were quiet and free from excitement. In this case seclusion has been had recourse to on one occasion for ten hours since last inspection. Thirty-six males and 26 females are registered as attending the religious services of the house; and 8 of the former and 3 of the latter accompany the Superintendent's family to church.

There has been no change among the attendants, no accident, and no escape. One female is absent on probation.

The various registers were found carefully kept.

Fife and Kinross Asylum.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 20*th February* 1868.

The registered numbers in this house to-day are 112 men, 2 being absent on probation; and 101 women, 3 being absent on probation. Of these, a very large proportion may be regarded as incurable and permanent inmates. Twenty-three only are described as curable; 11 are in bad health; and 21 have manifested dirty habits. The exertions of the night guardians have, however, been so successful as greatly to reduce this number. There were only 6 beds reported as soiled last night. This success has led to the discontinuance of

watching in the division for males, and its partial discontinuance in that for females. The industrial class, amounting to 141, comprehends 4 shoemakers, 2 carpenters, 1 painter, 1 stoker, 14 house-workers, and 49 gardeners and labourers. Of the women, 5 are engaged in the kitchen, 10 in the laundry, 18 in house-work, and 37 in sewing. Handlooms are about to be introduced, in order to supply indoor work for a portion of the males.

Since 28th August 1867, 30 persons have been admitted, all of whom belonged to the district, 29 being paupers; 2 were transfers; 7 were in a state of great debility when admitted; several so much exhausted as to have been endangered by removal, and to require stimulants in order to preserve life; 1 was phthisical; 1 was brought in a camisole; 1 was reported to have been tied; 1 to have been long confined in a box-bed, and filthy in person and of dirty habits; 1 had been a wanderer, and the mother of several illegitimate children, said to be incestuous; 1 whose intemperance and insanity had been an annoyance to her parish for twenty years; 1 an imbecile labouring under maniacal fury.

In the same period, 17 persons have been discharged; 10 as recovered; and 11 have died. Death is attributed to exhaustion, pleuritis, carbuncle and pyæmia, marasmus, general paralysis, cerebral disease, apoplexy, bronchitis, inanition, double pneumonia, and in 2 cases to senile decay. The average age at death was 56 years. Five appear to have been admitted in 1866, 5 in 1867, and 1 in 1868. The latter was sinking when received, and died in six weeks.

The mortality is considerable, but the health of the community is reported to be very satisfactory; only 5 individuals (males) were confined to bed, and only 1 case of phthisis is known to exist.

No specific plan of treatment is pursued, nor new remedy put to the test, except bromide of potassium, which in epileptic cases did not realize the expectations entertained. Tonics are much trusted to.

The house was found to be admirably clean, well arranged, and well aired. Offensive smells were detected in two sick-rooms; and it is highly probable that in bad weather and towards evening, when all the patients are assembled in the public rooms, the atmosphere will become close and oppressive. The deodorizing power of sulphurous fumes has been tested, and with decided benefit. In many of the dormitories the beds are too near each other; and it is noteworthy that, in consequence of the pressure for accommodation—especially of men, the reading saloon is now appropriated as a dormitory, and contains 10 beds, and that there are also 4 supernumerary beds in the storekeeper's bedroom. These arrangements have been required for several months.

The bedding was pure, well exposed to the air, and in sufficient quantity, the weight of the blankets and rug allowed to each bed being 16 lbs.

The dress and personal appearance of the patients were clean and tidy. For the men a suit composed of blanket tweed, weighing 5 lbs. 2 oz., is being gradually made to replace that formerly and now in use. Every patient is bathed once a week, two or three using the same water; clean roller towels are supplied to the galleries daily, in the proportion of 1 to 8 individuals. One brush and comb are issued for 3 patients.

As intimately connected with the cleanliness and comfort, and, it may be added, the sanitary condition of the establishment, the unsatisfactory state of the laundry must again be adverted to. Not only is the building of inconveniently small size and badly arranged, and assuredly not suitable as a work-place for 10 diseased women, but it appears that the drying-closets are to a great degree, and occasionally absolutely, useless. Frequently, and for many weeks consecutively, in wet or damp weather, it has been necessary to dry the clothes in the workrooms and dining-hall during the night.

Eighty-nine men and 67 women assembled at dinner; and though the meal was protracted in order to facilitate their identification, and although the seats were uncomfortably crowded, the greatest order and decorum prevailed. The meal was fairly served, and consisted of salt fish and potatoes. The latter did not appear to be of the best quality.

The whole of the farm is under cultivation, and affords a sufficient amount of field occupation, which is the principal object in view. The garden affords an abundant supply of vegetables. The terrace is now in sward; but the road or promenade around the farm, etc., is not yet completed. The general

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aspect of the grounds has been improved by planting several thousand shrubs and evergreens. The weather was stormy during the inspection, so that the community was subjected to the severe tests of confinement and comparative idleness; but great quiet and sobriety of manner were generally observable. Only 1 strong dress was noticed. It was worn by 1 of 19 females in the refractory ward. There has been no seclusion nor restraint, and the only accidents recorded, occurred during attempts to escape. These consisted of shock in one instance, and fracture of a rib in another, when the injury may have been received either in falling, or in the struggle with the captors.

These observations suggest the following recommendations, many of which call for speedy consideration :—

1. It is urged that the safety of the building and of its occupants demands the provision of some more efficient means of extinguishing fire than hand-buckets and water supplied from cisterns in the roof.

2. That as the department for males is full; that as in that for females there are only 12 available vacancies, when patients absent upon probation are taken into account, and that crowding is obvious at certain points, some means of extending the accommodation should be resorted to; either those mentioned in previous entries, or by the erection of cottages for the families of attendants, into which docile and industrious patients might be drafted from the main house; or by the adoption of all these plans.

3. That, seeing no patient goes beyond the premises, every effort should forthwith be made to complete the promenade, so that exercise may be attainable within the grounds.

4. That night watching should be resumed. It is most satisfactory to learn that this arrangement has extinguished or greatly minimised such filthy habits as are the result of perversity or indolence; but it has many other uses, the chief of these being, that it permits the wants and sufferings, real or imaginary, of the sleepless to be ministered to, and carries into the night that supervision which in an asylum should neither slumber nor sleep; affords safety and protection, and tends to correct many other evil practices than neglect of cleanliness.

5. The piano recommended in a preceding report has not been procured. It would be more economical, and might be as useful, to procure violins. A knowledge of the instrument is more generally possessed and more easily acquired, and its music is familiar and perhaps more acceptable to persons of the class placed in district asylums.

6. The amusements appear to have consisted chiefly of readings, concerts by performers from without, and a weekly dance. To these it is proposed to add a weekly half-holiday. But in laying out the grounds, provision should be made for croquet and cricket and bowling grounds, and for a curling-pond. The few indoor means of recreation should be supplemented by bagatelle.

7. Among minor matters, it would be well to increase the size of the pillows, to cut shorter, without cropping, the hair of the females, etc.

The books, registers, orders, were found to be accurately kept. In the order for D. M., the name in the statement is A.

A female nurse, R. W., was discharged for insubordination; but the other changes in the domestics have not involved culpability.

The wages of men are £25 and £30; of women £10 and £15.

The condition of the house was, considering its recent and still progressive organization, very satisfactory, and creditable to the medical superintendent, who is entitled to, and requires, support and cordial co-operation in the discharge of his duties, which are at all times arduous and harassing, but are especially so at the commencement of such an establishment, where the machinery is new and the subordinates require training.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, *8th December* 1868.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 20th February :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	23	35	58
Discharges, . . .	14	16	30
Deaths, ...	5	4	9

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These figures show an increase in the numbers resident, which are now 113 males and 115 females; or 13 males and 5 females above the estimated accommodation of the house.

Of the patients discharged, 21 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other establishments, and 7 were removed to private dwellings,—3, all private, against the advice of the medical superintendent.

The causes of death in the fatal cases were phthisis in 2, cardiac disease in 2, exhaustion in 3, pyæmia in 1, and general paralysis in 1.

The general impression which the house produces is very favourable; its appearance is cheerful, the furniture is on the whole appropriate, and articles of decoration are tolerably numerous. Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to, and the means of heating are said to be efficient. The fact, however, that the attendants have 4 pair of blankets, while the patients have only 3, raises a doubt whether the temperature of the dormitories is sufficient for comfort. It would be advisable, accordingly, to hang up a thermometer in every dormitory.

Since last visit the distribution of the patients throughout the house has been materially altered, by the conversion of 2 day-rooms on the ground floor into dormitories, and of 2 dormitories on the upper floor into day-rooms. The object of this change was to afford more means of classification, and the patients are accordingly now divided into 5 groups, viz.,—

Ward No. 1	with	23	patients	On the ground floor.
„ 2	„	12 or 13	„	
„ 3	„	23	„	
„ 4	„	20 to 25	„	On the upper floor.
„ 5	„	20 to 25	„	

In all of these wards, with the exception of that for refractory females (No. 3), the patients were tranquil and free from excitement, but in this exceptional ward the noise and turmoil were excessive. The patients are there 22 in number. Of these, only 2 engage in industrial occupation, 1 in the washing-house, and the other in scrubbing; and in their exercise they are all restricted to the airing-court. It is not improbable that this unsatisfactory state of matters may, to some extent, be due to the concentration of an undue number of excitable cases in a limited space; and possibly also to the presence of 2 or 3 exceedingly troublesome cases, which act as ferment on the others; and, in this view, it may be hoped that, when the contemplated extension of accommodation for the refractory patients has been completed, an improvement will be effected; but it is also possible that there may be some error in treatment, either in diet or exercise, which tends to produce and keep up this condition of what may be termed abnormal excitement. The first point, therefore, to determine is, whether the dietary is adequate; and for this purpose a careful estimate should be made of the nutritive value of the component articles of the diet table, and in the meantime it might be well to try the effect of generous diet, in a very broad meaning of the term, in this department.

On the whole, the physical health of the patients has been good, but it is noteworthy that 3 have been affected with pyæmia, and that there has recently been a curious epidemic of eczema capitis. At present 6 males and 4 females are under medical treatment for bodily ailments, and of these, 5 males and 2 females were in bed.

Personal cleanliness is well attended to, and both the day-clothing and bedding were in good order; night attendance continues to be partially carried out by the ordinary attendants, who sit up in turn during the first half of the night. In this way 13 males and 18 females are raised, and the number of wet beds is kept from exceeding 3 on the male and 5 on the female side. For the habitually wet patients divided mattresses of painted canvas are used; but this arrangement is recognised as unsatisfactory. It makes a hard and cold bed, and will be abandoned; but while it continues in use a folded blanket should be placed under the patient. The recommendation of special night attendance made in last report is well worthy of consideration, for the reasons given. Three entries of the use of restraint have been made in the register since last inspection, on account of violence, or destructive or suicidal propensities. The longest period was for 6 days. No patient was in seclusion,

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but in 1 case the hands were found to have been restrained during the night as a precaution against suicide. The numbers registered as industrially engaged are 82 males and 82 females; as attending chapel, 86 males and 56 females; and as dining in the general hall, 106 males and 80 females. To these last the food was served in a creditable manner, and it was partaken of in a very quiet and decorous fashion. From the over-crowded state of the house it has been necessary to place 4 beds in the lavatories on the male side, and 1 on the female side. The necessity of extension cannot therefore be overlooked, and instructions have accordingly been given to the architect to prepare plans for the accommodation of 30 males in connexion with the farm buildings, and for 30 females in connexion with the laundry, which is at the same time to be altered and enlarged. This extension for the females will be occupied partly by the laundry patients, and partly by a sub-division of the refractory inmates. Whether this additional accommodation will prove sufficient for the wants of the district for more than a very limited number of years may well be doubted, unless efficient means be adopted to prevent the transmission of cases unnecessarily, and to facilate the removal of those for which asylum treatment is no longer required. The convenience of the present system to relatives in providing gratuitous treatment, and to inspectors in saving trouble and annoyance, affords an inducement to take advantage of the Asylum which may possibly lead to abuse. Whether the burden of maintenance could not be made to fall less exclusively on the parish is a question which seems to press for consideration.

In connexion with the proposed extension, it might be well to consider the enlargement of the dining-hall, which is barely sufficient for the present numbers, and also the renovation of the farm buildings. Should this last point be taken up, it should be kept in view, that before very long it will come to be a question whether more land should not be required either by purchase or on lease. The amount of occupation which the present land affords will soon in a great degree be exhausted, and it is insufficient in extent to constitute an asylum farm, such as would afford constant employment. At present, and indeed at all times, the want of shelter in bad weather must greatly limit the means of employing the patients, and on this account the erection of a shed for stone-breaking is very desirable. Considerable attention continues to be given to recreation, but it is to be regretted that no piano has been provided. In the Perthshire District Asylum, where the patients are of the same class as here, there are no less than 3, and no difficulty is experienced in turning them to beneficial account. The erection of a small greenhouse is also again urged, as well as the consideration of more effectual means against fire.

The various registers are carefully kept.

Glasgow Asylum.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 1*st May* 1868.

The patients at this date are 297 males and 280 females, which numbers are nearly the same as those recorded at the visit of 30th November. The changes in the interval have been as follows:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	13	12	42	35	102
Discharges, . . .	10	11	22	20	63
Deaths, . . .	6	2	11	11	30

Of the patients admitted, 17 had on former occasions been in the Asylum; of those discharged, 42 had recovered, and of these, all but 6 had been admitted in the years 1867 and 1868; of those discharged not recovered, 9 were transferred to other establishments, 1 was removed by the order of the Court of Justiciary, 1 was sent to Ireland, and 8 were taken home. The recorded causes of death were general paralysis in 6 cases, brain disease in 6, phthisis in 6, disease of the lungs and brain in 4, and various affections in the remaining 8. Of the fatal cases all but 5 were admitted in the years 1866, 1867, and 1868.

The house was found in excellent order, except in those parts which are being cleaned and painted.

Great attention is given to ventilation, and the atmosphere was everywhere

pure. In the sick-rooms and some of the dormitories, the beds are occasionally very close together, but the cubic space to each patient was always adequate, except perhaps in three of the attic rooms of the private house, in which there are only 833 cubic feet for 2 patients. The house, without being overcrowded, is full, and its capabilites for further accommodation should be regarded as exhausted, without additional buildings. Indeed, even at present it labours under very serious disadvantages, from the want of appliances which are now generally regarded as indispensable in a well-organized asylum, such as a female work-room, a recreation room, and chapel.

The accommodation of the West House, and of the private and convalescent galleries of the East House, leaves nothing to be desired; but in the wards occupied by the mass of the parochial patients there is a great want of comfortable furniture, such as cushioned seats, chairs, small tables, and other articles calculated to give a home-like aspect to the day-rooms and dormitories. It will be seen from the figures given above, that almost the whole of the changes among the inmates take place among the recent cases, and it consequently follows that by far the greater portion of the community is detained for many years. Every asylum thus becomes in a great measure a boarding-house, which it is a duty to make as comfortable as possible. Valances to the windows of the corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories would greatly improve their appearance; and the more rapid substitution of hair mattresses for those of straw, which are frequently extremely hard, is very desirable. The use of 2 sheets should be generally introduced. Drinking water should be within reach of all the patients during the night; and objects of decoration, such as mirrors, pictures, statuettes, should be greatly increased, and extended to dormitories as well as to day-rooms.

Both sexes were comfortably clothed, were clean in person, and tidy in dress. In the infirmaries of the East House alone, 20 patients of each sex were in bed; but the general aspect of the community was one of good physical health, and indicative of an adequate and appropriate diet. The manner of serving the food is, however, still objectionable. The tables are overcrowded, proper knives and forks are not supplied, and there are no water-jugs. If each table was placed under the charge of a patient, and if small prizes were offered for neatness and tidiness, it is probable that much of the present roughness would speedily disappear. The same principle of enlisting the self-interest of the patients would be found useful in extending occupation.

The patients were, on the whole, free from excitement. No one was in seclusion; and special contrivances in clothing or bedding are sparingly used. The register of seclusion contains 217 entries since last inspection, many of which are applicable to the same patient. The period occasionally extends over several days, but usually is restricted to a few hours.

Night nursing is extensively carried out, and conduces greatly to the comfort and welfare of the patients, and the excellent order of the establishment. All doubtful cases, as well as those of the sick, are under night supervision. The numbers registered as wet or dirty are 42 males and 62 females, and those raised, 74 males and 36 females; but so carefully and efficiently are they seen to during the night, that very frequently there is no wet bed. No stretchers are in use.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are about 150 males and 169 females; of the former, about 60 work in the grounds, and 6 in the workshops, 2 as carpenters, 2 as shoemakers, 1 as tailor, and 1 as blacksmith Teasing hair and picking cotton occupy a considerable number who with greater facilities for out-door employment might be turned to more profitable account; with a general female work-room, a great extension of the numbers usefully employed would almost certainly follow. The numbers attending social amusements and present at Divine service are limited by the accommodation. The numbers registered under these heads are about 124 males and 134 females, but only from 80 to 100 males, and about 60 females can be accommodated at the same time.

Exercise in the general grounds is habitually taken by the female patients and the non-working males; but greater freedom in out-door exercise and amusement would be afforded were more of the land laid down in grass and reserved for this purpose.

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Of the accidents which have taken place since last inspection, the most serious are fractures of the radius and of the collar-bone. The various registers were found carefully kept.

The general impression conveyed by the inspection was very favourable. Every part of the establishment presented evidence of careful and thoughtful supervision.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, *9th November* 1868.

A statutory inspection of three and a half days' duration was concluded this day. Much of the time was consumed in listening to frivolous complaints, unreasonable demands and delusions, which are submitted, visit after visit, by the same parties, to whom the only benefit conveyed is in finding a patient auditor.

The Asylum contains 312 male and 277 female patients, being 12 more than when the numbers were last quoted. The house, although perhaps not overcrowded, so far as health is concerned, is confessedly very full. The same remark is applicable to the closeness of the beds that is made in last report; two day-rooms in the department for males are used for sleeping accommodation, and at certain points the patients, when seated, appeared densely and uncomfortably packed. The redundancy of male patients would be felt still more, and necessitate still greater encroachments upon day-room accommodation, were it not that 16, who perform manual services in the West House, sleep there. Their beds occupy large well-aired corridors, into which a few single bedrooms open, and which are otherwise unappropriated, so that although no space is lost in this portion of the establishment, a considerable portion is gained in that to which the occupants specially belong.

Of the total number, 589, 98 are considered curable, 58 are under treatment for their mental, and 47 for their bodily condition. Forty-three persons were found in bed. One male was very much excited, and 1 female in bed uttered plaintive cries; but no one was in seclusion, and great quiet, almost silence, and order prevailed during the inspection. One hundred and sixty instances of seclusion are entered in the register, referring, however, to very few individuals. Six individuals wear locked boots; but neither restraint nor strong dresses are at present in use. One hundred and seventeen are described as manifesting destructive or dangerous practices. Those of dirty habits are calculated to amount to 100; but last night no bed was wet or soiled in any part of the house; and for three weeks a similar report has been made from the male department. One hundred and twenty-five persons are raised during the night. The individuals engaged in occupation are said to be 161 men and 173 women. The nature of the employments and the numbers engaged in each are nearly the same as given in former reports. A special work-room has recently been erected, in which 1 patient is engaged as an upholsterer, 1 as a tailor, and 2 as shoemakers.

It appears that more than 41 men and 5 women are, for various reasons, confined to the airing-courts; that, independently of the workmen, etc., 169 take exercise in the general grounds, 18 beyond the walls, but only 1 upon parole. Eight excursions to Bothwell Castle, Hamilton Palace, etc., have taken place during summer, in which about 120 persons have participated. Two hundred and fifty-eight inmates attend worship; and 282 amusements, which have consisted, in the fine season, in cricket, bowls, etc. The ordinary routine of concerts and dances has already commenced.

Since 1st May last, 175 patients have been admitted. Two have likewise placed themselves under treatment voluntarily. One hundred and forty-four have been paupers, with 1 exception, belonging to parishes in the district; 109 coming from the 4 parishes in which the city of Glasgow is situate. Four only were transfers from other institutions. It is so far significant of the type of disease, and of the necessity for promptitude of action, and that accommodation should be easily accessible, that 14 of those admitted were sent in at the instance of the procurator-fiscal.

One hundred and thirty-six discharges have taken place, 74 as recovered, 61 as relieved, and 1 as unimproved. One hundred and six of the number were paupers. There have been 32 deaths in the same period. These have occurred chiefly among those patients who have entered the Asylum within the years 1866, 1867, and 1868. The average age at death appears to have

been 35 years. Death is attributed to phthisis in 8 cases, to paralysis in 2, general paralysis in 2, to brain disease with complications in 13, to epilepsy in 2, to caries of cervical vertebra in 1, to hydrothorax in 1, etc. The pathological condition was ascertained by examination in 18 cases.

The sanitary state of the community is highly satisfactory. The number of individuals found in the infirmaries, 30 in the one case, and 81 in the other, cannot be regarded as indicative of anything more than the expediency of supervision. It is open to doubt whether the mixture of such classes as the sick, suicidal, restless, etc., is likely to produce benefit. The beds of the actual invalids were regarded as too close, and the appliances for the aged and infirm, such as couches, arm-chairs, etc., as insufficient. The different parts of the establishment were scrupulously clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order; but many parts of the East House appear bare and scantily furnished. The temperature was generally agreeable, and is said to remain so during the night. The bed and body clothes were clean, tidy, and suitable. A better supply of gas has been secured in certain rooms formerly adverted to, but it is still at certain points deficient, and this in parts inhabited by the educated class, where reading and evening occupations might be pursued; were brackets placed at convenient distances and heights on the walls, the inmates would assemble around them in small groups, and unconsciously establish that distribution which is most desirable. The loftiness of the ceilings will prevent any bad effects from the additional consumption of air.

In addition to the improvements described, there should be mentioned the erection of a well-lighted recess, containing 3 water-closets, in connexion with wards 5 and 6 and 3, the enlargement of the store-rooms, and the opening of a new bowling-green.

The books, registers, and orders, were found lucidly kept and arranged.

The principal accidents have been—fractures of ribs 2, fracture of ulna 1, of fibula 1, slight wounds and contusions.

The general state of the Asylum was satisfactory, but the following suggestions appear to be called for:—

1. In the event of the pressure for the admission of paupers continuing or increasing, the expediency of leasing a suitable house, as near to the Asylum as possible, which could be temporarily licensed by the Board of Lunacy as a succursal establishment, should be considered.
2. A more abundant supply of gas.
3. That easy-chairs, etc., be liberally provided for the aged and feeble.
4. That public readings be added to the other social entertainments.

Haddington District Asylum, *8th May* 1868.

The patients at this date are 36 males and 38 females, who are under the care of 4 male and 4 female attendants. The changes since the visit of 22d November are, 11 admissions, 3 discharges, and 2 deaths, making an increase of 6 in the numbers resident. Of the patients admitted, all are chargeable to the district, with the exception of 2 who belong to Ayrshire, and 1 who is maintained from private funds. Of those discharged, 1 had recovered, and 2 were sent home still insane. Of the deaths, 1 was due to chronic bronchitis, and the other to disease of the hip-joint. The numbers at present regarded as curable are 5 males and 8 females.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and in all respects in excellent order. The bedding was in a satisfactory condition, and the straw bags, of which 3 are in use for patients of wet habits, were thoroughly clean. The wards are cheerful and comfortable, but their home-like aspect would be increased by light valances to the windows, by chairs in the dormitories, and additional objects of decoration and interest. The progress, however, which has already been made in supplying prints for the walls, singing-birds, and other articles calculated to amuse and interest the patients, is very commendable, and shows that the principles on which such an establishment should be conducted are properly understood.

The patients were entirely free from excitement. No seclusion has been called for since the house was opened, and no special contrivances of dress are in use. Exercise is taken by all the patients in the general grounds, and hitherto the airing-courts have never been used. Walks into the country are

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frequently taken, and although the grounds may be said to be unfenced, there has been no attempt at escape.

The numbers industriously occupied are 29 of each sex, namely :—

	Males.		Females.
In grounds, . .	26	Sewing, knitting, and darning,	15
Assisting attendants,	2	In laundry and kitchen, . .	8
In stable, . .	1	In grounds, ...	2
		Assisting attendants, . .	4
	29		29

Six of the males attend a writing-class which is held by one of the patients. A judicious supply of instructive and amusing books has been provided, and due attention generally is given to recreation.

The bodily health of the inmates is favourable. Only 1, a female, was in bed from slight ailment, and the general aspect of the community was indicative of careful attention to their physical wants. The food served during the visit was abundant, well cooked, and of excellent quality ; and the manner in which it was placed on the table and partaken of, was extremely creditable, and afforded valuable evidence of judicious management.

The day-clothing was comfortable and neat, and more especially in the case of the females, judiciously varied. Personal cleanliness is well attended to, and the supply of water is abundant. In accordance with the recommendations made in last report, doors have been placed at the ends of the passage near the kitchen with beneficial results ; and covered seats are about to be erected in the grounds. It is understood that the acquisition of a fire-engine is still under consideration ; at all events, an "*extincteur*," or a hydropult, should be always at hand for an emergency.

It should be kept in view that the proper occupation of the men will require a greater extent of land, and measures should be taken to carry out the boundary, at least as far as the hedge. For winter occupation, net-making, mat-making, or similar employment, might be introduced.

The medical officer continues to visit as a rule twice a day ; and on Sundays he acts also as chaplain, when about 32 men and 35 women are present.

There has been no change among the attendants from misconduct.

The various registers are carefully and neatly kept. It would be well to protect the wood under the urinals by sheet-lead or zinc.

The farm stock consists of a horse, 3 cows, and 2 pigs. The small number of the last is an indication that care is taken to guard against waste.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, *8th December* 1868.

The Asylum contains this day 40 men and 44 women. Of these, only 12 are regarded as curable. The physical health of the inmates, notwithstanding the advanced age of many of the number, is good. Four females were found in bed, but they did not labour under grave ailments ; and the aspect of the great majority afforded evidence of robustness, substantial nourishment, and attention to hygiene. Other proofs of the sanitary state of the community may be gathered from the facts that 24 men and 27 women are able to engage in active employment ; and that 35 men and 39 women were able to appear at the public dinner. Of the working men, 1 is engaged in the stable, 1 in shoemaking, 3 in the garden, and 20 in the fields. Of the females, 5 work in the laundry, 3 in the kitchen, 1 acts as a housemaid, and the remainder knit, sew, scrub, etc. The weather kept the labourers within doors, but the division for females was a scene of quiet, busy industry.

With very few exceptions, the inmates take exercise in the grounds, 28 beyond the walls, and none has been, or is, confined to the airing-courts. Besides the regular walking parties, 2 excursions were made to the country, in each of which about 30 patients participated. There has been no seclusion, restraint, or accident. Two escapes occurred, but both patients were recovered. Since the 8th May, there have been 20 persons admitted, 18 of whom were paupers, all chargeable to parishes within the district except 3 ; 6 persons have been discharged, 4 as recovered ; and 3 have died at the ages respectively of 33, 70, and 81 years. Dropsy, epilepsy, and old age, are assigned as the causes of death.

All parts of the house were visited and found in excellent order, clean, comfortable, and well aired. The pureness of the atmosphere may in part be attributed to the numerous open fires, which are required to maintain a sufficient temperature, which, at the time of the inspection, ranged from 52° to 60°. It is most desirable that such a heat should be equally kept up during the night. The bedding appeared sufficient, the blankets and coverlets weighing upwards of 21 lbs., and the linen was perfectly pure, although it had been worn nearly the full period. The clothing of both sexes was warm and tidy. Bathing is practised once a fortnight, fresh water being used for every patient.

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The dinner, which was seen, consisted of broth, beef, bread, and potatoes, all excellent of their kind, well prepared and well served. The deportment of the patients was most decorous ; and the scene was enlivened and rendered more home-like by the men and women dining at the same tables, occupying alternate seats. The winter amusements consist of a weekly dance and public readings, which are conducted by the medical officer. There are likewise regular meetings for practice in sacred music. Two parties have attended public concerts. Papers and periodicals are supplied, and a collection of books has been commenced, and already contains a considerable number of volumes.

The registers, books, and orders were examined.

The establishment maintains its character for cleanliness, order, and efficiency ; and may be regarded as working smoothly and satisfactorily. This is the more creditable, as the superior officers and the entire staff, with three exceptions, have been changed within the last three months. It might be desirable, considering the number of aged and infirm inmates, to increase the number of easy-chairs.

Inverness Asylum.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 14*th and* 21*st March* 1868.

The interior of this Asylum was found at both the above dates in excellent order, clean, comfortable, well ventilated, except at one point, and generally well lighted. Disappointment was, however, created by the wild, unreclaimed state of the grounds immediately surrounding the house. Considerable portions of the hill-side are under cultivation ; and the whole farm yielded last year 1000 st. hay ; 20 qr. corn, and 160 bolls potatoes. Nine acres were in turnips. The whole produce, including the rent for pasturage and the price of pigs, realizing about £160. These results are satisfactory, but it is matter for inquiry whether the labour is not too exclusively bestowed upon the outfield, to the neglect, or at least to the postponement, of more important work. No advance has been made towards the formation of the terrace in front, previously adverted to ; a portion of the bank facing the entrance has been removed, but vast mounds remain, obstructing light and air, which, at the present rate of progress, will deform the approach for years to come ; and the ill-kept state of the vicinity of the offices was discreditable, and, considering the number of articles left about, dangerous.

The old as well as the new pigstyes are still in operation, and large collections of manure fill the courts, the effluvia from which may not prove insalubrious, but is certainly most unsavoury, and large numbers of pigs are now kept.

Seventy-eight men are now employed usefully ; and, by a slight addition to the staff, which is, however, in the proportion of 1 attendant to 11 patients, the numbers of those actively employed might be increased. The workmen at present consist of 1 joiner, 1 plumber, 3 stokers, 3 shoemakers, 2 farm-servants, 2 messengers, and 60 labourers and domestic servants. Of 103 industrial females, 9 are engaged in laundry, 4 in kitchen work, and 90 in sewing or domestic services. The recreation hall is now used as a workroom. It contained 40 patients when the inspection took place, and presented a busy and animated scene. It is most satisfactory to find that no male patient is now restricted to the airing-yard ; 16 females require this restriction ; but 46 take exercise in the grounds, and 44 men and 39 women go beyond the boundaries. Eight individuals enjoy parole. It must be noted here that no general promenade has yet been made, and that when more extended exercise is permitted, the inmates must go along the public road.

Considerable excitement followed the visit, but, on the whole, the deport-

ment of the patients was quiet and cheerful. It is obvious, however, that the type of mental disease prevailing here is more active, irritable, perhaps intractable, than what prevails elsewhere. Another peculiarity, that of the extreme pallidity of the patients on both sides of the house, calls for observation. The external signs of anæmia and low vitality were so striking, that, with the co-operation of the medical officers, an inquiry was extemporised on the subject. Of 34 males, taken in succession during the personal examination, 1 had a florid, 13 a natural, and 20 a pallid or etiolated aspect. Of the same individuals, the pulse was full or strong in 4, feeble or small in 30. Of 24 females, the face was florid in one, natural in 10, pale in 13. The pulse was full or strong in 4, small or feeble in 20. These features are certainly not accidental. They do not appear to depend upon existing circumstances. The patients enjoy a large amount of exercise in the open air ; attention is paid to ventilation, warmth, clothing, cleanliness ; the dietary is that sanctioned by the Board of Lunacy, and the food is now better cooked than at last visit ; and a large number of patients, 50 individuals, are allowed extra food, wine, whisky, etc. It is worthy of observation, however, that the most successful medication is stated to include abundant nourishment and tonics. The large proportion of melancholics and dements admitted since last visit, 21, to 13 imbeciles and maniacs, must likewise be kept in view. This connexion may be connected with the hereditary tendencies, the previous diet, the etiolation, resulting from the imperfectly lighted dwellings of the patients ; but whatever the cause, a thorough examination into its nature and influence is recommended to the medical officer. Two of the day-rooms appeared rather crowded. The dormitories were well arranged and cheerful ; but the vast extent of unornamented and unpapered wall, in most of the apartments of both of these classes, is painful to the eye. The bedding was clean, well exposed to the air, and sufficient. The weight of 2½ pair blankets and a coverlet, the allowance to each bed, was 19 lbs. 2 oz. Brushes are provided for the men in proportion of 1 to 5 ; for women in that of 1 to 3. One towel is issued per week for every 2 or 3 patients. Each patient is bathed once a week, 3 using the same water. Sheets are used as bath-towels. The body-clothes were good and generally neat. The dress of some of the females was very smart, and of all clean.

A substantial dinner was fairly served to 116 men and 81 women during the inspection. It consisted of good broth and 4 oz. of beef ; and a large allowance of potatoes, which were not of good quality. The hall was inconveniently crowded, the tables too close ; and the narrow entrances lead to some confusion when the patients are assembled and dismissed. The sudden excitement of one individual, and difficulty experienced in removing him, confirmed these observations ; the event, however, at the same time, illustrated the good discipline established in the community, as the offender met neither support nor sympathy.

The Asylum contains at present 144 males, and 122 females, being an increase of 22 in the resident numbers since last visit. No patient is at present absent ; but the medical superintendent proposes that two should leave on probation in the course of the ensuing week. Of those at present under treatment, 7 are private cases, so that, as the estimated accommodation was 300, there are still 41 vacancies. Forty-seven are regarded as acute cases ; not more, however, than 26 are curable ; and of these, 19 are under medical treatment for mental affections. The drugs chiefly used are iron and nux vomica. Except in one case brom. potass. has not proved useful in epilepsy. Phosph. fer., cerium, actæa racemosa, sulph. strychniæ, have not been tried. Iodid. potass., opiates, and chlorodyne have been used without benefit. Compulsory alimentation is effected by means of the stomach-pump. Deodorization by carbolic acid, or by chloride of lime, is occasionally resorted to. The dangerous class is estimated at 30. Except contusions in epileptics, and a sprain received in an abortive attempt to escape, there have, however, been no accidents. Only two individuals have required seclusion ; and no strong dresses are now worn. Seventy men and 55 women attend amusements. These have consisted during the present season of a weekly ball, four lectures, and two readings. A club, or social réunion has been formed for games, conversation, etc., and promises well. Additions have been made to the library, but the collection is still small. A half-holiday per week is allowed to all the patients

employed within the house. Since 6th September 1867, 35 persons have been admitted, all of whom were chargeable to parishes within the district. Four were transferred from other Asylums. Of the entrants, 1 was sent half-naked, 4 dirty in person, and dirty and ragged in clothes; 3 of these being lousy. One male wore a petticoat, his legs being contracted and touching his chin. Since the above date, 7 patients have been discharged recovered, and 6 have died. Death is attributed in 2 cases to phthisis, in 1 to chronic bronchitis, in 1 to pneumonia, in 1 to tubercular peritonitis, and in 1 to general paralysis. The age of several of the deceased could not be ascertained. Three entered the Asylum in 1864, 1 in 1866, and 1 in 1867.

The books, registers, and orders are accurately kept. The only changes in the staff necessitated by culpability have been the discharge of R. M'D. for insubordination, and J. M'D. for improper conduct. The foregoing observations, while implying satisfaction with the state of the establishment, lead to the following recommendations:—

1. The ill-ventilated part of the building adverted to is the chapel. There is a heavy disagreeable smell evidently proceeding from the kitchen, at all times perceptible. In summer it is especially offensive. Immediate steps should be taken to remedy this evil.

2. The darkness of the passage from E. ward to chapel, etc., might be lessened by the introduction of glass panels in the doors.

3. Strenuous efforts should forthwith be made to remove the earth mound close to the entrance; to construct a promenade around the limits of the grounds, a bowling-green, cricket ground; and to plant evergreens so as to relieve the bareness and monotony around the building. The ornamental character of these improvements may be regarded as accidental, their beneficial influence on the minds of the inmates renders them absolutely necessary.

4. It might be prudent to try the effect of a very decided departure from the present dietary of the patients, with a view to remove the bodily condition alluded to; and it is recommended, when this is done, that pork should be largely used. In place of selling the pigs reared on the farm, they should be consumed in the establishment.

5. The pillows should be increased in number or in size.

6. Public readings are strongly recommended as a cheap, ready, and generally acceptable amusement.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 3*d September* 1868.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 21st March consist of 39 admissions, 18 discharges, and 7 deaths. These figures give an increase of 14 in the numbers, which are now 147 males and 128 females. Of the patients admitted, 22 were males and 17 females; of whom about one-half were affected with chronic forms of insanity, and presumably incurable. As regards their general physical condition it was reckoned good in 16 cases, fair in 16, bad in 3, and very bad in 4. Of those discharged, 12 were males and 6 females; of whom 10 had recovered, 4 were transferred to other asylums, and 4 were taken home.

Of those who died, 2 were males and 5 females. The causes of death were phthisis in 2 cases, and diarrhœa and exhaustion, chronic vomiting, maniacal exhaustion, gradual exhaustion, and apoplexy in 1 case each.

The persistent excess of the female mortality since the opening of the Asylum is very remarkable, and to this cause must be ascribed, in great measure, if not exclusively, the predominance in the number of male patients.

This predominance is at present 19; but of the 64 deaths which have occurred, 20 were of males and 44 of females, a difference which more than accounts for it. To what cause the higher female mortality is to be ascribed, it is difficult to determine. The general physical appearance of the males is certainly more robust and healthy than that of the females, who have a more pallid aspect, and who are said, as a rule, to suffer from excessive menstruation; but there does not seem to be anything in the diet or general treatment of the patients to account for this; and it would be interesting to determine how far this state of matters is prevalent among the women of the district; and whether it has to do with the hardships to which they may have been exposed

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before admission. But, in examining this question, it must also be borne in mind that the female mortality appears abnormally high, partly because the male mortality is exceptionally low; and this fact may perhaps afford a key to the solution of the difficulty, by instituting an inquiry whether there are any points in which the treatment of the two sexes differs, in such a manner, or to such an extent, as would be likely to influence their health.

The practical result of the low male mortality is, that the male department of the Asylum is now required for the exclusive use of pauper patients; and the removal of the private cases has accordingly been ordered. But the room which is thus gained will in all probability soon cease to be sufficient for the wants of the district, unless it be found, on measuring the capacity of the day-rooms and dormitories, that more patients can be accommodated than are at present authorized.

Of the present inmates, only 16 males and 19 females are deemed curable; and accordingly, if additional accommodation is found to be necessary, it may well be considered whether this should not be sought either in establishing lunatic wards of poorhouses, or in removing some of the more harmless cases to private dwellings. But it should be thoroughly understood that the success of either of these alternatives will, in a great degree, depend on the liberality with which they are carried out. An average allowance of five shillings a week, exclusive of clothing for patients in private dwellings, is necessary to secure proper treatment; but to parochial boards this is considerably more advantageous than paying ten shillings a week to the Asylum.

The house was found in excellent order, but in several places the ventilation seemed imperfect. This was ascribed in a great degree to the stillness of the day; but it would be a manifest improvement to increase the means of ventilation by making the lower sashes of the windows capable of being opened. The chapel still suffers from the evils formerly adverted to, but it is understood that steps are about to be taken to improve its atmosphere, as well as that of the amusement hall, by cross-ventilation.

In some degree, the pervading bareness of the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors has been relieved by the acquisition of a few simple ornaments, but in this respect a great deal remains to be done. The bedding was perfectly clean and in good condition. Considering the class of patients, or indeed without any such consideration, the average number of wet beds is very low, seldom exceeding 3 on each side. This result has been achieved by careful training, and the introduction of night attendance. It is recommended that drinking-water should be within reach of all the patients in the dormitories during the night. Only one patient was found occupying a mattress on the floor. The day-clothing of both sexes was in a satisfactory state; and the appliances for personal cleanliness are sufficient. There has, however, been great inconvenience experienced during the summer from want of water, which was insufficient, not only to permit of the patients being regularly bathed, but even of the house being properly cleaned. Energetic steps are now, however, in progress to remedy this evil, by an enlargement of the pond, which will allow of the storage of about six millions of gallons of water, which is calculated as equivalent to a year's supply. The purity of the water will likewise be ensured by filtration. A certain degree of excitement among the patients was produced by the inspection, but, on the whole, they were remarkably tranquil. No particular classification is adopted, so that no so-called refractory wards can be said to exist. No patient was in seclusion, and in the register only 6 entries occur of its use since last inspection, for periods varying from two to fourteen days, and for breaches of discipline or manifestations of violence or excitement. On the female side, no special contrivances in dress or bedding are in use; on the male side, there are 1 strong dress and 3 quilted bed-coverings. Extended exercise beyond the airing-courts, and frequently beyond the general grounds, is withheld from only about 6 females, who, either from eroticism or disorderly habits, cannot be allowed this indulgence. The numbers industrially employed are registered at 75 males and 105 females. By the labour of the former, considerable progress has been made in removing the banks of gravel which obstruct the view and ventilation of the lower storey of the male department, but nothing has yet been done to put in order the terraces in front of the house. These terraces, nevertheless, are in common use by the more quiet patients. Formed walks within the grounds are still

a desideratum. The female workroom is now found to answer well; the excitement has in great measure ceased, and the practical results are satisfactory. In addition to the 40 patients who were employed in it, a considerable number were found engaged in sewing, knitting, etc., in the different day-rooms. The means of recreation are gradually being extended as the grounds are put in order; and there is the greater necessity to give consideration to this point, as the distance of the Asylum from Inverness renders it almost entirely dependent on its own resources. The collection of books might be advantageously increased, and one newspaper must be regarded as quite insufficient for the wants of the house, especially when it is considered that the news which it furnishes possess attractions to the patients which no other kind of literature furnishes. Prayers are attended by about 112 men and 78 women. The sanitary condition of the establishment has been very favourable during the summer; and, notwithstanding the scarcity and bad quality of the water, there was very little bowel complaint. About 25 of the patients are, it is believed, affected with tubercles, but it is frequently difficult to determine whether the seeds of the malady were contracted before or after admission. Not unlikely, the change from rudely-built houses, which freely admit the external air, to a well-finished building, which, especially during the night, is, comparatively speaking, imperfectly ventilated, may frequently be the cause of the malady. Five males and 5 females were found in bed; 2 of the former from consumption, the latter all from slight or temporary ailments.

Dinner was served during the visit in a fairly creditable manner. It consisted of broth, bread, and meat, and the cooking was satisfactory. The hall was somewhat crowded, and it will probably be found necessary, should the patients continue to increase, to serve the food to the males and females at different times. The experiment is recommended of serving the principal meal in two distinct courses; that is, not to supply the meat until the broth has been removed. Only 2 attendants are on duty in the hall during dinner, the necessary assistance being given by patients. Although the dietary is in accordance with the tables sanctioned by the Board of Lunacy, the supply of copious extras is found to be necessary. It is matter of regret that there is not pasturage sufficient to allow of cows being kept for the supply of milk to the house, as the result on the sanitary condition of the patients could scarcely fail to be favourable. The enamelled metal dishes which are in use for meals are becoming unseemly from the breakage of the enamel. As they are worn out, they should be replaced by others of earthenware.

The only structural alteration which is recommended, is the lining of the entire walls of two single rooms on each side for the reception of particularly destructive cases. Eleven accidents are recorded since last inspection, but only 1 of a grave character. Four male and 3 female attendants have left the service of the Institution since last inspection—in one instance voluntary, in the others from unfitness for, or inattention to duties.

Notwithstanding the aged appearance of many of the patients, it was found that their average is below 43 years. The average age of those who died since last visit was about 46 years. As a rule, the medical superintendent visits the house and sees all the patients once, and frequently twice a day. The general condition of the establishment is very creditable to him. The registers are carefully kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
26th and 27th February 1868.

This house is well conducted and in excellent condition. Whatever animadversions are made, must be accepted as arising from an outside view of the working, and not as affecting the mode of management or the results. The estimated accommodation is for 365; or for 170 males, 195 females. It at present contains 176 males and 202 females; of the former, 3 reside in the cottages adjoining. One man and 2 women are absent on probation. It is obvious that, although makeshifts may, and doubtless will, be made to meet the wants of the district, there is actually *no* vacancy. The closeness of the bedsteads at certain parts, the use of portions of the apartments intended for boarders as dormitories for paupers, and the conversion of the board-room to this purpose, although they do not involve the health or comfort of the inmates, materially affect the working of the establishment, and disclose

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the great pressure for accommodation. This pressure will ultimately be so far relieved by the discharge of 36 cases belonging to other districts.

Of the present population, 378, about 85 only are deemed curable. These cases are acute, and under medical treatment. Laudable activity prevails in this matter, and especially in testing the efficacy of new remedies, or such as have been recently recommended. Bromide of potassium has been found to lessen the number of epileptic attacks; but, apparently, to increase the violence during the interval. Cannabis indica is found to be more useful than any of the preparations of opium as a sedative. Prolonged baths are regarded as of doubtful efficacy; to belladonna, aconite, lupuline, phosp. of iron, no benefit could be traced. Digitalis appeared to be positively injurious; and iodide of potassium is at present on trial.

Twenty persons are under treatment for bodily ailments; but that these are not of a very urgent nature, and that the health of the inmates may be held to be extremely satisfactory, is shown by only 2 females and 1 male being found in bed. The feeble, infirm, failing, and those requiring special care may be differently estimated, as 23 women and 25 men occupy the sick-wards. Those of dirty habits amount to 79, but only 18 beds were soiled last night. In diminishing the numbers of this class, as well as in other respects, night-watching is found to be most serviceable. To sustain, as well as to check, the vigilance of the guardians while on duty, Dent's patent tell-tale clock has been introduced.

The robust and healthy are very generally employed. In various ways 117 women and 115 men are usefully occupied; of the latter, 85 work as labourers or gardeners, and as yet the cultivation of the farm and ornamentation of the grounds have afforded ample and suitable scope for their labours; but should these resources prove insufficient, ground could be leased in the neighbourhood.

Parties of females, amounting to 45, 27 were seen busily and very quietly engaged in knitting, needlework, etc., while 15 were in the laundry, 7 in the kitchen, etc.

Between 30 and 40 take exercise in the country, 7 are upon parole, and very few are confined to the airing-courts. In fact, with a larger staff of attendants, these might be dispensed with, except for the lame or infirm.

Great and very successful exertions are made in providing mental as well as manual occupation and recreation. There continue to be classes for instruction in sacred and secular music, in reading and writing, and with obvious improvement in the latter. There are weekly dances, concerts, dramatic entertainments, public readings, and readings by patients. Such amusements are attended by about 120 men and 116 women. Ten of each sex go to similar meetings in Montrose. The donations to the library amount to 187 volumes.

All parts of the house were clean, well aired, and cheerful. The bedding was pure, well exposed and sufficient in quantity. Three pair of blankets and a coverlet, being the allowance, generally, for each bed, weighed 20 lbs. The person and dress of the patients were clean and in good order; the hair of certain of the females might, however, be somewhat more tidily arranged. Each person is bathed once a week, and in fresh water. For ordinary purposes, 1 roller-towel is allowed for every 3 persons every week. Brushes and combs are provided in the proportion of 1 to 3 or 4 persons.

Dinner was served in the basement corridor during the visit to 144 women and 136 men. It consisted of broth, hash, and potatoes, was in good condition and partaken of in great quietness. The walls have been plastered, and the place was fairly ventilated, although rather crowded. A better equipage is about to be substituted for that now in use. No difficulties have been encountered in bringing and withdrawing the patients, who like the new arrangements. It possesses the additional advantages of keeping the day-rooms and passages pure, of economizing labour, and of placing the meals before the patients hot, and direct from the kitchen. Seven individuals are on special diet, 8 are allowed wine, 5 whisky and 9 porter.

Since 14th September 1867, 48 persons have been admitted, 32 of whom were paupers, 7 of these being chargeable to parishes beyond the district. It is noteworthy that of these, 2 were almost naked, and very dirty in person; that 1 bore marks of having been bound by a rope; that of 1, the skin was

barkened with dirt, that he was in rags, and the arms bruised and blackened with handcuffs; that 2 were dirty in clothes; that 5 were dirty in clothes and person; and that 4 had body-lice. Several of these belonged to Caithness, and it has been observed by the officials, that almost every case from that county arrives in a dirty and disgraceful state. They further complain that females are, during the voyage, invariably intrusted to men.

In the same period, 24 persons have been discharged, 15 as recovered, and 8 have died. The average age at death was 44 years. Three of the deceased entered the Asylum during 1867.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. There has been no accident, no seclusion or restraint, no change in the staff.

The present uncertainty of the relations of the managers of this Asylum with the District Board, and the possible provision of accommodation elsewhere within the county, cannot fail to suspend whatever plans for the extension or modification of existing arrangements may have been entertained. This not the less restrains the reporter from suggesting changes, which are important, but would involve outlay, and might be dispensed with in a smaller community; but, referring to a recommendation made in last entry, he would advise—

1. That, in the event of cottages being erected for attendants, they should be of such size as would accommodate several patients, in addition to the family.

2. Besides the contemplated change in the equipage for the public table, greater space lengthways might be used, so as to avoid the crowding observed, and a neater fashion of serving might be introduced.

3. That greater attention be paid to the hair of the patients, and caps more generally used.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, *4th December* 1868.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 27th February :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	8	10	27	35	80
Discharges, . . .	5	9	23	26	63
Deaths, ...	3	2	5	5	15

The admissions include 1 voluntary patient, whose name is erroneously entered in the register of lunatics; and 10 pauper lunatics chargeable to the parishes of Dundee and Liff and Benvie.

Of the patients discharged, 26 had recovered; 23 were transferred to other asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses; 1 escaped; and 13 were removed to their homes. Of these last, 8 were private and 5 pauper.

The cause of death in the fatal cases was generally organic disease of an incurable character. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 12 cases.

The numbers at present resident are 176 males and 208 females, numbers which, as observed in last report, are, especially on the female side, considerably beyond those for which the house was originally constructed. Great exertions have, however, been made to furnish supplementary accommodation, by converting the workrooms in the basement into dormitories, and fitting up two lofts in the outhouses for a similar purpose. In this way provision will be made for nearly 40 patients; but a great part of this accommodation is already occupied, and the whole of it may be regarded as necessary for the present inmates. But for the recent opening of the lunatic wards of the Kincardineshire Combination Poorhouse, and the transfer to it of about 20 patients, it would have been impossible to meet the demands for admission without such a degree of overcrowding as would have proved highly detrimental to the discipline of the house, and probably injurious to its sanitary condition. It comes, therefore, to be a very serious question for consideration what should be the course of the directors with reference to further extension. The removal, which may shortly be expected, of the few patients chargeable to the Ayr and Stirling districts, will afford but momentary relief; and it is probable that nothing but full provision at Dundee, for all the pauper lunatics of that town and neighbourhood, will obviate the necessity for further building at Montrose. A conference of the directors of the two Asylums might prove useful in leading to some fixed line of procedure, by which, while the wants of

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the district were fully met, all unnecessary expenditure might be avoided. At the same time, experience shows that it is, in the present day, almost impossible to over-build for the accommodation of pauper lunatics. To what extent this is due to an accumulation of patients from prolonged life through better treatment; to the now greater disposition on the part of the authorities to regard as disease what would formerly have been dealt with as vice or crime, and the consequent substitution of asylums for prisons; to the greater familiarity of the public with the treatment now pursued in asylums, and their decreased aversion to such establishments; or lastly, to an abuse of the facilities for the gratuitous disposal of patients, afforded by the Poor Law and Lunacy Act, are points well worthy of consideration. Probably they are all more or less concerned in producing the result.

The house was found in excellent order, well ventilated, and comfortably heated. The patients were well clothed, and clean in person and dress; upper clothing is provided for out-door use by those of feeble habit. The bedding was sufficient and in good condition.

The sanitary state of the patients has of late been remarkably good, the warm summer appearing to have been congenial to their weakened constitutions. At present, only 5 are registered as on the sick-list. The food supplied is of excellent quality and abundant in quantity, and the manner of serving it very creditable, although still open to improvement. The conversion of the corridor of the basement into a general dining-hall is regarded as a successful experiment.

The absence of all noise or excitement was remarkable. No seclusion is ever used, even in cases of epileptic excitement, and the result, as gathered both from observation and report, is exceedingly satisfactory. In all cases of impulsive violence, trust is placed in the watchfulness of special attendants. Forty-nine males and 62 females are registered as under special medical treatment for their mental affections. Experiments continue to be made with bromide of potassium in the treatment of epilepsy, but the observation that its use increases violence and irritability between the fits no longer holds good. No males, and very few females, physically able for extended exercise, are confined to the airing-courts, and great and successful efforts are made to supply varied sources of occupation and amusement. In this respect, the possession of a farm and of extensive grounds is of inestimable value. The recent acquisition of an organ has given an impulse to the cultivation of music, which has already produced surprising results, and which cannot fail to exercise a very beneficial influence on the whole community. There is no doubt that the general standard of civilisation, so to speak, has of late years risen considerably among the patients. How far this may be due to the improved accommodation of the new asylum, and the greater facilities afforded for occupation, extended exercise, and recreation; or how far from the institution having ceased to be the receptacle for a large proportion of the worst cases in Scotland, may be open to question; but the result is evident, and cannot fail to be gratifying to the medical superintendent and the directors. Another very gratifying fact is the frequent expression of contentment made in answer to inquiries, and the unwillingness to exchange from the asylum to the cottages of the out-door servants. At present, 4 patients are disposed of in this manner; and further provision of this kind for four, or six, is making in a new gate-house for two families, at present in course of erection. Night attendance continues to be carried out with satisfactory results, greater, however, on the female than on the male side; the number of wet beds averaging two or three in the former department, and seven or eight in the latter.

Active industrial occupation is engaged in by 108 males and 125 females; 112 males and 130 females share in amusements; and 116 males and 130 females attend chapel. Several patients of both sexes attend church in the neighbouring village.

Steady progress continues to be made in planting and decorating the grounds, and in adding to their usefulness and amenity. The live stock comprises at present 15 cows and 43 pigs. The average quantity of milk supplied is about 25 gallons. The refuse of food from the patients' table, with which the pigs are chiefly fed, is not excessive, but the broth, of which it mainly consists, might probably be reduced in quantity, if this were considered an object.

Three accidents have occurred since last inspection, the most serious of which was self-inflicted injury to both eyes in an attempt to gouge them out.

The conduct of the attendants of both sexes has been very satisfactory. The various registers are carefully kept, and altogether the state of the establishment reflects very great credit on the management.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, 26*th March* 1868.

All parts of this establishment occupied by patients were found, at the statutory inspection this day, clean, comfortable, in excellent order, and, with one exception, cheerful: that exception is the centre low gallery. The other galleries, which have on former occasions been condemned as sombre and imperfectly aired, are now only used as sleeping accommodation, the day-rooms being used for other purposes, and connected with other parts of the house. The cheerfulness mentioned was greatly aided by the profusion of flowers with which the apartments were decorated.

The bedding was sufficient and well exposed to the air, and the furniture generally neat and home-like in character. Wherever practicable, benches should be dispensed with, and light chairs substituted. The locked bed is still in use in two cases, and is highly prized for its conservative effects.

The inmates now consist of 39 males and 23 females. There is 1 voluntary patient. All of these, with the exception of a female recently admitted, and labouring under mania, were quiet and orderly in their deportment, in many instances occupied in ways suited to their condition; others in taking exercise in the grounds. Where complaints were made, they were directed against detention, not against the officials or the treatment received. Of the number, not more than one-sixth are regarded as curable; 25 are, however, under medication for mental affection; and this is described as conducted on general principles. When compulsory alimentation is required, the stomach-pump is employed. Twelve persons are entered as treated for bodily ailments, but only 4 were in bed, none of whom were confined by disease. The great majority of the community appeared to be vigorous and active. Besides reading, games, fancy-work, etc., to which many are, from education or fortune, limited, gardening, farming, and domestic work occupy 14 men; and 13 women engage in sewing, laundry, and domestic services. Thirty-five take exercise in the general grounds, and nearly the same number participate in amusements within the establishment; and 8 go to Perth for the same purpose. Dances, concerts, dramatic representations, and public readings, have formed the chief recreations during the winter.

Since 24th August 1867, 12 persons have been admitted, 1 sinking under disease, one in a state of extreme filth; 10 have been discharged, 6 as recovered, 4 as improved; and 2 have died. Typhomania and general paresis are assigned as the causes of death. One of the deceased entered the Asylum in 1866; 1 had been resident 14 days. Their ages were respectively 42 and 18. Except a self-inflicted wound of the tongue, there has been no accident. In severe illness, and during extreme excitement, special watching is resorted to; but there is no permanent night-watching.

The books, registers, etc., are very accurately kept.

The management is creditable to the officers.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, 31*st July* 1868.

Since the visit of 26th March, 15 patients have been admitted, and 4 have been discharged, of whom 1 had recovered, 1 was transferred to Murthly, and 2 were taken home by friends. There has been no death.

In consequence of the increase in the numbers, the middle gallery on the female side is again taken into occupation; and the whole house promises before long to be filled. It was found in excellent order, and, with the exception of the low galleries, which, however, are only occupied at night, presented a pervading aspect of cheerfulness and comfort.

The numbers resident are 43 males and 32 females, of whom 1 male and 5 females are considered curable. Two of each sex were in bed from sickness or debility; but the sanitary condition of the establishment has been, and continues, very satisfactory.

Among the patients recently admitted are several affected with troublesome

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forms of insanity; but on only two occasions has seclusion been necessary, for periods of half a day. Locked boots are required in 2 cases, strong dresses in 2, quilted bed-coverings in 2, all of females; and it is necessary in 2 cases to isolate them during exercise, on account of excitement and destructive habits. During the visit, however, perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment.

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The numbers industrially occupied are 15 males and 16 females. Hitherto there has been no necessity to engage hired labour; but the numbers required for pumping water leave too few for the proper cultivation of the garden and care of the grounds; and unless relief be got by fitting up a steam-engine, this necessity must be encountered. Three of the females work in the laundry; the others industrially employed are chiefly engaged in needlework.

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Great attention continues to be given to recreation; and several of the patients have had the benefit of change to sea-bathing quarters.

Those attending religious exercises are 17 males and 15 females.

The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory condition. In the back galleries some improvement in the furniture is desirable, by substituting chairs for benches, and in various other respects; but financial considerations have hitherto stood in the way of adopting recommendations to this effect, which have been repeatedly made. There is now, however, an appearance of returning prosperity.

The 2 locked beds continue in use and in estimation.

The only accident recorded is the upsetting of a carriage, by which 4 patients were more or less injured; but no permanent harm to any of them is anticipated.

No attendant has been discharged for any fault. All the registers are carefully kept, and every occurrence in the establishment is recorded in a diary, in a manner which affords very full information in regard to all the patients.

There is one voluntary inmate not included in the numbers above given.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27*th March* 1868.

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This house is marked by great cleanliness. Generally it is, in fine weather, brilliantly lighted and well ventilated. The passage, however, running from the front towards the dining-hall, is very dark; and an offensive smell was observable in the vicinity of the water-closet in Druid's gallery, and in the corresponding spot on the opposite side of the building. The structure of these closets is not favourable to ventilation. The bedding was pure, in sufficient quantity, and well exposed to the air; but the bedsteads appeared in many of the dormitories to stand much too close to each other; wherever practicable, they should be a yard apart. Many of the beds have become hollow, and require re-teasing.

The dress and persons of the patients were clean and very tidy. Each person is bathed once a week, 2 using the same water. One roller-towel is allowed for 3 patients a week. Brushes are supplied in the proportion of 1 to 6 patients.

Additional trees and shrubs have been planted in the grounds, which, even at this season, presented a clothed and well-kept aspect. They were much enlivened by a match at foot-ball, which was going on during part of the day.

The department for females is rendered much more cheerful, externally, by the removal of the zinc plates used for the protection of the glass, which not only disfigured, but obscured the lower storey. These plates still remain in the passages. As the destructive propensity of A. C., which was conceived to justify their erection, has not been manifested for many (five) months, they should be dispensed with; and, even in the event of similar exigencies arising, other means for the protection of property should be sought for.

Twenty-four patients occupy the refractory ward; 10 were found in the infirmary day-room; and 31 in the apartment used as a workroom. In each of these rooms the numbers appeared large for superficial space available, and the latter was overcrowded. The infirmary day-room for men was open to the same objection. Twenty-one females were busied in various ways in the laundry, 7 in the kitchen. A large number of men were occupied in the grounds and garden.

Upon the whole, great order and quiet prevailed throughout. Only 1 strong dress was observed, and means of repression are rarely resorted to.

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The establishment now contains 101 men and 126 women; for the former the attendants are in the proportion of 1 to 10, for the latter 1 to 15. Dinner was taken by 82 men and 100 women in the public hall during the visit. It consisted of fish, vegetables, and bread, of good quality, but cold when served. The palatability of the meal would be greatly increased were the different articles given separately. About twenty minutes are allowed for each meal. The tables seemed crowded at some points, but great order and tranquillity was observed. Great care is bestowed in the selection of the food; and it is worthy of note that the specific gravity of the milk is tested whenever it is delivered by the contractors.

The health of the inmates is described as satisfactory, and the appearance of the majority indicates vigour, sufficient nourishment and exercise. Two females and 5 males were confined to bed in the infirmaries. One of the latter suffered from fracture received while playing foot-ball.

Doubts still present themselves as to the warmth of certain parts of the house during winter. Thermometers have been placed in the galleries, but the register kept of the temperature was not seen.

There were 11 wet beds last night. This number might be considerably diminished under the supervision of night guardians. The drying-closet for soiled beds, etc., is not altogether satisfactory in its operation.

Since 23d August 1867, 33 patients have been admitted, 5 of whom were supported by their own means. Of the paupers, all save 1 belonged to the district; 2 were transfers. Fifteen have been discharged recovered; 6 relieved; and 1 not improved. Fourteen were paupers. Eight persons have died, 7 being paupers. Death is ascribed to disease of brain in 1, to phthisis in 2, to general paralysis in 2, and to exhaustion in 2 cases. One of the deceased committed suicide by hanging: the circumstances have been already made known to the Board. The average age at death appears to have been 46 years. 4 of the patients entered the house in 1866; 4 in 1867.

The general register and orders were found to be accurately kept.

The temporary absence of the medical superintendent placed both the Reporter and house at disadvantage. Founding upon the preceding observations, it is strongly recommended—

1. That the guards be removed from the windows in the department for females; and that, should the excitement of A. C., at present usefully employed in the laundry, return, whatever number of attendants necessary be employed to take charge of her.
2. That night-watching be instituted.
3. That the amusement-room be used as a workroom.
4. That the ventilation of the drying-closet for wet and soiled beds be improved.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, *5th December* 1868.

The patients at this date are:—

Private.		Pauper.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	14	101	106	111	120

And in addition, 2 males and 4 females are absent on probation. The changes since the visit of 27th March are 38 admissions, 18 discharges, and 6 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 4 were private; of those discharged, 13 had recovered, 3 were transferred to other establishments, and 2 were taken home. The causes of death in the fatal cases were generally incurable organic disease and senile exhaustion.

The house was clean, well ventilated, for the season sufficiently heated, and generally in excellent order; but in several places it had a bare and neglected aspect from the want of papering, valances, and small articles of furniture of an ornamental character. It was, however, stated that extensive papering will soon be undertaken, and that it is intended to supply valances, etc., much more fully than is at present the case. The erection of a green-house, which is at present in progress, will also afford a constant supply of flowers for the decoration of the wards. The sick-rooms and the day-rooms to the front were bright and cheerful. Some of the dormitories begin to show symptoms of overcrowding, but not to an extent likely to prove injurious to

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health. Considerable pains are taken to keep down the numbers by discharges on probation, and in this way to postpone the necessity for the extension of the accommodation; but there seems no reason to fear the occurrence of any such necessity, as the removal of the private patients would set free more than twenty beds.

The patients of both sexes were comfortably clothed, but it does not appear that there is any upper clothing for out-door use by the males who may be too feeble for active exercise. Shawls are provided for the females. Tweed jackets are gradually replacing those of moleskin in the dress of the men.

Personal cleanliness is fairly attended to.

The bedding was sufficient, clean, and generally in good order, with the exception of the sheets, which were frequently ragged. The material in the original supply was of bad quality, but arrangements have now been made for a supply of hand-loom manufacture, which it is expected will prove satisfactory. The physical health of the patients has been extremely good during the past season; at present 2 of each sex are confined to bed from sickness.

In the female refractory department 2 or 3 patients were noisy and demonstrative, but in all other parts of the house great tranquillity prevailed. No one was in seclusion, nor does it appear that seclusion is ever had recourse to either as a punishment or for the purpose of calming excitement. On the male side, 2 patients sleep on the floor, as they cannot be trusted with bedsteads; and 1 of them requires during the day a special dress to prevent denudation and destruction of clothing. The guards have been removed from the windows which were thus protected, as the destructive propensities of the patient against whom this precaution was taken are in abeyance.

It is to be regretted that night attendance has not yet been provided. The introduction of this system not only greatly diminishes the number of wet beds, and saves the tear and wear of material, but must increase the comfort of the patients, and improve the general tone of the house.

Industrial occupation and out-door exercise continue to meet with great attention, and are attended with the best effects. The numbers registered as industrially occupied are 79 men and 100 women; and as attending prayers or chapel, 89 men and 93 women. About 8 of each sex are restricted to the airing-courts for other causes than physical disability.

Abundant means of occupation have hitherto been afforded by the grounds, and the change which has been effected on them is wonderfully great. Excellent land has been made out of stony ground, beautiful walks have been formed in all directions, the surface has been extensively trenched, and a great deal both of useful and ornamental planting has been accomplished; but before long the resources for industrial occupation which the land now in possession affords will be insufficient, and it will therefore be well to consider whether arrangements could not be made for taking such an extent of adjoining land in lease as would constitute a farm capable of furnishing a constant supply of work.

The sources of out-door amusement now include a curling-pond; and the neighbourhood of the house is enlivened by aviaries containing pheasants, etc. The food served during the visit was of excellent quality and abundant, but there is room for considerable improvement in the manner of serving it. Ninety-four males and 99 females sat down to dinner in the hall, and were very quiet and orderly in their behaviour. There has been no accident since last inspection. The conduct of the attendants is reported as satisfactory.

The registers were found carefully kept.

The general impression received of the management was very favourable.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 12*th February* 1868.

There are registered in this establishment 55 male and 46 female patients, 1 of the latter being absent on probation. There is, accordingly, an increase of 6 inmates since last inspection. Twelve persons have been admitted; 2 discharged, 1 as recovered, 1 as improved, but both on probation; and 2 have died, at the ages of 71 and 30, 1 of bronchitis and 1 of phthisis. The latter had left the house three months previous to death, but was known to labour under phthisis at the time of discharge—under other circumstances, death taking place during probation cannot be regarded as affecting the rate of mortality.

Twenty-two of the above numbers are supposed to be curable; but forty-seven are under treatment specifically directed to their mental condition. The bromide of potassium is largely employed experimentally.

The industrial class consists of 17 men and 31 women. Eight of the former are employed in house-work, 2 as carpenters, 3 as gardeners, 1 as pig-keeper, 1 in painting and white-washing. Fourteen women are engaged in sewing, 8 in house-work, 5 in the laundry, and 3 in the kitchen.

In considering the good physical condition and mental calibre of the men, the very limited means of field-labour, and of occupations suited to their original training and enfeebled capacities, afford grounds for much regret, which will become more distressing and detrimental as the season advances, and as the numbers increase. No patient has been beyond the premises since Christmas.

The parts of the house at present in use were clean, comfortable, and well kept. No part of the basement of the front wing is now inhabited. All its apartments serve as stores, depôts for timber, etc., except two, which have been appropriated as refectories for the women. In consequence of the larger number of admissions on the male side, an unoccupied dormitory, opening from the plateau in the airing-yard, is now being papered and prepared in order to extend the accommodation.

The sleeping accommodation was as satisfactory as the size and arrangement of the rooms admit of; the larger dormitories are cheerful and capitally kept. The comfort and cleanliness of the patients must be greatly increased by the facilities for washing, etc., afforded by the basin-stands, which have been very extensively introduced. Fires are lighted in every dormitory every afternoon; and the weight of the blankets and rug, allowed to almost every bed, amounted to 21 lbs. The substitution of hair for cork, etc., is gradually going on. Straw bags are used in five cases. Last night only 4 beds were soiled; but there are 5 males and 14 females of dirty habits.

The new clothes provided for the men are substantial and warm; but where these have not been provided, the dresses were ragged or faded.

Great quiet and contentment prevailed; but it is obvious that whatever classification may be attempted must be in great measure regulated rather by the structure of the buildings than by the state of the patients.

Forty-one men dined together in the presence of the reporter, in a very decorous manner. The meal consisted of an ample supply of pea-soup and a roll, and was very fairly served.

The bathing arrangements are very defective, but every effort appears to be made to render them as useful and extensively available as is practicable. Fresh water is provided in every case.

The infirmaries were well aired and comfortable. That for males contained 5, that for females 4 patients.

One female was found in the seclusion of her bed-room; but although not certain as to the precise number of occasions upon which it has been resorted to, they are evidently of very rare occurrence.

There has been no accident.

No change has taken place in the staff.

The men receive £25, the women £12 per annum.

The amusements have consisted mainly of the weekly dance, and tuition in music. The instrumental band has made considerable progress.

There might, perhaps, be somewhat more drill and discipline in some respects; but the moral tone, the friendly relations, and the general comfort of the community afforded unqualified satisfaction.

It would be vain, considering the tenure of this district accommodation, to suggest any structural or expensive alterations. Such a course, however, should impose all diligence and activity on the District Board in proceeding with the erection of the permanent Asylum.

The following recommendations are, however, worthy of immediate attention:—

1. That land should be leased in order to afford the amount and kind of occupation necessary for the health of the patients.

2. That the male patients be prevented from loitering in the bath-room, and be kept more under supervision.

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3. That the pillows be increased in size or number.

4. That a greater number and variety of recreations be provided; especially in the direction of lectures, or, should these be unattainable, of public readings.

5. That the statutory registers be filled up daily or weekly, as the case may be.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 13*th November* 1868.

The changes among the inmates since the visit of 12th February consist of 21 admissions, 7 discharges, and 8 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 6 had recovered. The causes of death are registered as cardiac disease in 2 cases, epilepsy in 2, and phthisis, old age, inflammation of brain, and diarrhœa in 1 case each. The present numbers are 59 males and 49 females. One patient is absent on probation.

The house was in excellent order, and well aired; but the walls were in several places damp; and other signs of dilapidation show the necessity of promptitude in entering on the erection of the new asylum.

The patients of both sexes were comfortably clothed, and tidy in person and dress. In addition to the ordinary clothing, warm capes or cloaks are provided for out-door use by those of feeble circulation. The bedding was sufficient and in good condition. The general sanitary state of the patients has been favourable, although the mortality has recently been rather high. Two of each sex were in bed from sickness or debility. The infirmary arrangements appear to be as satisfactory as the means at disposal will permit.

In both the male and female departments great tranquillity prevailed, but the limited extent of land, and the want of full out-door occupation for the men, leads to a considerably more frequent use of seclusion than would otherwise be the case. The register contains nearly a hundred entries of this kind since last inspection, but the period of its duration is usually for two or three hours only. In the case of 1 female patient, gloves and the jacket have been occasionally used to prevent the destruction of clothing and bedding. Walks beyond the premises continue to be taken by small parties, which, however, embrace in turn a large proportion of the patients of both sexes; and endeavours will be made in the coming winter to extend the means of recreation by lectures, readings, etc., in addition to the weekly dance. Religious services are regularly performed by a clergyman on Sundays.

The general aspect of the day-rooms and dormitories is one of considerable comfort, and the common use of wash-stands in the latter is found to be satisfactory. It will, however, be well to test the temperature, both by day and night, more extensively than is at present done, by the thermometer.

The nature of the buildings and the rapidity with which many of the rooms must cool down, render attention on this point doubly necessary. The importance of night attendance is recognised, but on the male side there is at present no special night attendant, from the difficulty experienced in filling the place with a suitable person. The food served during the visit was of excellent quality and abundant; and the manner in which it was placed on the table and partaken of, creditable and orderly.

The present occupations of the patients are as follows:—

Males.		Females.	
As Carpenter,	1	In Sewing,	10
In Garden and grounds,	14	„ Knitting,	7
„ House work,	7	„ Laundry,	5
„ Teasing hair,	8	„ Kitchen and House,	8
„ Piggery,	2		
„ Kitchen,	1		
„ White-washing,	1		
	34		30

The escapes since last visit have been 10 in number. Only 1 accident, of a slight nature, has occurred.

The registers were found carefully kept. Making due allowance for the unsatisfactory nature of the premises, the condition of the establishment is very creditable to the superintendent.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 28*th April* 1868.

The patients at this date are 39 males and 35 females under the Sheriff's order, and 2 males who are voluntary.

These last were admitted without any application to, or sanction from, the Board of Lunacy, Dr. Hill having overlooked the statutory requirements.

The changes since the 30th November are 22 admissions, 13 discharges, and 5 deaths. Of the discharges, 7 were recoveries. Of the deaths, the causes were general paralysis, marasmus, consumption, diarrhœa, and suicide.

Of the last case a report has already been made to the Board.

On the whole, the condition of the establishment was satisfactory; but there is room for great improvement in the basement floor of both the male and female department. The accommodation there is altogether on a low standard; the rooms are dingy and shabbily furnished; and the bedding consists of loose straw bags. Supervision is rendered difficult by the manner in which the patients are scattered; and it is strongly recommended that larger day-rooms should be provided, so as to obviate this evil. It would be advantageous also to introduce more objects of decoration, and to paint the walls in brighter and more varied colours.

The clothing of the patients was substantial; but, in that of the females especially, there should be more taste and variety.

The condition of the upper floors was fairly comfortable; but in the absence of systematic night-nursing, there is wanting an element both of security and cleanliness.

Three male and 4 female attendants have left since last inspection, all of their own accord.

Two males and 1 female were in bed from sickness or debility. Both sexes were free from excitement, and seclusion has been used on only two occasions since last visit.

Exercise beyond the premises appears to be systematically taken by a considerable proportion of the inmates.

Three of the patients are absent at the coast. If all were in the house, the number would be 2 in excess of the license.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 9*th November* 1868.

The actual inmates are 35 males and 33 females; but 2 males are at present residing in Dr. Hill's house, Gourock; so that the community consists of 70 persons. Of these, 27 are considered curable; 38 engage in work of some kind; 4 take exercise beyond the premises; and 7 attended church, under supervision, in the course of yesterday.

There was little or no excitement observed in the airing-yards or wards; but considerable discontent existed. Complaints were made as to the diet, especially as to the amount of food supplied on Saturday and Sunday, and as to the conduct of certain of the attendants.

The changes in the community since last visit have been the admission of 33 patients, 18 of whom were paupers; the discharge of 32, 11 as recovered, 12 being transferred to other establishments; and the death of 6. Of the latter, 1 died of old age, 1 of paralysis, 2 of general paralysis, and 2 of fever. The average age at death was 54. Of the paupers recovered, 8 were chargeable to parishes in Ayrshire; 4 to the Stirling district; and 7 to that of Renfrew.

Six were transfers from other institutions.

Only 1 individual, labouring under general paralysis, was found in bed; several men were busied in the garden; 1 woman assists the cook; 1 serves in Dr. Hill's private house; 3 men are variously occupied in the scullery court; and a few of the occupants of the wards for females were engaged in sewing; but the idleness and inactivity observed generally was matter for regret. The house was clean, free from disagreeable smells, and of comfortable warmth. It is still suspected that the temperature of the dormitory in the separate house must fall very low during such weather as the present, and several patients were questioned as to the fact; as their evidence was conflicting, it is expedient that the heat during the night should be tested by thermometer. A more abundant supply of gas has been secured, which will

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contribute not merely to light and comfort, but to cheerfulness. The necessity for every means being resorted to in order to obtain results was strongly impressed upon the Reporter by the bare and desolate aspect of the day-rooms for females on the basement, and by the state of their occupants.

The proprietor, however, deprecates criticism at present, as he is not only sensible of the defects which has been pointed out, but is actually in terms for the disposal of the house and grounds.

Such comments as those above have not been made in an unkindly spirit, and are directed rather to the mode of management, than with a view to induce any further outlay in making structural alterations. His difficulty in obtaining the services of suitable attendants so far explains the imperfections which exist. He has made frequent changes in his staff, in consequence of unfitness, dishonesty, and insubordination.

An effort is at present being made to ornament several of the rooms by placing busts, pictures, etc., on the walls.

Parties of the inmates spent portions of the summer on the coast.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. One of the latter was not signed by the Sheriff, on the ground that the medical certificates were insufficient. The patient, J. K. W., was at once discharged.

There has been no serious accident.

Gilmer House Asylum.

GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, *4th April* 1868.

Contains this day 8 male and 12 female patients under Sheriffs' orders. One lady is absent upon probation. There are, besides, 2 voluntary residents. All the inmates were seen, except the latter, who had gone to witness the races at Musselburgh. Three of their number are entered as acute and curable cases, and are under medication for their mental disease. All the female and several of the male patients were seen in the garden; and it appears that 4 of each sex have perfect liberty on parole within, and 1 beyond, the grounds. Four of each sex are usefully employed, and a large number engage in work irregularly.

The house was in capital order, well arranged, and, except at two points, well aired. These points corresponded with apartments which had been recently papered; and the slightly offensive smell perceived must have proceeded from the paste. Besides papering and painting of certain parts of the main building, there now falls to be mentioned the papering and painting, furnishing and occupancy of four bedrooms of the new house. These are plain, but comfortable. A fire is lighted in each for 2 hours in the evening, with the twofold purpose of drying the walls and raising the temperature. The day-room in this building was in good order, and is now provided with a collection of books, to which the inmates have access.

The dress of all the patients seen was good and suitable; the bedding pure and sufficient. Only 1 patient is of dirty habits. No excitement was observed, and no indications of restraint or restriction. There has been no accident since 12th August. Five persons have been admitted, 2 labouring under dementia, 1 under melancholia, 1 under subacute mania, and 1 under the mania of suspicion. Two have been discharged unimproved; 1, the pauper lunatic alluded to in last entry, to the district accommodation in Gartnavel; 1 to Newbigging Asylum. Four deaths have occurred, and were attributed severally to general paralysis, diarrhœa in phthisis, brain softening, and congestive apoplexy. The deceased were males; 2 entered the house in 1865, 1 in 1864, and 1 in 1867.

The books, registers, and orders, were examined. Probably from motives of prudence, no progress has been made in improving the privies, bathing accommodation, etc. These matters certainly require early consideration.

GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, *6th November* 1868.

The inmates at this date are 25 in number, namely, 13 males and 12 females, of whom 20 are under the Sheriff's order, and 5 are voluntary. Two ladies are absent on probation.

Since the visit of 4th April, 4 patients and 3 voluntary boarders have been

admitted, and 3 patients have been discharged. Of the last, 2 were regarded as recovered; but 1 has since relapsed, and the other has returned as a voluntary. Appendix E.

There has been no death. The house was in good order, and presented an aspect of considerable domestic comfort. Owing to the open windows, the bedrooms felt chilly; but it was explained that the windows are shut in the afternoon, and fires lighted for some time before the rooms are occupied. It would, however, be well to test the temperature in the sitting-rooms during the day by the thermometer, and in the bedrooms during the night. Commissioners' Entries. Licensed Houses.

The bedding was sufficient, and in good condition. One voluntary inmate was in bed from debility; otherwise, the health of the community is satisfactory. All the male patients are allowed the free run of the grounds, and many of the females enjoy the same privilege. No restraint or seclusion has been required; and, with the exception of one lady, all the patients are free from excitement. Both sexes were comfortably clothed, and clean in person and dress; but there is room for some improvement in the appearance of the ladies in the general parlour. The bedrooms of the new building are principally occupied by the voluntary boarders. Gilmer House Asylum.

Only 2 patients, both males, are considered curable.

The means of industrial occupation and recreation are sufficiently provided.

There has been no accident, and no attendant has been discharged for misconduct. The various statutory registers are carefully kept; but it would be well to institute a separate register for voluntary patients.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 11*th April* 1868. Hallcross Asylum.

Except that 2 attendants have been dismissed for negligence and insubordination (A. R. and M. H.), no change has taken place since last inspection in the arrangements or management of this establishment. It is not, accordingly, in accordance with the views of the Board, nor with the recommendations as to improvement which have been made from time to time. The only proposed alteration is the conversion of an unoccupied dormitory into a drying-closet for wet or soiled beds. This arrangement is objectionable, upon the grounds of the proximity of the apartment to a day-room for males, and its distance from the laundry. The uncertainty as to the future destination of the different parts of the house is likewise a reason for postponing, at least, such a step. This uncertainty is created by the effect which the speedy transfer of the pauper inmates to their respective District Asylums may produce; and is so grave as to have suggested to Mr. Reid the expediency of disposing of the premises. There are at present 26 male and 39 female patients in the house; but of these, about 17 belong to Stirling district, 10 to Ayr district, and 5 to Fife district, all of whom must speedily be removed.

Of the numbers stated, 9 are entered as curable, and 4 are under treatment for mental disease. Only 2 are ailing; but 3 were found in bed, and 2 are of dirty habits. Many of the inmates were pale, feeble, and infirm, from age or other causes, and there was an unusual amount of discontent and complaint; but the sanitary state of the community is stated to have been, on the whole, satisfactory. Seven men and 15 women are usefully employed in garden or house work; 6 men and 8 women take exercise beyond the grounds occasionally; 5 women attend church in the village regularly; and 6 men and 10 women attend the weekly dance, which appears to be the only social amusement provided.

Ten admissions have taken place since the 5th December 1867; of these, 5 were paupers from Stirling and Clackmannan. In the same period there have been 3 deaths; 1 from apoplexy at 65; 1 from diarrhœa at 57; and 1 from nervous debility and old age at 91 years of age. The deceased entered the Asylum in 1865, 1866, 1867, respectively. There have been no discharges.

The house was clean and generally well aired. There was, however, a most offensive smell in and around the small bedrooms adjoining the day-room for females, which was itself dark and close. One of the seclusion rooms is occupied during the night by a noisy female, and is as bare and uncomfortable as formerly. The bed linen was clean and sufficiently exposed to the air. The blankets and coverlet on each bed do not exceed 15¾ lbs., which will be found

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insufficient in severe weather during winter. The clothing of the patients was in certain cases old and faded, and might, in a great number, be made more tidy. Each person is bathed once a fortnight, and only 3 use the same water. One towel per week is allowed to 4 persons, and brushes are provided in the proportion of 1 to 12 men and 1 to 8 women.

The books and registers were examined. There has been no accident. Seclusion has been used on 135 occasions, but in very few cases, and generally during the night.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 28*th August* 1868.

The patients at this date are 32 males and 39 females; of whom 3 males and 1 female are absent on probation. Since the visit of 11th April, there have been 16 admissions, 10 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the admissions, 3 were private and 13 pauper; of the discharges, 6 were recoveries, 3 transfers, 1 a removal to Ireland, and 1 a removal by friends; of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to weakness of body, and the other to diarrhœa and dysentery.

The condition of the establishment was far from being satisfactory; the management is without energy; and the attendants are neither sufficient in number nor properly qualified for their duties. The bedding and clothing, besides being insufficient for warmth, were wanting in neatness, and the dress of several of the men was dirty and in bad condition. Wet blankets and mattresses were exposed in the airing-grounds, and altogether there was an aspect of slovenliness and negligence pervading the premises. The men may be said to be without any means of occupation, while the arrangements for the employment of the females were by no means satisfactory. Proper attention is not paid to personal cleanliness, and the supply of combs and hair-brushes is quite insufficient.

The dormitories were, on the whole, clean and well ventilated; but in 2 sleeping-rooms there was a strong urinous smell, arising in one from a wet mattress, and in the other from the practice of using dried mattresses without washing them. The day-rooms were dark and cheerless.

The patients were free from excitement, but the appeals for liberation were exceptionally numerous. No one was in seclusion, but the register contains numerous entries of its use, and also several of the use of wristlets or gloves.

The physical health of the inmates is fair. One male and 1 female were in bed, more from debility of old age than actual sickness. The appearance of the patients does not indicate a deficient diet, but the food is served in a very uninviting manner.

The only accident which has occurred since last inspection was an attempt to commit suicide by cutting the throat.

It is very desirable that measures were taken to effect a thorough reform in the management of the Asylum: until this be effected, recommendations are useless.

Hawkfield House.

HAWKFIELD ASYLUM, 1*st April* 1868.

The inmates are the same in number as at last visit; and nearly in the same condition. All are quiet and contented, and with perhaps 2 exceptions, are in advanced stages of dementia.

No alteration has been made in the structure of the establishment, nor in the internal arrangements; which call for the same observations and commendations as upon former occasions. There have been no admissions, discharges, or deaths, and the health of the community is described as at present satisfactory.

Great liberty is allowed the patients both in and beyond the grounds, and on parole; and no accident has occurred, nor has restraint or seclusion been resorted to.

A female of mature years has recently been engaged as superintendent, and with good hopes that the arrangement will prove beneficial.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

The mode of arrangement is humane and judicious.

HAWKFIELD ASYLUM, 25*th August* 1868.

There has been neither admission, discharge, nor death, since the inspection of 1st April 1868, and there has been no change in the staff. The accommodation also remains unchanged.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and in fair order, and the bedding was comfortable. The patients were clean in person and dress, but being mostly in an advanced stage of dementia, there was an occasional lack of tidiness or neatness.

The general arrangements are of a domestic character, and the inclinations of the patients appear to meet with individual attention. Restrictive measures are never required.

All the inmates enjoy good physical health, and exercise beyond the premises is taken by such as desire it, either alone or accompanied by an attendant.

LONGDALES ASYLUM, 4*th May* 1868.

Since the visit of the 4th December, the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . .	9	4	7	15	35
Discharges, . .	4	4	2	10	20
Deaths, . .	1	0	2	1	4

These figures give an increase of 11 in the number resident, which at this date are 61 males and 72 females. The house is licensed for 134, so that at present there is only 1 vacancy ; and this is due to a death which occurred yesterday. The demand for admission, both of private and pauper patients, has been beyond the capabilities of the accommodation, and 4 cases have been recently refused. The approaching opening of the Stirling District Asylum will afford some relief, by the removal of the pauper patients of that district, but owing to the crowded state of Gartnavel, especially of those wards which are set apart for private patients at moderate rates of board, continued pressure for the accommodation of such cases must be expected. The Asylum has for some months been conducted by Dr. Tennent, under the superintendence of Dr. Muirhead. The unsatisfactory state of Dr. Muirhead's health, however, has determined him to relinquish all charge of the establishment, and arrangements have been made, subject to the approval of the Board of Lunacy, for transferring the license to Dr. Fairless of Coupar-Angus, who would assume the management in a few days.

The internal fittings and arrangements remain as described in former reports, and are, accordingly, in many respects of a character which cannot be commended. Very important modifications would therefore be required if there was any prospect of the license being permanently continued in Dr. Fairless' name ; but if, as is probable, the necessity for the establishment remaining in operation will cease with the opening of the Ayr District Asylum, it can scarcely be expected that Dr. Fairless will undertake any great structural alterations. An improvement of the bedding should, however, be insisted on, as well as in the general fittings and furniture ; and strenuous efforts should be made to acquire sufficient land for the proper occupation of the men. The land formerly in possession has all been let, with the exception of about four acres, which is quite insufficient either for occupation or exercise.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been, on the whole, satisfactory since last inspection. The causes of death in the 4 fatal cases are registered as diarrhœa. General paralysis, cerebral disease, and exhaustion from old age, at the respective ages of 30, 40, 30 and 75. Four males and 4 females are under treatment for bodily ailment.

Of the patients discharged, 17 had recovered, 2 were taken home, and 1 was transferred to Stirling Poorhouse. The number at present deemed curable are 9 males and 5 females.

Considerable excitement prevailed among the females, and there was a general indication of relaxed discipline. The men were more quiet, but in both departments the dark seclusion rooms are in nightly use ; and 2 of the

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single rooms on the female side are occupied by 2 patients, 1 of whom sleeps on a mattress on the floor. The clothing of both sexes was sufficient, but more attention might fitly be given to tidiness both in person and dress. The facilities for bathing, and the supply of combs and brushes, are insufficient.

The general appearance of the patients is indicative of an adequate diet; but in the manner of serving the food, great improvement is called for. The tables are too crowded; no table-cloths are supplied, and there are no drinking vessels.

More attention must be given to the employment and recreation of both males and females, and to the increase of amenity generally. At present, a dance once a fortnight, and walks twice a week round the small piece of ground which is retained in possession, constitute the sole means of recreation.

Periodical literature is limited to 1 daily paper, 1 weekly paper, and a copy of *Cassels's Journal*. The supply of waste-paper is totally inadequate. The foregoing remarks indicate the chief directions in which improvements should be undertaken; and with the impending change of management, it is needless to go more into details, as the experience which Dr. Fairless has had in asylum management will speedily show him the existing deficiencies.

LONGDALES ASYLUM, 3*d October* 1868.

This house contains this day 134 patients, 62 men and 72 women, being the number for which it is licensed. Of these, 14 only are registered as curable; and 6 only as under medical treatment. Six are of dirty habits, and raised before the attendants retire to rest; but there is no night-watching, except in cases of sickness. Thirty-four men and 42 women are said to belong to the industrial class, but except among the latter, there were no signs of active occupation. As the garden and grounds are cultivated by the men, it is probable that Saturday may be regarded as a holiday. Of the males only 6, of the females 47, are confined to the airing-yards; 56 males and 23 females take exercise in the grounds; but except on the occasion of an excursion, no one goes beyond the premises. One hundred and thirty of the inmates dined in association during the visit, and partook of a meal consisting of broth, bread and cheese, abundant in quantity, but so far as equipage, mode of serving, and accommodation were concerned, uncouth and uncomfortable. Great quiet, however, prevailed, and few complaints were made of the diet.

The changes in the community have been 17 admissions, 12 discharges, and 5 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 2 were private and 15 pauper cases, and 4 had been transferred from other asylums. During the last 5 months, since the date of the last statutory inspection, 38 applications have been made for the admission of paupers, chiefly by inspectors of parishes in Ayrshire, 22 of which were refused. Six of those discharged had recovered. The cause of death is said to have been exhaustion and decay in 3 cases, general paralysis in 1, and apoplexy in 1. The health of the patients was represented as satisfactory, and only 2 individuals were found in bed.

The establishment, which has been under the management of Dr. Fairless for about 4 months, is still open to the animadversions formerly made; and from present, and what are hoped to be temporary causes, to others of a still graver character. Many of the day-rooms for females were crowded, and in a state of confusion and uproar never now witnessed in a well-constructed and well-regulated asylum. The ventilation was defective at many points. The clothing of the inmates was in many cases poor and untidy. The bedding was clean, but consisted of 2 pairs of blankets and 1 sheet only. In several of the dormitories, the provision of chamber-vases is altogether inadequate. For example, in one where 24 patients sleep there are 7 vases, and in another where there are 22 patients, 2 tubs serve the purpose.

The temporary circumstances previously referred to, and to which are attributed the excitement and disorder which prevailed, are the erection of porches, in which are to be introduced water-closets in each department, the enlargement of the windows in the public rooms, etc., for males, which are at present dark and gloomy, and structural changes in the day-rooms in the

basement for both sexes. These alterations may prove to be improvements, and, in certain respects, they cannot fail to be so; but certain of them appear to involve the loss of superficial space; and it is matter for regret that the licensee had not applied to the Board, as is directed by statute, for their advice and sanction. Dr. Fairless proposes to paint and paper many parts of the house whenever the workmen have completed what they are engaged in; and to institute various changes in the domestic economy and general arrangements, and craves that no final judgment may be formed of the capabilities of the establishment from what was observed on the present occasion.

It is unnecessary, at present, to comment upon the defective arrangements for bathing and ablution. These were much aggravated during summer by a failure in the supply of water.

The staff consists of 3 male attendants, a joiner, and gardener; of a matron, 4 female attendants, a laundress, etc.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. Except that an experienced and intelligent nurse should be added to those in the wards for females, that proper bed-clothes and vases be immediately placed in the dormitories in sufficient numbers, such recommendations as require to be made may be postponed until the present alterations are completed, and order and quiet restored, and until the house be again visited.

MELVILLE HOUSE, 1*st May* 1868.

This house is somewhat more organized, and in better working order, than when last examined. But it is open to objections of two kinds,—1*st*, Those inseparable from its structure and internal arrangement, such as the small size of the apartments for men, and the difficulty of effectually separating and supervising the two sexes; and, 2*d*, Those which may be remedied, such as the darkness of certain parts, and the present distribution of certain of the inmates. The public and sleeping-rooms were clean, fairly ventilated, and many of them cheerful. The latter remark chiefly applies to the dormitories for females, which are provided with carpet, mirror, basin-stand, and drawers or presses for clothes and other articles not in use. The blankets and coverlet appear, however, insufficient for winter; weighing only 15 lbs. The apartment now in use as a work-room for females is insufficiently lighted during the day; and from the position of the gas-burners, must be equally so in the evening. The only day-room for males is small and gloomy, and must, when all the patients are there, become close and unwholesome.

The inmates are now within the number for which the establishment was licensed in January 1868, amounting to 22 men and 18 women. They were all tranquil, many of them industrious; and appeared, with one exception, to be well selected. One case, however, of apparently juvenile dementia, with dirty habits, is, perhaps, not fitted for the establishment, and certainly not for the small seclusion room off the laundry, adverted to in last entry, as the characteristic tendencies demand constant observation and training.

Twenty-one patients are described as being industrious. There must, however, be considerable difficulty experienced in obtaining occupation for the men, as the gardens are of small size. Several were encountered in that portion set apart for females. Ten possess keys, and go daily beyond the premises on parole. No one is regarded as suicidal or dangerous, and no accidents of any kind have occurred. About 18 are registered as in the acute stage of insanity, and as curable.

Since 8th August 1867, 10 persons have been admitted, 9 of whom were pauper lunatics, all belonging to parishes in Ayrshire, 3 being transferred from other asylums; 6 have been discharged, 5 as recovered, and 1, unimproved, was transferred to Dumfries Asylum. In the same period, 2 have died, 1, aged 39, from lung disease, and 1, aged 39, from consumption. Both had been resident for several years.

The books, registers, and orders were seen.

All the patients save two dine in the public hall. Seclusion has been resorted to upon three occasions, in the same case.

The female attendant has very recently entered upon her duties; her predecessor, S. G., left the house without due warning, having previously behaved in an improper manner.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Melville House.

Founding upon the foregoing observations, it is recommended—

1. That the patient now occupying the small room in the laundry loft should be placed under the immediate supervision of an attendant, and if, after a fair trial, her tendencies are found to be irradicable, she should be removed to another asylum.
2. That the sitting-room for males be enlarged, or a larger room provided.
3. That a window be opened in the staircase leading to the sleeping apartments for males.
4. That a guard of brass wire be placed in the window of staircase leading to sleeping apartments for females.
5. That the work-room for females, which forms the entrance or ante-room to the refectory, be better lighted; or the latter used as the work-room.
6. That the pillows be increased in size.
7. That the registers be filled up in ink.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, 28*th August* 1868.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 1st May are 9 admissions and 4 discharges. There have been no deaths. Of the admissions, 4 were of private, and 3 of pauper patients; the latter being chargeable to parishes in the districts of Stirling and Ayr. Of the discharges, 3 were recoveries, and 1 a removal home.

The house was found in good order, and the female department cheerful and comfortably furnished. The male department is less cheerful, but an enlargement of the day-room is at present in progress, which, it is expected, will greatly improve the accommodation. The bedding was clean and in good condition, but it will soon be necessary to increase the number of blankets. The arrangements for washing are incommodious, and it is desirable that the use of basin-stands in the sleeping-rooms should be extended to the parochial patients in all suitable cases. The patients were, on the whole, comfortably clothed, clean in person, and tidy in dress. No one was suffering from bodily ailments, and the sanitary condition of the establishment has for some time been very favourable. There was no appearance of excitement, and neither seclusion, nor any other repressive measure, is said to have been necessary. A considerable number of the patients of both sexes are entrusted with keys, and are at liberty to go out at pleasure; and in many respects the arrangements are those of a private dwelling. Considerable attention is now given to industrial occupation, and the numbers of both sexes found usefully employed were creditable. The whole of the inmates attend the religious services of the house, and 6 males and 4 females go to chapel in the town. It is stated that only 1 epileptic never goes beyond the grounds of the Asylum.

Dinner was served during the visit in a neat and orderly manner, and the food was good and abundant.

No patient is at present of wet or dirty habits, and the small closet-room in the laundry building is stated not to have been occupied since the removal of C. S. No accident has taken place, and there has been no change of attendants.

The recommendations made in last report have generally met with attention. The only recommendation made at present is to lose no time in beginning the use of flannel underclothing, and in increasing the quantity of bed coverings.

The position of the Asylum will be materially influenced by the approaching opening of the Stirling District Asylum.

Newbigging House.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, 22*d April* 1868.

The patients at this date are 20 males and 40 females. Since the visit of 21st November, there have been 7 admissions, 9 discharges, and 1 death. Of the patients admitted, only 1 was a pauper. Of those discharged, 7 had recovered. The fatal case was in a dying condition when admitted. The general state of the establishment has undergone no material change since last inspection. Perhaps there is a slight improvement in the appearance of the men, but in all essential respects, matters remain in the same unsatisfactory con-

dition as formerly described. When the house was last licensed, the period was restricted to six months, as it was supposed that before its expiry the license could be limited to the reception of females through the removal of the males to the District Asylum of Stirling. The intention of the Board to continue the license in this restricted form does not, however, seem to have been communicated to the proprietors, and they have consequently taken no steps to place the establishment on such a footing as would warrant the Board in taking a favourable view of any renewed application.

A strong desire was expressed to meet the views of the Board, but the only way in which this can be done, is to secure the services of some one who has been trained in a first-class Asylum, and who has a practical knowledge of the requirements which are now looked for in the management and treatment of the insane. As a *sine qua non* to the renewal of the license, the board should insist on this ; and the most desirable manner in which it could be accomplished, would be by one of the daughters of the proprietors undertaking the duties of an attendant in a public asylum.

The approaching opening of the Stirling District Asylum will be followed by the removal of nearly all the pauper patients of both sexes, and the position of the Asylum will then be so totally altered that it is at present impossible to make any definite recommendations as to the changes which must be undertaken to place it on a satisfactory footing.

The physical wants of the patients are pretty fairly met. The food which was seen was of good quality and in sufficient quantity. The clothing and bedding were adequate in amount, but frequently deficient in neatness and tidiness ; and much more attention should be given to personal cleanliness and the state of the hair.

No patient was in bed from sickness, but 1 or 2 females were so in consequence of excitement. The men were perfectly tranquil. There is no record of restraint or seclusion having been used since last inspection. Six men are industrially occupied, chiefly in the garden. The means of recreation are exceedingly deficient, and walking beyond the premises is rarely resorted to. There have been fewer changes than usual among the attendants ; and no accident is recorded.

NEWBIGGING ASYLUM, 14*th October* 1868.

The number of resident patients amounts to-day to 24 men and 45 women. To these there are to be added 3 men and 1 woman absent on probation.

Since last entry 20 persons have been admitted ; 7 of whom are paupers, belonging principally to parishes in Linlithgow ; 6 have been discharged, 4 being cured ; and 1 has died. The death was attributed to epilepsy. Two of the patients were sent in at the instance of the fiscal.

Of the present community, 6 men and 13 women are occupied ; the former as gardeners, coopers, etc.; the latter in sewing and domestic services. Twenty-one men and 27 women attend worship, which is performed weekly in the house ; and 1 man and 4 women go to the parish church. All the inmates take exercise in the garden, but, with one exception, no one goes beyond the premises. The different apartments were clean, and ventilated so far as they can be ; the bed linen was pure, and the blankets sufficient in quantity. The dress of the patients was, likewise, in most cases satisfactory.

The only structural changes which have been made consist in the formation of a shower-bath, which is objectionable in every respect ; and in the enlargement and papering of the workroom for females, which is, however, still dark, gloomy, and close. The house, accordingly, remains, in the main, open to the condemnation so frequently recorded in these pages. Various improvements are, however, in contemplation, but are, it is affirmed, necessarily postponed until the district paupers be removed, of which no intimation has yet been received ; and until the future numbers and requirements of the community can be estimated. The proprietor's daughter has just returned from service in the Crichton Institution, and is described as alive to the deficiencies of this establishment, and as anxious to initiate such arrangements as would place it upon a par with other well-appointed and well-regulated asylums.

It might be well to extend her knowledge on the subject by visiting Gartnavel, Murthly, etc.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Newbigging House.

While the presence of the male paupers, and such of the females as are likely to be transferred to the District Asylum of Stirling, may be a valid reason for delaying the commencement of extensive changes, it would facilitate such operations, and induce the Board to regard favourably an application for renewal of the license, were plans prepared of what is proposed to be done, and speedily submitted for consideration.

The books, orders, and registers were found to be accurately and neatly kept; but in the latter, there are many columns which contain no entries. These can only be, and should be, supplied by the medical officer.

Seclusion has been used 26 times, and in 3 cases.

The staff continues the same; but one female attendant has been added.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 18*th April* 1868.

Since the last statutory visit, 21st November 1867, 12 persons have been admitted into this establishment; of these, 4 are described as labouring under simple melancholia, 1 under suicidal melancholia, 4 under acute, 1 under chronic mania, and 1 under monomania. During the same period, 3 persons are registered as discharged; one of these, however, had actually left the house on the 20th June 1867. There have been no deaths, and the health of the community is understood to have been highly satisfactory. Only 1 patient was found in bed, and only 1 is entered as under treatment for bodily disease. The number of inmates is at present 23 males and 31 females; of whom 18 are regarded as curable. In general, great quiet and order prevailed; and satisfaction and contentment were expressed by several who demanded private interviews. The gentlemen were found in the gardens, or had walked or driven beyond the premises. Every exertion appears to be made to secure a due amount of exercise in the open air. Only 3 individuals are confined to the inner court or garden, and an omnibus has recently been acquired, which will not only increase the range and enjoyment of the freedom permissible, but enable many to participate in visits to the country, who could not otherwise be trusted. Amusements are frequently provided, and are attended by about 23 patients. There has been no accident. The house was in admirable order, well ventilated, and furnished, and arranged, so as to present the aspect of a home for the affluent classes, and is evidently conducted in a liberal and judicious spirit. The books, registers, and orders have been examined, but it would be more convenient could the examination take place at the time of the visit.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, *November 12th*, 1868.

This establishment was last inspected on the 18th April. Since that date 6 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted; 7 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been discharged; and 1 lady has died. The number of recoveries has been 4; and the cause of death in the fatal case was phthisis, at the age of 51.

The house was in excellent order, and presented a pervading air of comfort. The patients of both sexes were quiet, neat in person and dress, and, as a rule, differed little in their appearance and appointments from persons of sane mind.

The meals served during the visit were well cooked, and in several of the dining-rooms the arrangements were similar to those of a private family.

Considerable attention continues to be given to amusements, recreation, and exercise. Social parties for music and cards are of frequent occurrence, and dancing and other assemblies take place at longer intervals. Exercise beyond the premises, in carriage or on foot, forms a common source of recreation, and there are rarely more than 3 or 4 gentlemen who are restricted to the airing-court. All the ladies take exercise in the general grounds. No patient was in seclusion, and the only entry of this kind in the register since last inspection refers to a gentleman whom it was considered prudent to place in isolation, on account of violent homicidal threats. The physical health of the patients is satisfactory. Only 1 gentlemen was in bed from disease. The present inmates are 24 males and 30 females, of whom 7 and 9 respectively are deemed curable.

SOMERSIDE HOUSE, 2*d May* 1868

It appears that the restricted license for this house expired yesterday. The restriction was imposed in consequence of the expectation that the pauper inmates, who are chiefly from Ayrshire, would be transferred to the District Asylum at this time. No steps, however, have been taken for the removal of these patients, nor has any intimation been received that such a step is near at hand. Under these circumstances, the proprietor is desirous to obtain a renewal of the license. Of the 2 patients adverted to in last report as unsuited for this establishment, on account of their infirmities, etc., 1 has died ; but 1, labouring under hemiplegia, still remains ; her husband having failed, it is alleged, to obtain her admission elsewhere. Should the intended application of Mrs. M. be granted, the immediate removal of this person (Mrs. J.) should be made a condition.

There has been no admission or discharge since last statutory inspection, but 2 persons have died. Death is attributed to paralysis in 1, and to consumption in 1. Both of the deceased, aged respectively 45 and 35, were admitted from Campie Lane Asylum in 1867. The patients now amount to 12 ; 1, chargeable to Wigton, is about to be transferred to the Southern Counties Asylum in a few days. Four of the number are registered as curable ; several are industrious and useful ; and all, save 1, are allowed to take exercise in the garden on parole. Certain apartments have been newly papered, and it is the intention of the landlord to lay new floors in several places, and to make various necessary improvements. These cannot, however, materially effect the comfort or appropriateness of the house for its present purpose, and might be delayed until the final destination of the establishment be determined.

The parts occupied by patients were fairly kept, and are, in all essential respects, unchanged since last visit. A disagreeable smell was observed in the chief dormitory, but this was traced to the recent washing of the floor. The clothes and bedding were satisfactory. All the patients were tranquil, many of them busy, and the surroundings were, upon the whole, especially in the grounds, cheerful and agreeable. The books and registers were examined. There has been no accident.

The staff has undergone no change.

SOMERSIDE ASYLUM, 27*th November* 1868.

The patients, who at last visit were 12 in number, have again arisen to 22, the full complement for which the house is licensed. This has been caused by the necessity of providing accommodation for the patients formerly placed in St. Cuthbert's poorhouse. Of these, 9 have been admitted, and there have likewise been 3 admissions from the Ayrshire district, and 1 from that of Stirling. Of discharges, there have been 3, namely, 1 recovery and 2 transfers. There has been no death.

The general condition of the patients is fairly satisfactory, with the exception of those who occupy the small dormitory next the kitchen. These are 3 in number, and are under the care of a fellow-patient, to whom no responsibility can attach, and who has not the qualifications necessary for a good attendant. This arrangement is so fundamentally vicious that it should at once cease, either by the removal of the 3 patients, or by the appointment of a sane responsible attendant. Two of these patients sleep on stretchers ; the straw bed used by the third one was badly and imperfectly filled, and quite insufficient to protect the body from the pressure of the boards of the bottom of the bedstead.

The bedding in the other parts of the house was in fair condition, as was also the case with the day-clothing ; but if there were any prospect of the Asylum attaining a permanent position, it would be necessary to do away with all double beds, to increase the sources of recreation, and to give the supervision a more active character. The physical health of the inmates is satisfactory. The diet appears sufficient, and is tolerably well served. No one was in bed from sickness, but indulgence to remain in bed from caprice, or an unwillingness to rise with the other inmates, appears to be too readily accorded.

There is no entry of restraint since last inspection, and there has been no

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Whitehouse Asylum.

accident. The staff consists of one general servant, and of Mrs. Moffat and her daughters.

With the present numbers the day-room accommodation is barely adequate.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 13*th April* 1868.

Both of the houses forming this establishment were found in admirable order, and presenting as few of the features of a Lunatic Asylum as could be reasonably expected. The inconvenience of certain parts of the original house is felt by the proprietor, and extensive alterations are contemplated; but the plans are not as yet sufficiently mature to be commented upon here. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of narrow passages, etc., the whole of the house was cheerful, and furnished and ornamented in a modern manner. Ventilation has been greatly improved by the means mentioned in last report, and by the daily removal of offal of every description from the premises.

The inmates were quiet, and, with few exceptions, contented. A large number were in the gardens, and a party of ladies was engaged at croquet. The experiment of a temporary change of residence proved so successful last year, 12 patients having participated in the indulgence, that it is proposed to repeat it during the approaching season.

The Asylum at present contains 12 males and 37 females, the number for which it is licensed; and application is now before the Board for a slight and temporary extension. Fourteen are considered curable; 7 are in the acute stage, and under medical treatment for their mental affection.

Since last visit, 5th August 1867, 7 persons have been admitted; 5 have been discharged, 3 of these as recovered; and 2 have died. Death is attributed to general paralysis in 1, and to exhaustion from refusal of food in 1, the case alluded to in last report. There have been no accidents, and no necessity for recourse to seclusion. The spencer has, however, been used on two occasions.

In addition to the usual domestic amusements, 4 patients have attended lectures or concerts in town.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

The order for Miss G. was not seen.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 29*th July* 1868.

The patients at this date are 12 gentlemen and 37 ladies, all of whom were seen, with the exception of 2 patients, who were from home. The changes since the visit of 13th April consists of 3 admissions and 2 discharges. There has been no death. The alterations alluded to in last report are now in progress, and will provide a larger dining-room and 3 bed-rooms for the use of the patients, besides some minor accommodation. These changes have been undertaken simply with the view of adding to the comfort of the inmates, as it is not intended to increase their numbers. They appear well calculated to effect the object in view.

Both houses were found in excellent order, and their general aspect was one of homely comfort. The bedding and day-clothing were clean and in good order. The tables, which were set out for dinner, were very neatly arranged, and gave evidence of due attention to the courtesies and amenities of ordinary life.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment. Seclusion is never resorted to; but 1 patient requires to sleep on a mattress on the floor in an unfurnished room from liability to excitement.

The establishment is conducted in an enlightened and liberal spirit, and arrangements are being made for giving certain of the patients the benefit and pleasure of a change to country quarters, during the months of August and September. Several of the inmates of both sexes continue to enjoy the privilege of walking out on parole, and a laudable desire is shown in many ways to consult individual tastes, and to avoid unnecessary restriction.

The sanitary condition of the house is favourable, but 2 patients were in bed from chronic ailments.

One male and 12 females are considered curable, and of the latter 7 are

under special medical treatment. Two females are of dirty habits. The numbers attending religious services are 10 males and 12 females, and 6 females are in the habit of attending church.

The various registers are carefully kept, and the case-book is written up to the day.

There has been no accident, and no attendant has been discharged for any fault.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 12*th November* 1868.

This house, licensed for the reception of female patients, was opened upon the 30th April last. Since that period 8 patients have been admitted, 5 of whom were boarders, and 3 paupers. There were in addition 2 voluntary residents. Four of the persons admitted were transferred from Garngad Asylum. Four discharges have taken place, 1 patient as improved. The community at present consists of four individuals, detained under Sheriff's order, and 1 voluntary inmate. Another patient of the latter class is at present with her family on parole. The staff consists of a matron, an attendant, and a cook; during summer there was an additional domestic servant. There is likewise a person who acts as gardener, stoker, etc. Repeated changes have already been required in the attendants, in consequence of their having supplied one of the voluntary patients with stimulants.

The establishment has undergone no change since it was reported upon when the license was applied for. It is well furnished, in excellent order, well aired and lighted, and has the appearance of a comfortable, well-conducted private household. The parlour boarders occupy themselves in reading, sewing, music; the pauper assists in the kitchen. Until very recently all the inmates walked in and beyond the grounds, but for some days Mrs. J. has been confined to the airing-court, which is of good size, and is planted with trees and shrubs. The establishment is visited by Dr. Hill twice a week. The books, registers, orders, etc., including a case-book, were examined. The impressions received during the visit, both as to the actual state of the Asylum and its suitableness for the selected class for whom it is understood to be intended, were very favourable.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM 13*th May* 1868.

The patients at this date are 30 males and 43 females, the number for which the house is licensed being 41 and 45.

The changes since the visit of 21st December are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	15	10	25
Discharges, . . .	10	6	16
Deaths, ...	3	2	5

Of the patients discharged, 11 were recovered, 1 was removed to Ireland, 3 were transferred to other establishments, and 1 was confided to the care of friends under a minute of the Parochial Board.

The causes of death in the five fatal cases were effusion on the brain, congestive apoplexy, exhaustion, gangrene of the lungs, and general paralysis. Three of these cases were admitted in 1867, and one in each of the years 1861 and 1864.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order, and the temperature of the dormitories, according to the register, was seldom below 50° in the winter months.

The bedding was in good condition, and the day-clothing substantial, comfortable, and clean. Personal cleanliness is also well attended to.

Both males and females were free from excitement, and there has been no recourse to seclusion or other repressive measures since last visit. No one is confined to the airing-court, and exercise beyond the Asylum bounds is taken daily.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 25 males and 25 females. Of the former, 19 work in the grounds, 1 as a tailor, and 1 as a joiner. Needlework forms the chief occupation of the women. All the clothing for the out-door paupers is said to be made by them, and also some articles for the shops. As an encouragement to them, it is suggested that the money obtained from the latter source should be devoted to meet the expense of excursions, visits to places of amusements, and articles of decoration for the wards. This experiment has been found to answer very well elsewhere, and may be seen in operation in the Govan Poorhouse.

Books and periodicals are liberally supplied, and there is a weekly dance, and a weekly lecture or reading. The numbers registered as attending divine service are 26 males and 30 females.

No one was in bed from sickness or any other cause, and the general aspect of both sexes was indicative of good physical treatment. The numbers at present deemed curable are 5 males and 4 females.

There has been no change among the attendants; and only one accident, of a slight character, is recorded.

The various registers are carefully kept.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 16*th October* 1868.

The resident patients amount to-day to 33 males, of whom 1 is about to leave on probation; and 45 women. Two * women are absent on probation. Of these numbers 12 are regarded as curable, but none of them are registered as under medical treatment. Thirty-two men and 36 women constitute the industrial class.

When visited, a majority of the men were occupied in teasing cotton, the state of the weather having interrupted field labour; but, in general 26 act as agriculturists, 1 as a carpenter, 1 as a tailor, etc. The results of their exertions may so far be estimated from the fact that 40 acres of land are under cultivation, that during the present season hay valued at £30, potatoes, turnips, vegetables, etc., sufficient for the consumption of the population of the poorhouse, amounting to 300, have been raised by their exclusive agency. They are, in fact, the only gardeners and farmers for the establishment. The females are employed in sewing, knitting, and domestic services. That the class of inmates at present resident is, in several respects, superior to what is generally met with in similar institutions may be gathered from there having been no restraint nor seclusion, from all taking exercise beyond the grounds, from there being only 2 of dirty habits, only 10 in any sense degraded, and only 4 infirm in health, of whom 2 were confined to bed. This superiority may, to a considerable extent, be attributed to judicious management.

Efforts have been made, and it is conceived successfully, to encourage and secure regular industrial habits, by holding out a personal interest in the proceeds as a motive, and a portion of the earnings has already been expended in increasing the number of amusements and indulgences.

Since 13th May there have been 23 admissions, 11 males and 12 females. Eighteen of the number belonged to parishes that have acquired a temporary right to accommodation in the Asylum. Five of these were transferred from other establishments.

Since that date, 5 males and 7 females have been discharged, 9 as recovered. Four deaths have taken place, 1 from embolism, 1 from general paralysis, 1 from phthisis, and 1 of which the cause is not specified. The average age at death was 43 years. The health of the inmates has been most satisfactory, and the only accident recorded, consisting in fracture of the leg, was occasioned by one of the workmen slipping from a plank while wheeling a barrow.

The different apartments were found in excellent order, and well aired. The clothes of the patients were neat and in good repair, and the bed-linen clean, although it had been worn the full time. It appears that the basins, etc., in the dormitories are not used, the lavatories being preferred. Every inmate is bathed once a week in clean water.

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* Two was the number stated to the reporter, but in a letter dated 20th October, the Governor states that 3 females are absent on probation.

Arrangements have been entered into which will secure a series of lectures, readings, etc., as winter amusements, in addition to the weekly dance, and occasional attendance at public concerts. One daily paper, 3 serials, *Punch*, *Fun*, etc., are taken regularly, and a most liberal supply of newspapers is presented by private individuals. During summer, bowls, walks in the country, and an excursion, in which all the patients, save 1, participated, were the chief resources. The bowling-green is at present being relaid. The books, registers, etc., are accurately kept, and the orders were found to be correct. One female attendant was discharged as unfit. While the state of the house generally was found satisfactory, the following recommendations are considered necessary :—

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Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylum.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

1. While, perhaps, the breathing space is sufficient, the bedsteads in one dormitory, at least, almost touch each other; by placing two or more in the centre of the room, a more seemly arrangement would be effected.

2. Certain of the beds are hard and hollowed; the hair should be teased. Certain of the pillows should be increased in size, and the season has arrived when a third pair of blankets becomes necessary.

3. The supply of gas appears insufficient in the public-rooms; were brackets placed at the end of these rooms the inmates could read or work in different groups, instead of being necessitated to assemble round the lights of the central pendant.

4. Attention is again directed to the necessity for maintaining a genial temperature in the dormitories during the night.

BARNHILL PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 29*th April* 1868.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

The patients at this date are 73 males and 83 females; of whom 6 males and 3 females are regarded as curable. The changes since the inspection of 7th December, are 27 admissions, 13 discharges, and 3 deaths. The mental affection in the patients admitted was generally of recent origin, and the recoveries take place almost exclusively in such cases. Of the patients discharged, 11 had recovered, and 2 transferred to other establishments; the year of admission of these cases was 1868 in 4, 1867 in 7, 1866 in 1, and 1865 in 1. The causes of death in the 3 fatal cases were general decay, general paralysis, and apoplexy, at the respective ages of 76, 67, and 58. The house was clean and in good order, and afforded various indications of progressive improvement. There is still, however, a paucity of objects of interest and decoration, such as are necessary to constitute a home. It cannot fail to be observed that with the improvement of the surroundings of the patients, there has been a corresponding improvement in their condition, and as the great mass may be said to be permanently resident, it becomes a primary object to consider their welfare. The sanitary condition of the establishment is, on the whole, favourable. The mortality has been low, and no male was confined to bed. Seven females, however, are suffering from bodily ailments. Both sexes were free from excitement, no one was in seclusion, but the register contains 10 entries of this nature since last visit, applicable to 7 cases. The longest period of seclusion was 3 days. One female was clothed in canvas. The bedding and clothing were adequate and in good condition, and personal cleanliness is well attended to. The food served during the visit was of excellent quality, but the accommodation in the male dining-hall is insufficient for the numbers in the house, and about 20 take their meals in the bath-room or sick-room. The arrangements for the epileptic are still objectionable.

Supervision is exercised by 4 paid attendants and 3 poorhouse inmates in each department. The onerous and responsible duties of night-nurse are performed by the latter, but this arrangement is extremely objectionable, and should not be continued. Since last inspection, the medical officer has left the Institution, and has been succeeded by Dr. M'Gregor of Tranent. The service of 1 male and 1 female attendant have been dispensed with, on account of some irregularity. The number registered as industrially employed are about 50 males and 75 females. The chief occupation for the men is in the grounds, but 1 is employed as a tailor, 4 as shoemakers, 1 as baker, and 2 as carpenters. There is a want of in-door occupation, which might be met, to a certain extent, by the introduction of looms for weaving, by mat-making and

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basket-making. Failing other resources, cotton-picking is better than idleness. The female sewing-room presented a very pleasing scene of quiet industry. Considerable attention is given to recreation, and active preparations were in progress for a grand concert and dance on the morrow. Walks beyond the bounds are regularly taken by non-working patients, and there is evidently a desire to relax the restrictions on liberty in suitable cases. A larger staff of attendants would greatly facilitate the extension both of useful occupation and of amusement. The number registered as attending prayers, are 60 males and 75 females. Of the accidents which have occurred since last inspection, the most serious is a severe bite of the finger which an attendant received from a patient. Eleven applications to visit patients have been refused on medical grounds.

The various registers are carefully kept.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, BARNHILL, 13*th November* 1868.

Thirty patients have been admitted, 3 belonging to Ireland, the others to the Barony parish; 24 have been discharged, 17 as recovered; and 7 have died since the date of last statutory inspection. One death was attributed to general paralysis, 1 to apoplexy, 1 to general debility, 2 to cardiac disease, and 1 to acute bronchitis, following, however, the operation of laryngotomy, performed in order to save life in a case of choking. The average age of the deceased was 56 years; and the majority had resided for several years in the house.

Of the unrecovered patients who have left the wards, 1 effected his escape when considerably improved; 1 was transferred to Gartnavel Asylum. Of those restored to reason, 3 were placed in the ordinary wards, which does not appear to be a satisfactory arrangement.

Seventy-four males and 84 females are registered as resident; 1 female is absent on probation. Of these a very small number are regarded as amenable to medical treatment, but the medical officer is very properly putting to the test certain of those remedies recently recommended as exercising a calmative and, perhaps, curative effect upon the nervous system. Opportunities are afforded for such an experiment, as many of the cases are of recent origin. The only excitement observed during the visit proceeded from a man labouring under acute mania, whilst the most urgent cases of illness depended upon acute general paralysis and abstinence from food. One powerful agent is awanting or rather cannot be applied remedially: the bath-rooms serve at once, as such, as sculleries and as a resort for idlers; and are so constructed as to be all but useless.

Six persons were found in bed; but the health of the community is described as good. The number of the epileptic females has increased, and the cases recently admitted are distributed through the large dormitories, but the special ward for this class is in the upper storey, and still continues in use. In the male division, the more infirm epileptics have been removed to the hospital ward.

The reporter was present during dinner. It consisted of broth, beef, and potatoes, which were of good quality and fairly served; what defects appeared may be referred to the insufficient size of the room and the crowded state of the benches.

Fifty-three men and 68 women are reported as employed. The former are—engaged in the grounds 30, in shoemaking 3, in joiners' work 1, as tailor 1, and in picking coir or cotton, and the first stage of mat-making. The latter operations have been somewhat impeded by improvements going on in the outer hall. These consist in flooring, painting; in the substitution of settle seats with enclosed bottoms and backs, and stuffed couches for benches; and in ornamenting the walls with pictures, etc. Such changes will unquestionably increase the comfort and cheerfulness of the apartment; but it cannot be kept clean or of equable temperature so long as the entrance is from the yard. This might be obviated by removing the water-closets elsewhere, and connecting the room with the main lobby. Such an alteration, however, is not pressed, nor many others which are still more necessary; as the structure of the wards is radically vicious, and from the conviction that the enlightened views of the Parochial Board as to the erection of a suitable Asylum will ultimately

be carried into effect. The enlargement of the Infirmary by throwing in a passage and a room adjoining, is, from the crowded state of the ward, more urgent, and is deserving of immediate consideration.

All justice appears to be done to the house as it exists. It was clean, in capital order, well aired and warmed. It appears, however, that artificial heating was not resorted to until Monday last. The cold was complained of by the patients; and considerable difficulties are still experienced in maintaining a sufficient temperature and due ventilation in consequence of the bad quality of coals supplied. To the feeble and exhausted organization of the chronic insane sufficient and equable warmth is nearly as important as food. The clothing was sufficient. That of the females might be made somewhat more tidy. The bedding was clean and well arranged. The blankets (3 pairs) and coverlet allowed to each bed weigh 24 lbs. About 100 patients attend worship in the chapel of Poorhouse; nearly the same number are present at amusements. These consist during winter of an occasional concert, and dancing. It is strongly recommended that public readings should be resorted to, as a cheap and attractive entertainment, and one that is at all times accessible.

The books, registers, orders., etc., were examined; except the case of choking formerly adverted to no serious accident has occurred.

Seclusion has been resorted to upon six occasions; 2 females wear strong dresses and locked boots.

Certain errors in the mode of keeping the daily and weekly registers were pointed out.

On inquiry, it appears that a large number of individuals of peculiar and unhealthy mind reside in the ordinary wards.

Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley, 12*th May* 1868.

The patients at this date are 19 males and 28 females; the number of the former being 2 below, and that of the latter 2 above, the numbers authorized by the license, but the early removal of some of the female patients is expected. The demand for accommodation has recently been considerable, principally from Ayrshire and Greenock, and several cases have been refused. Of the present inmates only 14 are chargeable to the burgh parish; and as the rates of payment for boarders is £26 considerable gain must accrue from their reception.

The changes since the visit of 21st December are 19 admissions, 19 discharges, and 1 death. Of the patients admitted only 2 are chargeable to Paisley; the rest belong to Ayrshire, Dumbartonshire, Buteshire, and Greenock. Of those discharged, 15 were recovered, 1 was removed to Ireland, and 3 were taken home, —in 2 cases by minute of the Parochial Board, and in 1 by authority of the Inspector. The single death was due to exhaustion from epilepsy, at the age of 42.

The house was in good order, but is at present being painted, which gives rise to a certain degree of confusion. The bedding was clean, and the changes noted in last report are regarded as making it more comfortable.

There was considerable excitement, particularly among the females, and a want of neatness in the dress of both sexes, although the clothing was in itself of good quality. The confined situation of the Asylum, and the want of cheerful surroundings, must tend to lower the general tone of the establishment, and prevent the dissipation of excitement by exercise; and although a good deal is done by walks beyond the premises, and in other ways, to make up for the defects inherent in the building, it is impossible to regard the result as satisfactory. The numbers industrially employed are registered as 12 males and 13 females. The occupation for the men is principally in cultivating the 6½ acres of ground which the Parochial Board have acquired in the neighbourhood of the town, and that of the women in household work and needle-work. Under more favourable circumstances these numbers might be considerably increased, with great advantage alike to the institution and the patients. One female was in seclusion, and 2 others were in bed from sickness or debility. The sanitary condition of the establishment has however been favourable, and the inquiries made regarding the diet were satisfactorily answered. There was a feeling of oppression from the hot air with which the wards are warmed, but no injurious effect seems to be produced on the patients.

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Special dresses are provided for going beyond the premises, varied in colour and pattern. The warm bath is said to be regularly used, but more attention should be given to personal cleanliness, especially to the state of the head. In the female airing-court the walks are being paved with brick, which it is expected will be found an improvement. In other respects there is no change.

The various registers were examined. There has been no accident, and no change among the attendants.

Paisley Parochial Asylum.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, PAISLEY, 14*th November* 1868.

Since last entry 25 patients have been admitted, 16 of whom were chargeable to parishes in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire ; 24 have been discharged, 16 as recovered ; and 3 have died, at the ages respectively of 43, 47, 41. Two of the deceased had resided for many years in the Asylum. Death is attributed to exhaustion, apoplexy, and mania.

The present inmates are 19 males and 27 females. Of these numbers 9 are deemed curable, and 5 appear to be under medical treatment. Three females were found in bed, but although the inmates generally cannot be regarded as robust, they are described as healthy, and furnish 13 workmen, 9 of whom are engaged in field labour, and 3 in weaving blanketing and sheeting, which is found to be not only a useful but profitable employment ; and 13 sewers, winders, and washerwomen.

About 10 of each sex take frequent exercise beyond the premises, generally making an excursion to the grounds of Craigton every Saturday afternoon. A picnic to the Braes of Gleniffer, which included all the inmates except 1 bedridden female, took place during summer. The pleasure of the day was somewhat marred by one of those so indulged having absconded during the festivities. He has not been traced. Twice a week parties of 4 or 5, in all 20, attend the public concerts in the town. Last week Hallowe'en was fittingly celebrated, and was agreeably marked by the attendance of several former patients.

There is a weekly dance.

Dinner was served during the visit. The meal consisted of a large bowl of excellent potato-soup, meat 4 oz., which had been boiled in it, and a cake of oat bread. Great quiet and order was observed, and all who were spoken to expressed their entire satisfaction with the quantity and quality of the food supplied to them.

Various parts have been improved by painting, etc. Additional pictures, etc., have been hung. Making due reduction for the narrow passages, the gloomy day-rooms, the contracted dimensions and inconvenient arrangement of the interior and yards, the establishment was snug, comfortable, perfectly clean, and sufficiently heated. It is in fact an illustration of a badly constructed Asylum, well managed, and so badly constructed as apparently to be insusceptible of improvement. Under such difficulties the credit to the staff is all the greater.

The clothing and bedding were clean and good. There are only 2 patients of dirty habits.

No accidents have occurred.

The books, registers, orders, etc., were examined.

Two imbeciles, G. B. and J. M., residing in the ordinary wards, were seen.

Falkirk Asylum.

LUNATIC WARDS, FALKIRK POORHOUSE, 24*th April* 1868.

The patients at this date are 13 males and 11 females, being 1 male above, and 1 female below, the number for which the house is licensed, but application for the transfer of the supernumerary male is already before the Board of Lunacy.

The condition of the establishment has undergone no change since last inspection, with the exception of the substitution, in 2 beds of the male, and in 4 of the female department, of hair mattresses for straw bags.

The same want of ventilation was again perceptible, and in one of the dormitories the smell was very offensive. The bedding and clothing were sufficient in quantity, but several of the straw bags were hard and uneven from hard and unequal packing. An upper sheet should be supplied.

Six of the male patients were not seen, being absent, bringing home gravel for the airing-yards; of the others, 2 males and 2 females were in bed, more for precautionary reasons than actual sickness. Appendix E.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed in both departments. The changes since last visit are 5 admissions; and 3 discharges, of which 2 were recoveries. There has been no death. Commissioners' Entries.

There is no record of the use of restraint or seclusion, and no accident has occurred. There has been no change of attendants. Parochial Asylums.

Parties of both sexes take walking exercise beyond the premises once a week. Falkirk Asylum.

In the near prospect of the removal of the inmates, on the opening of the District Asylum, it is not necessary again to refer to the many structural deficiencies of the house.

Lunatic Wards, Falkirk Poorhouse, 22*d November* 1868.

These wards contain at present 11 patients of each sex; of these about one-third are registered as curable, and as under curative treatment. One individual was found in bed, but neither he nor any of the community suffer under bodily ailment. Seven men and 8 women are employed; very nearly in the same manner as has been specified upon former occasions. This class takes frequent exercise beyond the walls; but it appears that 3 men and 3 women are constantly confined to the prison-like airing-courts. No social reunions or amusements are provided, nor does it even appear that worship is accessible within the Lunatic Wards. A few attend the ministrations of the Governor. Since 21st April last, 7 patients have been admitted—2 of whom came from adjoining parishes; 6 have been discharged, 3 as recovered; and 3 have died, at the ages respectively of 71, 35, and 73.

Apoplexy, diarrhœa, general decay, are assigned as the causes of death. The deceased had resided in the wards for a considerable time.

It is satisfactory and creditable to the staff that there have been no accidents, no restraint or seclusion; that there are no patients of dirty habits; and that the attendants still retain the confidence of their superiors. The floors, clothing, and bedding were perfectly clean, but here commendation must stop. In consequence of repairs going on for two days in the stove, the windows were shut and the gas lighted in order to maintain a sufficient temperature, and the result was the production of a foul, oppressive, almost irrespirable atmosphere. This might in degree be merely a temporary state of matters, but it revealed the facts that during the night and certain seasons little or no ventilation can take place, and that the light afforded by the gas is altogether inadequate to enable the inmates to read, or even to diffuse an ordinary amount of cheerfulness. Concurring in the opinion expressed in last report, that, contemplating the immediate opening of the District Asylum, it is now superfluous to urge any material changes, it appears to be absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of patients that efforts should be made to improve the ventilation, and to secure a better supply of gas. The orders, books, registers, etc., were examined.

H. M'I. and A. R., imbeciles, are still inmates of the ordinary wards.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum, 28*th April* 1868. Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The patients at this date are 60 males and 90 females, of whom 7 males and 9 females are regarded as curable. The changes since the inspection of 5th December consist of 14 admissions, 8 discharges, and 6 deaths. Of the discharges, 5 were recoveries, and 3 transfers to other establishments; of the deaths, 3 were caused by disease of the brain, 2 by consumption, and 1 by epilepsy.

The male department of the establishment was found in considerable confusion, owing to the cleaning and painting which are at present being effected; but apart from this its condition was satisfactory. The female department remains as described in former reports, but plans are being prepared for considerable modifications and additions. There can be no doubt that the existing buildings are capable of great improvement; but the question, whether it be advisable to undertake extensive and expensive alterations in a

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building which is yearly becoming more and more surrounded by manufactories and dwelling-houses, is one which should be well considered before commencing them. In a community of which only a fraction is curable, a large proportion of the patients must necessarily spend many years in confinement; and in the present locality, the difficulty of extending to these cases adequate exercise and liberty must every year be becoming greater. This remark applies equally to males and females; but in connexion with the former, there is the additional difficulty of providing adequate occupation. The present locality no doubt possesses the advantages of convenience for the admission of patients, visitation by friends, and supervision by the committee of management; but it should be kept in mind that, unless there are very decided reasons for giving the preference to these advantages, every year will be giving additional weight to the opposite view.

The day clothing and bedding of the patients of both sexes were in good order, and in sufficient quantity. The dormitories were neatly arranged and well ventilated. The supply of hair pillows is now general, and that of hair mattresses is being gradually extended. The general aspect of the wards would be greatly improved by the introduction of more objects of decoration, such as coloured prints, etc., and by light valances to the windows.

Owing to the cleaning of the male dining-hall, dinner was served under the veranda in the airing-court. The manner of serving it, however, might be further improved by delaying cutting the meat until the broth has been taken. This could easily be managed when the new arrangements for distributing the food are brought into operation. The general appearance of the patients was indicative of an adequate and appropriate dietary.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is good. No patient was in bed from any cause. Great tranquillity prevailed in both departments; and since last inspection there are only 3 entries of seclusion, for periods of a few hours, on account of violent excitement. One female wears a strong dress, and 1 male and 1 female have locked boots.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 42 men and 70 women; but the industrial employment of the former is, in a number of cases, little more than nominal. More varied sources of recreation might, with a little trouble, be introduced, and readings of amusing books given on stated evenings.

Drinking fountains in the airing-courts would considerably promote the comfort of the patients.

The various registers are neatly and carefully kept.

The result of the inspection was an impression of careful and liberal management.

GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 23*d November* 1868.

The inmates this day are 59 in the division for males, and 87 in that for females. Of these not more than 16 are considered to be curable, and about the same number are under treatment.

Only 3 persons are prescribed for as sick; and there has been almost an immunity from disease for many months. Two females were in bed, but only one of these was unwell. The degraded class, which bears a certain proportion to the health of such a community, is likewise small at present, not exceeding 3 of each sex.

Forty-seven men and 60 women are registered as usefully employed. Thirty of the former at present find suitable occupation in field labour in the grounds connected with the Magdalene Asylum. The females make and mend clothes for the general establishment. It does not appear that recently exercise has been taken beyond the walls; but in the space within these, 40 men and 48 women pass portions of each day in the open air. Fourteen men and 13 women are confined to the courts.

A very large proportion of the inmates attend meetings for worship and amusements. Amongst the latter have to be enumerated, besides the weekly reunion for singing and dancing, public readings by the medical officer, concerts in the poorhouse, an excursion to Campsie, visits to the Saturday evening concerts, to the gaieties of Glasgow Fair, etc.

Since the statutory visit of 28th April, 12 patients have been admitted, and

14 discharged ; 7 as recovered. Four of the chronic insane have been transferred to private dwellings in Balfron, making 20 of this class who have been similarly placed in that district. Two deaths only have occurred, 1 from cardiac, the other from cerebral disease, at the respective ages of 46 and 67. Both of the deceased had resided for a considerable time in the wards.

The house was generally in excellent order. The only exception to be noted was the cleaning going on in the division for males, rendered necessary by the painting and papering of these wards, and, indeed, of the whole establishment. The bedding was good and sufficient, and the dormitories, in all of which ample fires were lit, presented a very cheerful and comfortable appearance. A towel is now allowed to each inmate, and the hand-basins, of which there are six in each of the larger dormitories, are in constant use.

The clothing was good ; a new fabric has been provided for the men, which is said to be warm and durable. The supply of hot water for bathing is now ample. Dinner was seen in the section for females. The meal seemed of good quality, but the mode of serving it is still open to objections formerly made. Knives and forks are used by the convalescent or trustworthy ; but the bone substitutes issued to those of a lower class have, for some unknown reason, been withdrawn.

Various additional comforts and elegancies were observed, indicative of a kind and judicious mode of management ; in fact, the wards seem to be conducted nearly as well as their very defective structure and arrangements admit of.

It was with considerable disappointment that the reporter found the views of the Parochial Board had undergone a change ; and that, in place of the modifications and additions formerly contemplated, the wards of what was formerly the Magdalene Asylum are to constitute the proposed extension. Before a license can be granted to these, it will be necessary to consider the proximity of certain portions to the street, the outlook of others upon a dead wall, the distance of the building from the central administration, the doubtful ventilation of certain parts, etc.

The books, orders, and registers were examined.

P.S.—In portions of the department for females the gas was insufficient for cheerfulness and for practical purposes. It should be more liberally supplied.

Lunatic Wards, St. Nicholas Poorhouse, *7th March* 1868.

These wards were remarkably clean and in good order, and indications were observed, at various points, of improvement and amelioration.

The lower part of the dormitory walls, the wardrobes, etc., have been painted, valances have been introduced, and a greater amount of active employment appeared to prevail. The alterations in the building, etc., which have been approved of by the board, and from which considerable advantage is expected, have not yet been commenced.

The persons and dress of the inmates were clean and well kept. Each individual is bathed once a week, 2 or 3 using the same water. One roller-towel is allowed per day for each sex. Brushes and combs are in the proportion of 1 to 4 patients. The bedding (3 pairs blankets and 1 coverlet) allowed to each bed weighed 20½ lbs.

There are 6 of the patients epileptic, who sleep in the basement dormitory. There is no one of dirty habits.

There has been 1 admission of a female, and 1 death from diarrhœa of a female at 74 years, since last statutory visit. The numbers now resident are 24 of each sex ; of these, 10 of each sex engage in useful occupation, and various trivial services are performed by others. One-half of the inmates are confined to the airing-court, a number which, with the present staff, might be diminished.

Only 1 person was confined to bed by indisposition, and the health of the community is described as having been most satisfactory. There is no inmate upon extra diet.

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Aberdeen Poorhouse.

A few additional periodicals have been procured; but the amusements appear to consist exclusively of dancing, and singing by an ordinary inmate.

The staff is now better organized and remunerated. The principal male attendant receives £28, the subordinate (who is not an ordinary inmate) £14 per annum; while the principal female attendant receives £14, and her assistant £12 per annum.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

While the state of the house is upon the whole to be commended, the following recommendations appear to be necessary :—

1. While the excavations and alterations are going on in the department for females, they should have access to a water-closet in the ordinary wards, but adjoining their own apartments, and not use the privies in the court.
2. That the night vases should be aired elsewhere, and not exposed in the veranda of the airing-court.
3. That the bedsteads should be placed a yard apart.
4. That the pillows for the males be increased in size.
5. That a more liberal supply of water in bathing and of towels be allowed.
6. That an attempt to form a violin band among the male patients be made; that classes for singing, etc., and public readings be introduced as amusements.

Lunatic Wards, St. Nicholas Poorhouse, *8th September* 1868.

Since the visit of 7th March, 3 patients have been admitted (2 from the asylum, and 1 from the parish); 1 has been taken home; and 1 has died from the exhaustion of epilepsy. The present numbers are 24 of each sex, of whom 3 males and 2 females are epileptic. Alterations are at present in progress by which the accommodation will be enlarged and modified in this respect, that only the day-rooms will be on the ground floor.

The disadvantage of this arrangement, as regards the aged, feeble, and epileptic, has been pointed out in a former report; otherwise, the changes are judicious, and may be regarded as improvements. Notwithstanding the building operations, the house was in good order, and presented in both departments an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. Both sexes were neatly and comfortably clothed, and were tidy in person. There was no appearance of excitement. A considerable number of the men were actively engaged in labour in connexion with the alterations, and afforded proof of the extent of useful work which they are capable of performing, were only the means afforded. As usual, a fair proportion of the women were engaged in female occupations.

Walks beyond the premises have recently been little taken by the men, chiefly on account of the alterations; but the women appear to take habitual extended exercise. On the whole, however, sufficient attention is not given to recreation, and there is a deficient supply of books, newspapers, and other periodicals. One of the consequences of this deficiency is a want of paper in the water-closets, which is detrimental to personal cleanliness. The bedding was clean and in good order; but it would be well to supply hair mattresses when the new accommodation is taken into occupation. There is only 1 patient of wet habits. The sanitary state of the inmates has been very favourable during the summer; at present only 1, a female, is confined to bed, from old age and debility. In accordance with the recommendation in last report, the pillows have been enlarged. The water for the baths will in future be heated by steam, and the supply will be much greater. Attention is directed to recommendation 6 in last report, as indicating the direction in which the means of recreation may be found.

Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse.

Lunatic Wards, Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse, 13*th May* 1868.

There have been no changes among the patients since the visit of 23d December, and the numbers remain at 18 of each sex.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients were comfortably and neatly clothed, and clean in person. More attention might, however, be fitly given to supply them with paper for necessary purposes; and it would

be advisable to empty the privies daily. Endeavours should also be made to substitute chamber-pots for the pails which are at present used in the dormitories. Appendix E.

The bedding was ample and good; should, however, the extension of the buildings which is contemplated be carried out, hair mattresses should be supplied, instead of the present straw bed, for all the cleanly patients. Commissioners' Entries.

There was no excitement in either department, and all the cases appear to be properly selected. Their general aspect betokened good physical health, and no one was suffering from bodily ailment. All who are able take exercise in the country; but a large proportion of both sexes are old and frail, and not fit for active exertion. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

A register was kept of the temperature in the sleeping-rooms during the winter, when it was found to be generally about 55°. Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse.

There has been no change of attendants. The general condition of the establishment was very satisfactory.

Lunatic Wards, Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse, 19*th December* 1868.

The plans submitted to the Board of Lunacy for the extension of these wards have not as yet been carried into effect; an alteration in the direction of the building is contemplated, but the principal cause of delay appears to be the non-completion of the enlargement of the ordinary wards, in which the lunatics are to be temporarily placed while the changes are going on in the portion licensed for their detention.

The house is still in a satisfactory state—clean, in good order, and well-aired, except in the passage leading to the seclusion rooms which are occupied by patients of dirty habits, where a close damp smell was perceived. This portion of the establishment, which has often been commented upon, is reported to be sufficiently warmed.

A register of the temperature is now kept, from which it appears that since the cold season set in, it has ranged in the wards from 58° to 72°.

The body clothing and bedding were sufficient and tidy. Three pairs of blankets and a coverlet are allowed for each bed; these weigh 23 lbs.

The patients partook of a substantial meal, in a quiet manner, in the presence of the reporter. None were confined to bed, and though several of the inmates are aged they are all regarded as in good health. No one is confined to the airing-courts; 12 of each sex go beyond the bounds—although this fact is not registered—and 12 men and 6 women engage in occupation of some kind. Certain of the men are still employed in pumping sewage, but field labour should be substituted for this. Bathing is practised once a week, but the same water is used for 8 or 9 patients. The ward contains at present 17 men and 18 women. G. S., who is about to be transferred from the ordinary to the lunatic wards, was likewise seen.

There have been 1 admission and 2 deaths since the statutory visit on 13th May last. The latter are attributed to paralysis and hypertrophy of the heart. They occurred at the age of 64 and 69, and in individuals who had resided for some time in the house.

There has been little disease, no accidents, and no seclusion or restraint.

The medical officer of the establishment died recently, and in consequence of the resignation of the former attendants, new appointments have been made of persons reported to be of some experience. Only such recommendations are at present made as are independent of the intended structural alterations—1st, Substitution of nursery fenders for the heavy fire-guards at present in use; 2d, More frequent change of water in bathing; 3d, Increase in size of pillows—two are supplied in some cases, but together they are too small; 4th, Plates for meat, to be supplied at dinner in addition to the basins in which broth is served.

Lunatic Wards, Dumbarton Poorhouse, 12*th May* 1868. Dumbarton Poorhouse.

There has been no change among the inmates since the visit of 9th December, and the numbers are accordingly the same, namely, 13 males and 16

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Dumbarton Poorhouse.

females. The wards are now painted and ornamented with coloured prints, and present a comfortable and cheerful appearance, which would be further increased by light valances to the windows. Cleanliness is well attended to, but the air of the dormitories felt heavy, and more thorough ventilation is desirable.

The bedding was clean and sufficient, but the gradual substitution of hair mattresses for those of cocoa-nut fibre and straw now in use is again recommended.

The day clothing was generally in good condition, but in the case of several of the males it was not very tidy, and more attention should be given to their general appearance. For this end it is desirable that they should have separate clothes for Sundays, and for walks beyond the premises. Both males and females were free from excitement, and appeared suitably selected for the wards. But W. L. exhibited no symptoms of insanity, and the legality of his detention seems questionable. One male is in delicate health, and 1 female is suffering from bodily ailments, but no patient is so ill as to be confined to bed. The industrial class comprises 9 males and 10 females ; the former are chiefly employed about the grounds, and the latter in needlework, but 1 of the men works as a shoemaker. The means of occupation for both sexes is said to be adequate.

Recreation seems of a very restricted character, and to embrace little beyond walks to the country once or twice a week. Among the men especially there is great listlessness, and a stagnation of mental action, which it is very desirable to counteract by active exertions in this direction ; and it is therefore strongly recommended that active amusements should be introduced, such as dances, bowls, and nine-pins, and that walks should not be restricted to the country, but should extend to the town. Advantage should also be taken of shows, reviews, etc., to break the monotony of existence. Books of an amusing character should likewise be supplied, and interest with the outer world kept up by a daily paper.

The appearance of both sexes is indicative of an appropriate dietary ; knives and forks are now supplied, and regularly used. The female airing-court is now in good order, but on the male side a good deal remains to be done. Little progress has been made with the bowling-green. The single rooms are said to be used occasionally at night, in one or two cases, on account of restlessness, but there is no record of seclusion.

There has been no change among the attendants.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
25*th November* 1868.

These wards were seen under somewhat unfavourable circumstances. The Matron and Governor entered upon their duties on the 29th September, and are unavoidably ignorant of details. The former Governor resigned his situation, and had for some time previously been incapacitated by illness from active supervision. In addition to this, the female attendant was appointed in June last ; and there is at present no male attendant. The former holder of this office proved neglectful and inefficient, and left the establishment some days since. A successor has been appointed, but the duties are at present performed, after a fashion, by the Governor and three of the ordinary inmates. Upon the whole, however, the apartments were clean and comfortable, and the personal appearance of the inmates was satisfactory. A close and offensive smell was noticed in the passages, but the day-rooms and dormitories were sweet, well-aired, and neatly kept. The body-clothes were suitable and tidy, and the bedding pure, and sufficiently exposed to the air. It should, however, be remarked that there are only 2 pair of blankets and a coverlet allowed for each bed ; and that these do not weigh more than 12 lbs. This is not adequate night covering for the feeble and aged. Fires are lighted in the dormitories every second night, a provision which must greatly promote ventilation, but cannot, from the position of the fire-places, materially affect the temperature at the extremities of the room. Each patient is bathed once a week, but three use the same water. The handbasins placed in the dormitories are certainly not used by the males, who are described as preferring the

lavatory. The inmates at present consist of 13 men and 17 women. Of these 6 of each sex, at least, are able-bodied and effective workers. The men cultivate the ground and raise vegetables; and the women scrub and wash and perform domestic duties throughout the ordinary wards. The lunatics are, in fact, the gardeners and servants for the rest of the community, which, as it consists almost exclusively of aged persons and children, could not well get on without such aid.

The register bears that 8 males and 13 females are confined to the courts; but it was stated that parties of 8, of each sex, walk into the country twice a week. There are no amusements, properly so called; and the bowling-green, alluded to in the entry, December 1867, is still unfinished. No change was observed in the courts.

Eighteen patients attend worship in the common hall.

Five persons have been admitted, 1 has been discharged, and 1 has died. Since last statutory inspection, 2 inmates effected their escape in consequence of the carelessness of the attendant; 1 of these has unfortunately never since been heard of. This information is in part derived from oral sources, as neither the register of deaths, the weekly register, the accident-book, nor the orders, could be found.

The register of seclusion was produced, but it contained no entry, although A. H., a voluble and restless person, had been pointed to as occasionally subjected to such discipline. Such cases as require treatment of this kind in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse should be transferred to an asylum.

In the state of difficulty and inexperience in which the staff is at present placed, it would be injudicious to offer further criticism or recommendation, than that what appears to be the urgent want of bed coverings should be supplied.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE, 22*d February* 1868.

These wards contain 30 men and 38 women. Twelve of the former and 20 of the latter are occupied in some manner; and although there are cases of mental disease in which excitement may occur, they are probably incurable and suited for such an establishment, and were certainly very quiet and orderly during the inspection.

Three individuals were found in bed, but more from debility, or to husband failing strength, than from actual disease.

There has been no admission, no discharge, no death since last statutory visit, 12th November 1867, and almost no sickness. It is moreover noteworthy that, notwithstanding that many of the inmates are aged and feeble, no death has occurred since 27th May 1867. The mortality in the ordinary wards, during last year, amounted to 40 in a gross population of 733.

The house was throughout clean, cheerful, but, in the division for females, although fires were burning in the corridors, cold. The arrangements for heating the wards by steam are in progress, but cannot be completed during the present season. The bedding was pure, abundant, and neatly arranged. The blankets (3 pairs) and rug weighed 19½ lbs. The clothing was in excellent order, and appropriate. Bathing is prescribed every fortnight, 2 persons using the same water; but when the heating apparatus is in operation the supply will be more abundant. One roller towel is allowed thrice a week for each department. A brush and comb are apportioned to about 9 patients.

An excellent dinner of broth, beef, pork, and bread was very neatly served in the presence of the reporter, and partaken of with great zest and propriety; all the inmates, with the exception of those confined to bed, being present. The refectory for females was rather crowded.

Various improvements are in progress. Stuffed seats, hair mattresses, are preparing, a collection of books has been commenced, and two important changes have been completed. A workshop has been built by one of the patients, assisted by an ordinary inmate, in the corner of the airing-yard for males, which can be used by joiners, mat or basket makers, etc., as may be required; and the halls on the basement of the department for females, adverted to in last entry, are now in constant use, and have proved highly

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serviceable in grouping together different classes of patients, and withdrawing a large number from the day-rooms.

One female attendant has left to be married, and her place has not yet been filled up; but no other change has occurred in the staff, and the Governor continues to express confidence in its members.

Parties of men go beyond the walls. Dancing constitutes the chief recreation.

While expressing great satisfaction with the state in which this establishment was found, the attention of the Parochial Board is again directed to the small size and crowding of the day-room for men and of the dining-room for females; and it is recommended—

1. That a more liberal supply of towels should be issued.
2. That blunted knives and forks be provided.
3. That the bedsteads should be placed further apart.
4. That the men should be uncovered while in the house.

The books, register, etc., were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE,
9th Decembcr 1868.

The changes since the visit of 22d February are 2 admissions, both from the Asylum, and 6 deaths. There have been no discharges. Of the patients who died 2 were males and 4 females. The registered causes of death were phthisis, paralysis, and general debility, in 2 cases each. The present numbers are 28 males and 36 females.

The general condition of the establishment remains as described in previous reports, but various contemplated improvements in bedding, furniture, etc., have been in great measure suspended until the enlargement of the wards, and the alterations in the house generally, have been completed. Some sick-room furniture has however been provided.

The arrangements for heating the corridors by steam are now nearly completed, and a preliminary trial was considered very satisfactory.

Making allowance for the presence of workmen, the condition of the patients may be described as very quiet and orderly. They were comfortably clothed, and clean in person and dress. One of each sex was in bed, but neither from serious bodily ailment. The wet patients are 1 on the male, and 5 on the female side; but in every case the bedding was found in good order.

A considerable proportion of both sexes is industrially employed, but there is room for more attention to recreation. For some time the walks beyond the premises have been discontinued in consequence of the broken state of the weather, but the proximity of the Baxter Park affords facilities for extended exercise, which should be taken advantage of as much as possible. It may however be expected that until the work-people are got quit of both industrial occupation and recreation will be greatly restricted.

The food served during the visit was of good quality, and the general appearance of the patients gives indication of an adequate diet.

There has been no accident.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, CITY POORHOUSE, 2*d April* 1868.

This community consists at the present date of 71 women. Fourteen were walking beyond the walls during, but all were seen before the close of, the visit. The proportion of attendants to patients is about 1 to 23; but when exercise is thus taken 2 of the number are necessarily absent. In the infirmary, where the work is most onerous, they are assisted by ordinary inmates.

Four persons were found in bed; one in consequence of great mental depression; but although many of the inmates are very aged and infirm, the sanitary condition is reported to have been very good, and the mortality is unprecedentedly low. The personal appearance of all was clean, and upon the whole tidy. Each person is bathed once a fortnight, the same water serving for 2; 1 roller-towel is issued per week to 4 persons; but several use their own. There are no brushes; but combs are accessible in proportion of one to three.

The apartments were clean, well-aired, and well arranged. The older building is of course open to the same objection as formerly; but it was in excellent order.

It is proposed to construct 2 single rooms in the unoccupied space adjoining the dining-room; were this space added to the dining-room a larger number of inmates than 50 could be comfortably accommodated at meals; but the present proposal cannot be sanctioned, as the position selected is unsuitable, and all outlay, in the present uncertainty as to the permanency of the establishment on its present site, would be impolitic.

Certain of the patients were loquacious; but on the whole, great quiet and order prevailed. Thirty engage in occupation—15 in sewing, 15 in kitchen, laundry, and other services. Eighteen go to the Meadows, or elsewhere, for exercise. A weekly dance constitutes the only social recreation; but 12 take advantage of the poorhouse library; and the *Illustrated News*, *Scotsman*, and *Good Words* are circulated in the wards.

There have been 18 admissions since last statutory visit, 16th August 1867, 13 of the patients having been transferred from Morningside, 2 from the ordinary wards, and 3 having been removed from private dwellings. In the same period, 2 patients have been sent to Morningside, 1 to a private dwelling, and 2 to their own home. There has been 1 death, from chronic rheumatism, at the age of 78.

The books, registers, and sanctions were examined. One of the latter is unsigned, and does not appear to have been presented to the Board of Lunacy. It refers to L. R., who, on the death of the guardian with whom she resided in Kennoway, returned to the house of her sister in Edinburgh, by whom she was again placed in these wards, where she remained from 18th November till 23d December 1867. She was at that date placed in the house of J. J., Lasswade.

There have been no accidents, except slight bruises received during attacks of epilepsy, and a sprain, the consequence of leaping the boundary wall in an attempt to escape.

Seclusion has been resorted to upon five occasions.

No change has taken place in the attendants, of whom the matron speaks in most commendatory terms.

It is recommended that (1.) information be supplied as to the detention of L. R. without sanction; (2.) that hair-brushes be supplied; (3.) that an additional attendant be appointed, especially for the inmates of the Darien House; and that the wages of the juniors be slightly raised, so as to secure their services.

Lunatic Wards, Edinburgh City Poorhouse, *25th August* 1868.

Since the visit of 2d April, 18 patients have been admitted. Four have been discharged, and 3 have died, giving an increase of 11 in the number resident, which is now 83.

Of the admissions, 11 were from Morningside, and of the discharges, 3 were to Morningside. Of the fatal cases, 2 were admitted in 1868, and 1 in 1867. The causes of death were gangrene of foot, paralysis, and abdominal tumour, at the ages of 68, 53, and 56.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order. The bedding was in good condition, but the substitution of hair mattresses for those of straw would, except in the cases of wet patients, be desirable. Personal cleanliness is well attended to, and tidiness has been encouraged by a supply of hair-brushes. The means of bathing are still inconvenient.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the whole establishment, but 1 patient, an epileptic, is excitable and dangerous, and not well adapted for the wards. Her removal is recommended. Seclusion has been used on 3 occasions since last visit, for 4, 8, and 9 hours.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been satisfactory, and the sick-room appliances appear adequate. It is, however, doubtful whether the staff of attendants is now sufficient for proper supervision, considering the increased number of the inmates. The paid staff consists of the matron, the cook, and 2 attendants, 1 of whom is attached to the sick-room, and the other

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to the work-room. The patients who are in the airing-grounds are thus left without responsible supervision; but the inconvenience of the limited staff is most felt when exercise is taken beyond the premises.

Of the present numbers, 10 are registered as epileptic, 4 as paralytic, 9 as of wet or dirty habits, 36 as industrially occupied, 60 as attending prayers, and 18 as walking beyond the grounds. Beyond the weekly dance there are no stated amusements, but through the kindness of the proprietor of an equestrian circus, 20 of the patients were admitted to one of the performances. Arrangements for the admission of a certain number to concerts or other cheap and appropriate entertainments would exercise a beneficial influence, and meet a want which is generally recognised in establishments for the insane.

The food which was served during the visit was of excellent quality, and was partaken of in a very seemly manner. About 60 patients dine in the hall.

One attendant has left since last visit for another situation, and 4 accidents have occurred, all of a slight nature.

No structural alterations have been undertaken, the removal of unsuitable cases having rendered the provision of the contemplated additional single rooms unnecessary.

Govan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 2*d May* 1868.

The changes amongst the inmates since the visit of 2d December are limited to 3 admissions, 1 discharge, and 2 deaths. Of the admissions, 1 was from the parish of Gorbals, and the 2 others from that of Old Monkland. The patient discharged was transferred to the Lunatic Wards of Old Machar Poorhouse. One of the deaths occurred soon after admission, from chronic inflammation of the bladder, at the age of 55; the other was caused by phthisis, at the age of 34. The present numbers are 42 males and 44 females.

The house was found in excellent order, and presenting various indications that the wants and comfort of the patients are persistently and judiciously considered.

The capabilities of the present accommodation may, however, now be regarded as exhausted; but the measure of success which has been attained in adapting it to the purpose of an asylum, and in insuring the proper treatment of the inmates, is extremely creditable to all concerned in the management.

The patients of both sexes were comfortably clothed, and were clean in person and dress. The bedding was in excellent order, and the use of hair mattresses is now general.

Two females and 1 male were in bed from sickness or debility; but the general sanitary state of the establishment is and has been satisfactory. Perfect tranquillity prevails in both departments, and the female day-room presented a scene of quiet industry, such as is rarely equalled in similar institutions. The industrial occupation of the men is at present met by working three days of the week at the site of the new Poorhouse, where several acres of ground are under crop. This building has now been commenced, but a couple of years will probably elapse before it is fit for occupation.

Both males and females continue to take walking exercise beyond the premises, and care is taken to avoid attracting attention by peculiarity or uniformity of dress.

The profit derived from the work of the females is still very properly left at their disposal to defray the expense of excursions, entertainments, articles of decoration, etc. A new piano has lately been purchased from this fund.

There has been no change in the attendants since last inspection, but the wages of the second male attendant have been raised to £31, 4s., and those of the female attendants were supplemented by presents at Christmas.

A fractured rib by falling out of bed is the only accident which has occurred.

The usual amusements are continued, and there is a liberal supply of books and newspapers.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 11*th November* 1868.

Since last statutory visit, 2d May, 7 patients have been admitted, 10 have been discharged, and 3 have died. Four of those admitted belonged to

other parishes, and the same number were transfers from other institutions.

Of those dismissed, 8 were removed to lunatic wards of poorhouses; 2 chargeable to Gorbals were placed in private dwellings in Balfron. One death is attributed to pulmonary congestion, 2 to general paralysis.

The community consists of 80 individuals, 38 of whom are males, and 42 females. Though many of the number are aged, few are infirm; only 1 is constantly confined to bed. Another, in consequence of debility, spends part of the day there; but the great majority present the aspect of good health, sufficient nourishment, and frequent exercise in the open air. 2 are entered as under treatment for bodily ailments, but no attempt appears to be made to remove or modify the morbid mental condition, except through the instrumentality of hygiene. Few demands for liberation were made; contentment, or rather quiescence, almost perfect silence, prevailed, which, however, was somewhat relieved in the one division by a group of men who were engaged in gazing at illustrated periodicals, and in the other side by the general and well sustained industry of the females. Fourteen men and 33 women are occupied in some manner. The results of the labour of the latter can be best appreciated, as they can be estimated numerically. Besides doing all the sewing and repairing for the house, many thousands of articles have been made, *inter alia*, nearly 2000 shifts and shirts, and so well made as to find a ready market. In addition to 2 sewing-machines, 28 hand sewers are regularly employed. The importance of such a corps of workers at the general establishment must be very considerable. The proceeds of such work as is done for shops in town is very properly allowed to be expended for the behoof of the patients. These funds find their way back to them in the shape of entertainments and indulgences of various kinds. The profits amounted during last year to £34, which has been expended in the way stated, a large portion going towards the purchase of a harmonium.

The house maintains its character for extreme cleanliness, comfort, and order. The day-rooms are well aired, of genial warmth, and well lighted, both for working or reading, and for cheerfulness. Apart from certain structural disadvantages, these wards leave little to be desired to secure the health and comfort of the class of patients for which they are intended. The arrangements are most liberal; the management judicious and humane. The dormitories are neatly arranged and well appointed. Each bed is provided with 3 pairs of blankets and a coverlet, weighing 29 lbs. Feather beds have been given (7) to some of the feeble female patients.

There are only 2 individuals of dirty habits. There have been no accidents, no seclusion, and no change in the staff, except that the subordinate male attendant has received an increase to his wages, which now amount to £31 per annum.

The books, registers, etc., were found admirably kept.

The Parochial Asylum now in course of erection at Menyflatts was also visited. The mason work is completed, and the building is about to be roofed in. The external aspect is stately and pleasing, but it is not yet in such a state of forwardness as to permit of any opinion being formed as to its suitableness. Even were it ready for the reception of inmates, it cannot be brought into operation for a considerable time, as the opening must be contemporaneous with that of the poorhouse, which is not yet commenced.

Lunatic Wards, Greenock Poorhouse, 20*th May* 1868.

The patients at this date are 25 males and 38 females, of whom 1 of each sex is considered curable. Since the visit of 10th December, there have been 8 admissions, 6 discharges, and 4 deaths, giving a diminution of 2 in the numbers resident. Of the patients admitted, 5 were chargeable to Greenock, 2 to Bute, and 1 to Inverkip; of those discharged, 5 were recovered; of the deaths, 2 were ascribed to phthisis, 1 to general atrophy, and 1 to apoplexy.

As formerly noted, considerable improvement has been effected in the wards by the introduction of various articles of comfort and ornament, but the difficulties in the way of proper occupation and exercise have not been over-

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Greenock Poorhouse.

come. The numbers registered as industrially occupied are 13 men and 13 women, but, as formerly, oakum-teasing is the principal occupation of the men, and assisting the attendants that of the women. Four men, however, were working in the garden, and 1 in the joiners' shop. Of the women, 1 or 2 were engaged in needlework, but with more efficient and persistent supervision the number of this class might be very greatly increased. At the present moment there is only one female attendant, but another is engaged, and the matron of the poorhouse takes a partial charge.

Exercise beyond the bounds has been recently commenced for the season in parties of from 3 to 5, but there is a large proportion of both sexes to whom this indulgence cannot be extended, and who are consequently never beyond the airing-courts. There is no regular provision for recreation, but there have been 3 entertainments of diversified character since last inspection. More care is necessary to circulate the periodicals which are provided, and some entertaining books should be furnished.

The bedding and day-clothing were clean and in good order. One male and 2 females were in bed from sickness or debility, but the general aspect of the patients was one of good physical health. No one was in seclusion, and there is no entry in the relative register for a considerable period.

In the female department one or two of the patients became somewhat noisy in consequence of the visit, but both sexes were free from excitement, in the ordinary meaning of the term.

Four males and 8 females are registered as of wet or dirty habits, but proper attention is given to keep their bedding and clothing in good order. The warm bath is used once a week, and the water is said to be now more frequently changed.

The numbers registered as attending prayers are about 10 males and 12 females.

Proposals for the acquisition of additional land, and for the modification of the building, are at present under consideration.

LUNATIC WARDS, GREENOCK POORHOUSE,
26th November 1868.

There are to-day 24 male and 41 female patients. Since last statutory visitation, 20th May of this year, there have been admitted 10, discharged 6, and died 1. Of those who left the wards 5 had recovered, and 1 was transferred to the lunatic wards Linlithgow Poorhouse. The death is attributed to cardiac disease, at the age of 64. The deceased had resided in the house for 2 years.

Four persons, females, were found in bed, but the health of the community has been satisfactory. This is established by the low rate of mortality, as well as by the reports of the medical officer. Four persons are at present under treatment for bodily ailments. Two only are regarded as curable of their mental affection, but, notwithstanding this unfavourable diagnosis, 7 are treated as if they were curable. Thirteen of the more robust and rational of both sexes are usefully employed. Of the men, 1 acts as a joiner, 8 are engaged in that most monotonous substitute for active employment, oakum-teasing, and the remainder act as gardeners. It would appear that in this capacity they could not be dispensed with. Occupation is of course beneficial to themselves as a part of treatment, and as a mode of checking the progress of fatuity; but where it is of such indispensable importance to a community of which the workers cannot be regarded as members, and where it must go to lighten the poor-rates, remuneration should be awarded in an improved dietary, which is said at present to be essentially that recommended by the Board of Lunacy, or in some more substantial form, as is the case in certain establishments where labour is resorted to solely with curative objects.

The register bears that 23 men and 28 women are confined to the airing-courts, and it does not appear that for a considerable time any one has taken exercise beyond the walls. Notwithstanding this pent-up condition the entries of seclusion are very few in number. It is worthy of note, however, that a patient had been secluded this day, on account of dirty habits, and it was not ascertained whether precautions of this kind, and to this extent, are regarded and recorded as seclusion or not.

Twelve patients are stated to be of dirty habits.

The house has undergone no change. It presents the same vicious structure, bare aspect, the vast iron cages for the stoves, suggestive of a past age; but, though gloomy, it was clean, and was as well kept as is practicable. The clothing especially of the females was suitable and sufficient, and the bedding clean and tidy. The pillows, however, do not answer the purpose for which they were intended. Bathing is practised once a fortnight, when about 3 individuals use the same water.

There have been no accidents nor escapes, and the deportment of the inmates was quiet and orderly. A large number of the females were engaged in sewing.

One general picnic took place during summer, and the winter amusements promise to be of the same character as during former years. A daily paper might be beneficially added to the periodicals supplied.

The female attendant has been recently appointed.

The registers and orders were examined. The papers for the most recently admitted patient D. I., are at present before the Board of Lunacy.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE, *29th August* 1868.

These wards consist of a spacious day-room, which should be appropriated as accommodation for such cases as, from sickness, infirmity, or other causes, require isolation, and a lavatory and bath-room on the ground floor; and of 2 dormitories up-stairs. The apartments are of good dimensions, well lighted and ventilated, and the walls have been covered with judiciously selected papers. The water-closets are well placed. The furniture is of a suitable pattern, and the filling up and clothing of the day-rooms with articles conducive to comfort and enjoyment may safely be left to the experience of the officials. Every part of the establishment was found in excellent order, clean, and well kept. The airing-yards are large, but much exposed to sun and shower. They are still unfinished, but their completion affords occupation for the male patients, who were busily engaged in wheeling earth from outside, preparatory to their being laid out as flower-gardens. No annoyance whatever has arisen from the proximity of the barracks.

The establishment, licensed for fifteen of each sex, was opened upon the 20th June, and now contains 9 men and 12 women. One of the latter labours under running sores, and one of the former is epileptic and infirm, but they generally appear to be healthy and well-selected cases. It is obvious, however, that other forms of mental disease than incurable fatuity have been admitted. All were clean in person, suitably clothed, and 8 of each sex were busily and usefully employed, the men in out-door work, the women in sewing for the house. The due occupation of the men may ultimately present a difficulty, but at present the subject does not call for consideration. While parties have attended the races, etc., there is as yet no regular system of taking exercise beyond the premises, for which, however, the neighbourhood affords great opportunities.

The house cannot be regarded at present as otherwise than in a process of preparation and organization, and it would be premature to press for changes or additions, even in themselves good, and which will occur to the governing body. But this appears to be the proper time, when the airing-courts are being formed, that a veranda should be erected in each. The substitution of a gas pendant in the public rooms for the brackets now in use would likewise be an improvement, as it would afford light during meals, and from its central position would enable a greater number of the patients to engage in work or reading. Gas-brackets properly placed should be introduced into the water-closets. It is proposed by the officials to substitute basin-stands for the arrangement at present in use.

The books and sanctions were examined; 19 of the inmates were transferred from other asylums, 2 from the ordinary wards of this poorhouse.

There has been no discharge, no death, no illness nor seclusion. The progress and present state of the establishment are very satisfactory.

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Kincardine Combination Poorhouse.

KINCARDINE COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 3*d March* 1868.

The lunatic wards, licensed 28th January 1868, now contain 3 men, transferred from the lunatic wards of Old Machar Poorhouse, and 1 woman, brought from the Parochial Lodging-house of Arbuthnott. The stipulations made in the report by Sir James Coxe, 13th September 1867, have either been complied with, or are in process of being so; as supplementing one of these, it is suggested that the wall-paper should, when sufficiently dried, be varnished as well as the wood-work.

It is quite obvious, however, that although the wards be licensed for 15 of each sex, the dormitories will be overcrowded by such a number when the bedsteads are placed a yard apart, as they should be when occupied; and that not more than 12 individuals of each sex can be accommodated, with due attention to health. There is, however, no prospect that this matter will require immediate consideration.

The different apartments were clean, comfortable, and well aired and lighted, and there is every prospect that the establishment will, with gradual improvement, meet the objects contemplated. Only 1¼ acre of land has been acquired; but it is pressed upon the board to keep the original recommendation in view. All the men can engage in wheeling barrows, and the woman was occupied in the wash-house when the house was examined. The dormitories are said to be warm during the night; the bedding, 2 pair blankets and a coverlet, weighed 17 lbs. 2 oz. It was clean and well arranged, but during winter an additional blanket will be required, especially for the aged and infirm, which must always constitute a large proportion of the community. J. M'F., a paralytic, and partially demented, an inmate of the ordinary wards, was seen.

The male attendant receives at present £20, the female £10. All the books, registers, etc., have been procured except the patients' book. The sanctions were seen.

KINCARDINE COMBINATION POORHOUSE, LUNATIC WARDS, 11*th September* 1868.

Since the visit of 3d March, 16 patients have been admitted, and the numbers now resident are 7 males and 12 females, of whom 13 were transferred from other establishments, and 6 were brought from their parishes. There has been 1 death from consumption, at the age of 37. The house was clean, well ventilated, and in good order, but somewhat bare in aspect, an appearance which will be materially modified by the varnishing of the wood-work, and the papering of the walls, for which contracts have been taken. Both males and females were comfortably clothed, and clean in person and dress. Some of the men are tolerably robust, but the females are mostly old and frail, and capable of little exertion. As yet the men have been well supplied with work, but there will be a want in this respect as soon as the garden and grounds are in thorough order.

The bedding was in good condition, but a third pair of blankets should, as recommended in last report, be supplied before winter. Straw bags are used for 2 men of occasionally dirty habits.

One woman was in bed, but more from contraction of the limbs, and inability to stand, than actual disease. The dinner served during the visit was abundant and well cooked, and placed on the table in a very creditable manner.

Walks beyond the grounds are taken by such of the patients as are able, and bonnets and shawls are provided for the women.

During the summer, the scarcity of water limited the supply for bathing, but fresh water is now supplied for every 2 patients.

One or two additional combs and hair-brushes should be provided.

The commissioner agrees with the remark made in last report, that although the wards are licensed for 15 on each side, they cannot properly accommodate more than 12.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

South Leith Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
17*th February* 1868.

These wards were found clean, cheerful, and well aired. The inmates appear to belong to the class of dements or imbeciles; and were perfectly quiet and well disposed. C, alluded to in last Report, is now cheerful and natural in his deportment, and has not manifested the slightest suicidal tendency.

Two male patients have recently been transferred from Morningside. There has been 1 discharge and 1 death; which were so far connected. It appears that in consequence of H. J. smiling at E. T., the latter "slapped" the former's face, who rose, and in pursuing the aggressor, stumbled over a stool, cutting his nose. He was conveyed to bed, was shortly after found to labour under paralysis of the bladder, of which he died in the course of a fortnight, and, according to the medical officer, from "the result of the fall." E. T. was removed to Morningside.

The dress and persons of the inmates were clean and tidy. It is stated that all the males are bathed in the same water. Three roller and 2 small towels are allowed per week.

The beds were neatly made. The weight of the blankets and rug allowed to each bed is 17 lbs.

The general register and transfers were seen.

The following recommendations are made:—

1. That fresh water should be provided in bathing for each person.
2. That in the female dormitories, the heads and not the sides of the bedsteads should be placed towards the wall.
3. That the daily, etc., registers should be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
26*th August* 1868.

The only change among the patients since the visit of 17th February, is the removal of 1 to Morningside. The attendants are the same.

The house presented the same appearance of cheerfulness and comfort as has been noted on former occasions, but the male wards were in temporary confusion, as the walls and bedsteads are being painted. Several of the patients are consequently, in the meantime, elsewhere accommodated.

Both sexes were entirely free from excitement, were well clothed, and clean in person and tidy in dress. The same water now serves for 4 or 5 patients in bathing.

One male was in bed from sickness, but the sanitary condition of the house has been satisfactory. Inquiries about the diet were satisfactorily answered.

The great evil, especially on the male side, is the want of the means of occupation. The usual condition of the men may be described as one of stagnation. A few patients of both sexes walk occasionally beyond the premises, but the heat of the summer considerably interfered with exercise of this description.

A very offensive drainage smell emanated from the female water-closet. This may be partly ascribed to the scarcity of water, and partly to the trough form of apparatus. The ordinary handle and basin arrangement should be adopted.

Liff and Benvie Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
21*st February* 1868.

These wards were found clean and comfortable. They were well aired and well lighted; and, except that the fire-places in the day-rooms are provided with heavy iron gratings, give no token of restraint. The bedsteads approach each other rather closely in the dormitories; but the rooms were free from all smell, and the bedding pure and sufficient. The blankets and rug on each bed weighed 16¾ lbs. Warmth and ventilation are aided by lighting fires for some time previous to the hour of rest. The lowest temperature observed has been 40°, but as this was at midnight, it might be well to substitute self-registering instruments.

The clothes of both sexes were exceedingly good. At present each inmate

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is bathed once a fortnight, and in fresh water. One roller-towel is allowed daily for each department. One brush is issued for each sex.

The public rooms have been made more comfortable by the addition of chairs, which are obviously preferred to the benches formerly provided, which remain.

The wards at present contain 9 men and 12 women, all of whom, with one exception, appear to be suited to their position. Eight of each sex are in some fashion occupied; and all, when weather and health permit, go beyond the walls.

Since 13th November 1867, 5 admissions have taken place, 4 from Dundee Asylum, and 1 from the ordinary wards, where, being a wanderer, he had been placed for temporary protection. All these individuals were clean and well kept. Two inmates have been discharged, 1 to the ordinary wards, 1 to the house of her friends. The high rate of mortality commented upon in previous entries, still, unfortunately, continues, and is still chiefly among the males; three, 2 males and 1 female, have died since 13th November, and in the twelve months between 23d January 1867 and 17th January 1868, 9 deaths have taken place. Of those at present under consideration, 1 entered the house in 1864, 2 in 1865. The ages were respectively 44, 31, 58. Death is attributed to phthisis, morbus Brightii, and disease of the heart.

A very searching inquiry was made into the circumstances affecting the viability of the members of the community, without eliciting any satisfactory explanation of results, which are so exceptional in the history of such establishments. Repeating the cautions given in last report, and recommending great care in the selection of cases, the avoidance of exposure in the open air, or otherwise, to low temperatures, and that strength should be economised and supported in every possible manner, it is suggested that the wards should be again visited in the course of three months.

One male is regarded as in a feeble and unsatisfactory state.

The diet is more liberal than that suggested by the Board.

The books, registers, etc., were examined and found correct. The same attendants are in office. The male attendant was absent on vacation, his place being filled by an ordinary inmate.

The Parochial Board has been called upon to erect a school-room. In providing this accommodation, it will be necessary to encroach, to the extent of 17 feet, upon the airing-court, already small, in the division for males. It is proposed to meet any objections that may be made by the Board to the change, by removing the north boundary-wall so far into the adjoining field as to enclose a space of the same size as that which will be lost; or by removing all the walls and regarding the present court and the field as the exercise ground. Plans will be transmitted to the Board.

P.S.—As possibly bearing upon the inquiry as to the mortality in these wards, it may be mentioned that that of the Poorhouse generally is regarded as large. In the year from 1st February 1867 to 1st February 1868, 34 deaths occurred in 462 individuals. Except for cases of fever, the establishment is used as the hospital for the parish.

P.S.—The following recommendations are made:—

1. The case alluded to as unsuitable is that of a female epileptic. She is in constant danger from the steep stair leading to the airing-yard, and should be sent either to a private dwelling or the Asylum.
2. That nursery-fenders should be substituted for fire-guards.
3. That one or more easy-chairs should be provided.
4. That the men should be uncovered when in the house.
5. That unoccupied bedsteads should be removed from dormitories.

Lunatic Wards, Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, *9th December* 1868.

Since the visit of 21st February, 9 patients have been admitted, and 5 have been discharged. Of the former, 5 were brought from the Asylum; of the latter, 3 have recovered, 1 was sent back to the Asylum, and 1 was taken home. It is very satisfactory to report that there has been no death—a result which appears to be mainly due to the more careful selection of the patients.

The present inmates are 11 men and 14 women, all of whom appear suitable for the wards, with the exception, perhaps, of M. G., who might with propriety get a trial at home. If this were found not to answer, she would be better placed in the Asylum than in the wards of the Poorhouse.

The house was in excellent order.

The patients were well clothed, and the bedding was ample and in good condition. No one was in bed, and there is at present no one of wet habits. Personal cleanliness is well attended to, but it would be well to encourage tidiness in person and dress by placing a mirror above the chimney-piece of the female day-room. Praiseworthy attention continues to be given to industrial occupation and recreation; and 10 of each sex are usefully employed, and in such a manner as to economise the parochial funds. There has been the usual country excursion, and two other extraordinary entertainments; besides amusements at home, including feats of sleight of hand by a strolling performer. Walks beyond the premises are regularly taken.

Easy-chairs have been supplied, nursery-fenders have replaced those formerly objected to, and all the recommendations made in last report have been carried out.

The female attendant has left since last report, and her place has been filled by another, and a paid assistant. In this way there is always a responsible party in charge of the wards.

There has been no accident.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
24th April 1868.

The patients at this date are 13 males and 14 females, of whom 1 male and 1 female are not proper inmates of the wards. The former is W. M., who is alluded to in last report as excited and vociferating. He remains in the same state, and is not subjected to any treatment likely to improve him. The latter is M. D., who is of dirty habits, and who, in consequence, sleeps in the seclusion room on a straw bag on the floor. This straw bag is dried through the day and replaced at night; but in all cases in which the bedding is wet, this process is insufficient to ensure comfort and cleanliness, and there should be spare bedding to permit of a daily change. The seclusion room is not adapted for a bed-room. With these two exceptions, the patients appear to be properly selected. Several of the males were working in the garden and pumping water, but the means of industrial occupation are inadequate, and it is desirable that arrangements should be made for increasing them, as, for instance, by stone-breaking, as was formerly the case.

Very little attention seems to be given to the provision of recreation. Even walks beyond the premises have ceased to be taken, and there is a danger of forgetting that active exertion is necessary for maintaining an asylum, even for incurable patients, in a satisfactory condition.

The day-clothing and bedding were in fair order, and a considerable number of the beds are now provided with hair mattresses. The remark on the pillows made in last report is still applicable. The screens used for isolating sick and dying patients were removed by the late governor, and should be replaced.

Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to, and the physical appearance of the patients is indicative of an adequate diet.

The changes among the patients since last visit are 2 admissions and 2 deaths. The causes of death were capillary bronchitis at the age of 58, and exhaustion from diarrhœa at the age of 84. The female attendant has left for another situation, and been replaced by one who was for some time in the Fife District Asylum. She entered on her duties a few days ago.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
21*st September* 1868.

These wards contain 13 patients of each sex; all of whom are described as quiet and tractable in disposition, of cleanly habits; and appeared, so far as could be observed, suited for such an establishment. Two individuals, ad-

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verted to in last report as not being proper inmates, have been removed; M. D. by death, æt. 58, attributed to general paralysis; and W. M. by transference to Hallcross Asylum. These, and 1 admission, have been the only changes in the community since the statutory visit, 24th April 1868.

The wards were clean, well ventilated, and, in the case of the dormitories, well arranged. Some slight confusion was observed at the time of dinner in the public room for females; but this may fairly be attributed to the small size of the apartment. As the number of patients will, in all probability, be speedily diminished, on the opening of the District Asylums for Stirling and Ayrshire, all recommendations for enlargement or alteration may be postponed.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

The bed and body-clothes were clean and sufficient; and the substitution of hair for straw mattresses is gradually going on. This arrangement should be expedited as much as possible, as the beds are at present hard and uncomfortable.

One female was found in bed in consequence of illness; and 1 male had an attack of epilepsy during the visit; but the other patients are in excellent health; take exercise twice a week beyond the grounds; and 11 men and 9 women occupy themselves usefully in the establishment. The men are, in fact, the gardeners and labourers for the ordinary population. When visited, 7 were engaged in stone-breaking.

There have been no accidents, no restraint or seclusion, nor has either of the seclusion rooms been used since last visit.

The registers, orders, etc., were examined.

An improvement has taken place in the management of these wards; but attention to the following recommendations is called for:—

1. The airing-grounds should not be used as bleaching-greens.
2. The fire-guards should be cut down to the size and form of nursery-fenders.
3. Easy-chairs should be provided for such cases as S. H. and G.
4. The pillows, which are now of sufficient size, should, when next changed, be filled with hair or cocoa-nut fibre.
5. Greater neatness in serving dinner.

The male attendant was absent on holiday. He has been recently appointed, being strongly recommended by the officers of the Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

Lunatic Wards, Old Machar Poorhouse, 2*d March* 1868.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

One patient, a female, has been admitted from the Asylum, and 3 patients, males, have been discharged by transference to Fetteresso Combination Poorhouse since 11th September 1867, when the last inspection was made. There have been no deaths, and the numbers of inmates are, at present, 7 men and 10 women. There has been no accident, no change in the staff or arrangements; and the day-rooms, dormitories, bed and body clothes were found as clean and comfortable as upon former occasions. The blankets and coverlet, supplied to each bed, weighed 17 lbs. A fire burned in the dormitory for females, and due care appears to be taken to secure sufficient warmth and ventilation. The water-closets and night-vases were clean and well kept.

The patients were very quiet, several of the females being occupied in sewing or domestic services. The dinner, of kail-brose, was served to the men during the visit; with the exception of this very savoury, but popular dish, the dietary is that suggested by the Board of Lunacy.

One of the patients is paralytic, 1 epileptic, but none are of dirty habits. Each individual is bathed once a week; 2 using the same water. One brush and comb are allowed for each sex, but there is no restriction to the number of towels. A small addition to the grounds has been made, and the plans of an enlargement of the Poorhouse, which includes accommodation for 50 lunatics, are now before the Board of Supervision.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

The condition of the house was satisfactory, but it is recommended that the bedsteads should be kept a yard apart.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE, *8th September* 1868.

Commissioners' Entries.

Since the visit of 2d March, 4 patients have been admitted, 3 from the Royal Asylum, and 1 from Govan Poorhouse; 1 has been sent back to the Asylum; and 1 has died from old age and debility at the age of 78. The present numbers are 10 males and 9 females.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Alterations and enlargements of the wards are at present in progress, by which accommodation of an improved description will be provided for 25 patients of each sex, and it is expected that the new buildings will be ready for occupation in spring. After providing for the airing-courts, about an acre and a half of land will remain over for cultivation, but this amount is much too small to afford sufficient means of occupation for the males; and it is accordingly very desirable that any opportunity which may occur to secure additional land, either in immediate connexion with that at present possessed, or detached, but within an easy distance, should be taken advantage of.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

The wards were clean and well ventilated, and the bedding in good condition. The patients were neatly and comfortably clothed, and clean in person. No one was in bed, and the sanitary condition of the establishment is reported as having been satisfactory during the summer. All were perfectly quiet, and, on the female side, a considerable number were actively and usefully employed. For the men there is little to do.

There has been the usual annual excursion. Several periodicals are supplied, and walks beyond the premises continue to be taken.

There has been no accident, and no change among the attendants.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, *25th March* 1868.

Perth Poorhouse.

These wards were found in good order, clean, and comfortable. Only 1 paralytic male was confined to bed. The dormitories were well ventilated, and the bedding was pure and well exposed to the air. The allowance of blankets, etc., to each bed weighed 15¾ lbs. The body-clothes were tidy and sufficient, and the persons of the patients clean. They are bathed once a week, fresh water being provided for each. One roller-towel is issued per week for each department. Combs are provided, but not brushes.

Chairs have been introduced into the day-rooms, and the sleeping accommodation has been greatly improved by the use of straw paillasses and hair mattresses; the latter the gift of Mr. Graham, the chairman of the House Committee, whose liberality to the establishment has been recorded upon former occasions. The pillows are too small.

There are, at present, 17 male and 19 female patients in the wards, all of whom appear to have been judiciously selected; with the exception of one aged woman labouring under acute, senile dementia; she is restless, of dirty habits, etc. Her removal has been under consideration. She was brought from her own house. Nine men and 12 women engage in employment; of the former, 2 are shoemakers, 3 garden labourers, and 4 net-makers; of the latter, 1 works in the kitchen, 2 in the laundry, and the others sew and knit.

The airing-yards are now planted with shrubs, and will in summer relieve the prison-like aspect of the place; at present a large proportion of the inmates cannot go beyond these; but when the season and weather permit, exercise beyond the walls is constantly taken.

The Illustrated News, London Journal, and several newspapers are circulated among the patients. Bagatelle and other games are accessible; but it does not appear that, with the exception of the festivities of New Year's Day, any social amusements are provided. There has been no seclusion or restraint; since last inspection 3 patients have been admitted; 1 from a private house, 1 from the District, and 1 from Morningside Asylum. There has been no discharge, but one person, aged 37, has died of paralysis.

The patients have been healthly, and a slight contusion is the only accident recorded.

The only recommendations at present called for are—

1. That the number of blankets should be increased during winter and spring.

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2. That the pillows should be increased in size.
3. That a urinal should be provided.
4. That brushes should be supplied.
5. That amusement of some simple kind, such as public readings, be introduced.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
30*th July* 1868.

Perth Poorhouse.

The only change among the patients since the visit of 25th March, is the death of a female from general paralysis, at the age of 61. The present numbers are 17 males and 18 females.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order, and both day-rooms and dormitories presented a cheerful and comfortable aspect.

The bedding and day-clothing were adequate and in good condition, and a second pillow has been provided, in accordance with the recommendation made in last report.

Personal cleanliness is well attended to, and hair-brushes have been supplied. The bodily health of both sexes is satisfactory; no one was in bed from any cause. The food served during the visit was abundant and of excellent quality, and the general appearance of the patients afforded evidence of an appropriate dietary.

Both males and females were entirely free from excitement, but it is doubtful whether one of the males, D. P., is a proper patient for the wards. He was brought from Morningside Asylum, certified to be affected with dementia, and threatened with general paralysis. Since his admission, both his mental and bodily condition have greatly improved, but he has on various occasions manifested a strong disposition to escape, and it became necessary to place him during the night in the seclusion room, mainly to prevent him abstracting the keys from the attendant during the night, or in some other way effecting his purpose. As neither the amount of attendance nor the general appliances of the establishment are sufficient to secure the detention of a patient of this kind, and as his example is calculated to have an injurious effect upon the others, he should, in the event of any fresh attempt to abscond, be at once transferred to Murthly.

Considerable attention continues to be given to industrial occupation, but the want of land limits development in this direction. Walks in the country continue to be taken by about a dozen of both sexes, and 12 men and 14 women took part in the annual excursion. There is still a want of amusement, but the purchase of a musical clock by the Governor has provided the females with a source of pleasure which it is very desirable should be made permanent

A urinal is about to be provided in the male water-closet.

The various registers are carefully kept.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,
1*st April* 1868.

These wards at present contain 17 patients of each sex. Except several importunate claimants for discharge, all were quiet and orderly; but it is very obvious, although, in one sense, suited for such an establishment, that they present various forms of mental disease, and, in some cases, in an active stage. Many are aged and infirm, but only 2 were found in bed. Extras in the shape of steaks, beef-tea, eggs, and wine, are issued to 12 of the number. Great encouragement is given to exercise, and 10 of each sex frequently go beyond the walls. There have been no accidents, no recourse to seclusion or restraint, nor any change in the attendants.

The industrial class consists of 6 men engaged in making mattresses, 1 in shoemaking, and 3 in house-work; and of 9 women engaged in sewing and house-work.

There have been no admissions since last inspection; 2 men have been dismissed, 1 by transference to Morningside, 1 by temporary removal to infirmary, in consequence of disease of elbow-joint; and 3 have died. Death is attributed in 1 to dysentery, in 1 to diarrhœa, and in 1 to brain disease. The

ages were respectively 55, 25, and 60. All had been long resident in the wards. Appendix E.

The different parts of the house were clean and in good order; in precisely the same state, in fact, as when last visited. Commissioners' Entries.

The books and registers were accurately kept.

It is announced that this establishment will cease to exist on or about 1st August next, when the new Poorhouse will be ready for occupation. Under these circumstances, all suggestions as to improvement are unnecessary. The disposal of the lunatics has not as yet been considered. Each case will, of course, be treated according to the character of the disease; but it must be kept in mind that even prolonged residence in such wards affords but an imperfect guarantee against violence and danger, under new circumstances. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

St. Cuthbert's Lunatic Wards, 25*th August* 1868.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 1st April, consist of a transfer to the Training Institution of Larbert, and the death of a male from lumbar abscess, at the age of 48. There has been no admission since December 1866.

The condition of the patients and of the wards remains as described in former reports; and there is little inducement to undertake any alterations, as it is now expected that the patients will be removed about the beginning of November. What will then be their destination does not seem to be determined.

The house was clean and free from all offensive smells. The bedding and day-clothing were generally in good order, except in the case of a destructive patient, a male, whose dress was ragged.

The sanitary condition of the patients has been favourable, and their appearance indicated an appropriate dietary, but some complaints were made of the want of potatoes and vegetables.

There was an absence of all excitement in both departments, and there is no record of any use of seclusion.

The hot weather of summer has rather interfered with exercise beyond the premises, but there has been the usual country excursion.

There has been no change among the attendants. The registers are accurately kept.

Lunatic Wards, Stirling Poorhouse, 9*th June* 1868.

Stirling Poorhouse.

The only change among the patients since the visit of 6th December is the admission of J. J., who was not seen, being out with the matron, but who is described as perhaps fit to be at liberty.

The house was found in good order, the patients clean in person and dress, comfortably clothed, and in good physical health; no one was in bed, and the bedding was in good condition.

All the men and several of the women take regular exercise beyond the premises, but in other respects, little is done for amusement or recreation. Only 1 male and 1 female seem capable of being usefully employed.

There is every indication that the diet is ample and appropriate.

The present numbers are 6 males and 7 females. The attendants are favourably spoken of.

Lunatic Wards, Stirling Poorhouse, 22*d November* 1868.

There have been no changes in these wards, nor in their inhabitants, since 9th June last. One man was actively employed; 1 woman was confined to bed in consequence of an affection of the knee-joint. The other inmates, of both sexes, were seated idly and moodily around the fire-place. Occasional exercise beyond the premises appears to be the only means resorted to which are calculated to dispel the lethargy and progressive deterioration to which such cases are liable. The wards were, however, though gloomy, clean and comfortable, the bed and body-clothes in good order and sufficient, and there were indications of ample nourishment, and that the mode of management is mild and family-like. The attendants are the same as at last visit. The patients were

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quiet and passive; and neither restraint nor seclusion is regarded as necessary There has been no accident or attack of serious illness.

The registers were examined.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Baldovan Institution.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 25*th February* 1868.

There has been 1 admission and 1 discharge since 13th November 1867, so that the number of children is the same as when last inspected. Four cases of hooping-cough have occurred, but the health of the community has been, on the whole, satisfactory. Several of the children are pale and feeble, and are not, apparently, favourable or educable examples of the class to which they belong.

The apartments, the persons and dress of the inmates, and the bedding, were clean and in excellent order. The latter, consisting of 3 pairs of blankets, and a coverlet, weighed 21 lbs. The night-dress of the weaker children consists of flannel.

The house was cheerful, and the ventilation good; that of the playroom has been improved.

The contemplated removal of the orphanage has not yet taken place; but the dormitory, alluded to in last report as connected with it, is now appropriated to the accommodation of imbeciles.

In addition to the ordinary staff (now all females) 1 of the girls educated in the orphanage is now employed, tentatively, in waiting upon a group of children.

The portion of ground on the opposite side of the stream in front, the gift of Sir John Ogilvie, is now connected with the Institution by a bridge, and is about to be drained, laid out, and surrounded by a wire fence. So far as is practicable, the cultivation, etc., should be confided to the stronger and more intelligent boys.

Some of the results of the laudable exertions made were seen in the progress made in reading and arithmetic by certain of the pupils; but perhaps the most encouraging of these was the announcement by the Governor that W M'F. is now so good a tailor that, under guidance, he could maintain himself

No child is at present under medical treatment. Every inmate is bathed once a week; and many of them much more frequently.

The books, etc., were examined.

BALDOVAN ASYLUM, 11*th December* 1868.

The pupils at this date are 26 boys and 10 girls, of whom 8 of the former and 5 of the latter are regarded as improvable. In a considerable degree, then, the Institution is not so much a place of training as a refuge and a home. Regarded in this latter light, it might be well to consider whether, by placing it on a broader basis, either by the erection of a separate house or the extension of the present building, a permanent home could not be afforded to its helpless inmates. If further means of sub-division than at present exist be not provided, it will be necessary to remove them as they attain the age of puberty; and, indeed, at an earlier period such as may manifest vicious tendencies.

As usual, the house was in excellent order, and the children were well clothed, and neat in person and dress. The bedding was clean, but the use of straw paillasses, in addition to the mattresses, would make a more comfortable bed. The dietary seems appropriate.

The occupations, training, and amusements remain as described in former reports. The amount of vigilance necessary to insure a satisfactory condition of the establishment may be inferred from the facts that 17 are without the faculty of speech, that 13 give no indication of the calls of nature, that 4 are epileptic, and several totally helpless.

Since last inspection, there have been 4 admissions, 2 discharges, and 1 death.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 6*th May* 1868.

Since the visit of 6th December, Dr. Brodie has left the service of the Institution, and Dr. Addison, assistant-physician of the Montrose Royal Asylum, has been appointed in his stead. There has likewise been a change of matron, and of several subordinate officers and servants.

The pupils at this date are 25 males and 23 females; of whom 7 males and 10 females are above 18 years of age. Two boys and 3 girls occupy rooms in the front house; the others are placed in the house behind. The present accommodation is not fully occupied; and should necessity arise, the license may very properly be extended for the reception of 60 inmates. When the new buildings which are in progress are completed, there will be room for a large additional number.

The house was in excellent order; but in the large attic dormitory of the back house, the means of ventilation are deficient. The bedding was clean and comfortable.

The pupils were neatly clothed, and tidy in person and dress. Thirty-eight were in the school-room, and 3 males and 4 females were found, on examination, to read with tolerable facility, and to have a fair comprehension of the meaning of what they read. Of the general capacity of the whole, some idea may be formed from the following statement:—Fourteen males and 11 females require aid in washing and dressing; 3 males and 1 female require to be fed; 10 females assist in household work; 15 males and 10 females distinguish colour; and 5 males and 3 females are dumb. Industrial training, in the case of the males, is at present limited to carpentry, garden-work, and sack-making; but the success obtained does not appear to be great.

All the gymnastic and scholastic training seems to be conducted by the governesses, of whom there are 2; but it is very questionable whether this is a proper arrangement, considering the number of males, and the age which several of them have attained. This doubt must every day be becoming greater, with the increasing age of the male pupils. But apart from this, it would be desirable to have the services of a male teacher, especially for drill and the more athletic exercises. The present staff consists of the medical superintendent, the matron, 2 governesses, a gardener, a carpenter, and 8 female servants.

The general aspect of the pupils was indicative of an appropriate diet. No one was in bed, and there have been no deaths since last visit. The changes which have taken place in the numbers are due to 12 admissions and 8 discharges; of the latter, 7 took place in consequence of Dr. Brodie's leaving, and the children are now under his care.

Until the new buildings are completed, the establishment must be regarded as in a state of transition.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 22*d October* 1868.

Unfortunately the medical superintendent was from home when the Institution was visited, so that less ample and definite information was obtained as to the prospects and progress of the establishment than might have been desirable. The matron, who formerly held an office here, but has only recently been appointed to her present situation, was of great service in supplying the facts embodied in this report.

It would appear that, since last inspection, 18 pupils have been admitted, of whom 14 were boys; that 6 have been discharged, 5 of whom are registered as relieved; and that 1 has died at the age of 27. The cause of death is registered as mania; but the event was sudden, taking place during the night. One girl was removed on Tuesday last to the Edinburgh Infirmary for surgical treatment.

The present number of pupils is 34 boys and 23 girls. Though the number of inmates is somewhat increased, their distribution in the central and lateral blocks is the same. One boy was found in bed, and 13 in the sick-room; but the ailments of all were trivial in character, and their position was regarded rather as protective than curative. It does not appear that any of the group are under medical treatment. The community is described as having been remarkably healthy and free from even infantile diseases. The children were clean in person, neatly clothed, and, making allowance for constitutional in-

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Larbert Institution.

firmities, in a satisfactory condition, and one and all perfectly contented. They are much in the open air; certain of the boys are drilled, and all are bathed once a week; but the limited supply of water necessitates the use of the same water by 4 individuals.

The forenoon meal was served during the visit. It consisted of a most liberal supply of pea-soup, stewed beef, and vegetables, minced meat being provided for the younger and least trustworthy children. The meal was preceded by a grace sung by the pupils; was served in a most creditable manner; and partaken of by 36 inmates. Of these, 24 used their knife and fork neatly; 11 were provided with spoons; and only 1 required to be fed. Seven of the boys were to-day engaged in the potato-field; 2 pump water; and 3 act as joiners. Of the girls, 3 scrub floors, 7 make beds, 9 sew, and 5 knit. There are others of both sexes who engage less or more in manual occupations.

The staff has undergone no material change, except in the recent appointment of the present governess, who had some previous experience in teaching healthy children. The lack of special knowledge may be so far supplied by the superintendent, who, it is understood, frequently visits the school-room, and regulates the training and tuition. It is worthy of consideration whether these processes should continue for so long a period as five hours, and whether all the children should be subjected to the same scholastic instruction. The physician will of course determine what and how much should be taught. But it would appear that much of the labour must at present be thrown away; and that, if the educable pupils were separated from those who, though not perhaps positively incapable, cannot receive the elements of knowledge so readily and rapidly as the others, both the teacher and the pupils would be aided and benefited. Experience has elsewhere shown that muscular exercise, in certain acute cases of both sexes, is a mode by which the nervous system may be reached and raised; and it might be well to carry out further, and apply more generally, and by experiments, the athletic exercises provided for a group of boys, and which are superintended by the gardener.

No part of the new buildings alluded to in last entry can be said to be finished, or fit for reception.

Such of the registers as were accessible were examined.

Columbia Lodge.

COLUMBIA LODGE, *9th September* 1868.

This community consists of 6 idiots, the number with which it opened, under the care of Dr. and Miss Brodie, a matron or housekeeper, and four nurses. The children were all found in the school or day-room, quiet and gentle; neat in dress and person, and cared for by their respective guardians. Three of the number can walk; the others are, however, much in the open air, being either seated or wheeled by means of perambulators or a pony carriage, in the gardens. Two only are regarded as, in any degree, educable; and Miss Brodie undertakes such tuition as is admissible. All parts of the house were found to be clean, comfortable, and well ventilated; presenting the aspect of a well-furnished, well-kept, private house. Two of the inmates have separate bed-rooms; but it was understood that there is a nurse in each dormitory. The impressions received during the visit were pleasing; but the establishment and grounds were seen to disadvantage, the house being surrounded with scaffolding and the material required in the construction of an additional storey, which is already well advanced. This is proposed to contain seven bed-rooms, thereby affording accommodation for ten or twelve additional boarders.

The general register was examined.

General Prison, Perth.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, *26th March* 1868.

I have to report that I visited the lunatic wards of the General Prison, Perth, upon Thursday last, 26th March. They were found in admirable order as to cleanliness, ventilation, and comfort.

Various improvements have been made, or are now in progress. The windows have been altered so as to open in the manner formerly suggested, and now admit the fresh air freely. Many of the sleeping-rooms for men have been rendered much more cheerful by being papered, and workmen are at present engaged on those occupied by the women. A veranda or summer-house has been erected in the general airing-yard. The bedding and body-clothes were clean and well kept, and tidy; and the furniture was, generally, good and suitable, and but slightly suggested the tendencies of those for whom it is provided. This remark does not apply to the fire-guards, which are large, cumbrous, and, where there is vigilant supervision, unnecessary. They should be replaced by nursery-fenders. Nor are the water-closets or bathroom in keeping with the other arrangements. It is suggested, in respect to the former, (1.) that a proper and distinct provision be made for the discharge of the slops, which are at present poured into the water-closets; (2.) that 2 water-closets, with seats of a convenient height, and separated to a certain height, be constructed; and (3.) that a urinal be placed in the corner of the recess or apartment in which the present water-closets are; and, in respect to the latter, that the present bathroom be converted into a scullery, which is much needed; and that 2 baths, suitable in size and position, be placed in the present seclusion room, which is equidistant from both departments, and might have an entrance connecting it with both, and thus serve for both sexes.

Since the visit of my colleague, 2 men and 3 women have been admitted; 2 women have been dismissed, 1 as recovered, and 1 was removed to Dumfries Prison; and 2 men have died, 1 of phthisis, and 1 of general paralysis.

The men were inspected in the airing-yard, the women in the general airing-ground; and, with one exception (W.), all were calm and orderly.

One female was confined to bed, but the health of the others was reported to be satisfactory; and their aspect shows that great attention is paid to cleanliness, comfort, and due nourishment.

There is no restraint now in use; but it would appear from the registers that restraint and repression of different kinds have, upon several occasions, been resorted to, and this without the sanction or knowledge of the governor or medical officer; and that this proceeding has naturally led to a want of harmony between the superior officers and the head attendant, which must prove inimical to the interests of the lunatics. I pointed out that the use of restraint, of penal restrictions, the use of baths, etc., are parts of moral or medical discipline, and should only be adopted when and as directed by the medical officer; and I would suggest the expediency of embodying this in such regulations as are drawn up for the guidance of the staff.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, 31*st July* 1868.

I have to report that I yesterday inspected the lunatic department of the General Prison. The wards contain 49 patients, of whom 34 are males and 15 females, who are under the care of 6 male and 3 female attendants, exclusive of the superintendent.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order; and the patients of both sexes were clean in person and tidy in dress. On the whole, the bedding was in good order; but several of the mattresses of cocoa-nut fibre were hard and knotted. The substitution of hair matresses would be a great improvement.

The sanitary condition of the patients is reported to have been very favourable since last inspection. There has been no epidemic, and only 2 patients, both females, were found in bed, 1 from general debility, and the other from a slight temporary ailment.

No one was in seclusion, and no restraint has been used for a considerable period, with the exception of gloves for two days in the case of a male, who, it was feared, might attempt suicide. Several of the patients are, however, occasionally noisy and excited, and at such times, from the construction of the wards, the comfort of the others is apt to be greatly disturbed. The isolated seclusion room in the back court is used in extreme cases, and was recently occupied for two nights by one of the females; but it is remote from

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Commissioners' Entries.

General Prison, Perth.

supervision, accommodates only one, and being without a fire-place, cannot be used in winter. It therefore does not meet the necessities of the case, and it is very desirable that some comfortable seclusion rooms were provided.

Attention is again directed to the great deficiency of occupation for the males. The monotony, especially to those who may be regarded as of sound mind, is oppressive, and felt as a heavy punishment. The acquisition of the field adjoining the lunatic department would not only do much to remove this great evil, but would afford a supply of vegetables which would probably meet the wants of the whole prison. It is not creditable that an important public establishment should be so deficient in this important respect. The contrast with the corresponding establishments in England and Ireland is very striking.

Several of the patients, both males and females, complained of their detention after restoration to sanity. There can be no doubt that detention in this condition is a very great hardship; and it is, accordingly, very desirable that some provision were made by statute for their discharge on probation.

Very general complaints were likewise made of the length of time the patients are locked up at night. They go to bed at 7, and rise at 7, and in winter are left the whole time without light. This arrangement appears to be made to suit the convenience of the attendants; but with a staff so much more numerous than that of ordinary asylums, there should be no difficulty in removing this grievance. In this respect, the inmates of the lunatic wards are in a worse position than the criminal prisoners, who do not go to bed till 8. The night-attendant on the male side, who is in addition to the staff already enumerated, is on duty from 8 till 6. There is no female night-attendant. It is desirable that special provision should be made for placing water within reach of all the patients during the night.

Whenever any structural alterations are undertaken, it will be advisable to improve the bathing accommodation. The bathrooms are small, have no dressing-rooms attached, and get over-heated by the boiler, especially in summer. Besides, it is not seemly that nude and semi-nude patients should be encountered in the passages and on the stair. General bathing takes place once a month, and 3 or 4 patients use the same water.

The patients are still dependent on their friends for newspapers, with the exception of the *Illustrated London News*.

APPENDIX F.

VIEWS OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS ON ASYLUM TREATMENT.

(*Circular*).

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, 5*th September* 1868.

Appendix F.

Views of Medical Superintendents on Asylum treatment.

SIR,—The Board are desirous of ascertaining from the Medical Superintendents of the Scotch Public Asylums to what elements in "Asylum Treatment" they attach the most importance in promoting the recovery of Curable Patients, and the docility, comfort, and contentment of those who are incurable.

The following agents are among those on the influence of which, in effecting either of these results, the Board would be glad to receive your opinion :—

1. Change of surroundings, and removal from exciting causes and unfavourable circumstances.
2. Medical treatment: Drugs or medicines, blood-letting, and counter-irritation.
3. Supply of physical wants: Food, clothing, shelter.
4. Moral treatment: Classification, mechanical restraint, solitary seclusion, general seclusion or isolation from the outer world, bathing, exercise, occupation, recreation, counsel, religious exercises, general supervision.

The Board would be glad to learn to what extent you attach importance to these agencies respectively; and whether there is any particular influence or agent to which you ascribe exceptional or specific value in the treatment of special forms of insanity.

In conclusion, I am to state that the Board will consider any reply to this communication as an act of courtesy, and as entirely gratuitous; but you will understand that the replies which are received will probably be published in the next Annual Report of the Board.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

W. FORBES, *Secretary.*

To the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum of

No. I.—REPORT BY DR. JAMIESON, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ROYAL ABERDEEN ASYLUM.

Report by Dr. Jamieson.

In reply to the Board's circular of 5th September 1868, I beg to send the following statements :—

1. *Removal.*—Removal from the place and circumstances under which insanity has developed itself is, in cases in which it can be carried out, often of prime importance. Indeed, it may be held to be so in all cases, with the exception of many of puerperal mania, and of the insanity which sometimes marks the decline of life. The change need not, and should not be to an asylum in some cases, but, probably, in all occurring in the poorer class, it is both the most convenient and the best thing that can be done. Very often the transference is such a transformation of poverty, discomfort, insobriety, foulness, and unhealthy labour, into comfort, quiet, fulness, and relief from care, as to be of itself effective as a means of cure. Even where not so important merely in the view of change, removal acts as a leading remedy in the way of disassociation from causes which may have tended to occasion or to foster the disorder, and is advantageous to the patient, as also a beneficial change to all interested in him, whether by regard or relationship. And it is not only in indigent cases, as supposed above, that removal to an asylum itself cures the disease; for sometimes it so suddenly and effectually stimulates self-control, in cases of mania of a moral or of a hysterical type, as to restore the proper mental balance without other interference.

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Views of Medical Superintendents on Asylum treatment.

Report by Dr. Jamieson.

Removal from friends need not be persevered with in cases proved incurable; and still less need seclusion in an asylum be prolonged when other circumstances than those merely medical do not recommend the continuance of such retirement. There is no advantage to the insane in being associated with each other, and often much good to individual patients to be had, particularly in partial insanity, by companionship with one of sound mind and wise conduct.

2. *Medical Treatment.*—Medical treatment, in the wider sense, is proper in all cases; and treatment involving the administration of drugs is applicable to the great majority, and essential in a considerable number. As the treatment indicated is most frequently what is called *tonic*, it is most appropriate and efficacious in the mental disorders of the indigent. As adjuvant to the general regimen of the hospital, and to a conservative aim in medical interference, I think I have seen ground for holding that there is advantage in the employment of certain articles of the materia medica; such, according to the particular circumstances, as,—

Preparations of iron (particularly the saccharine carbonate), simply or in combination with certain other remedies, as rhubarb, aloes, cantharides, etc.

Vegetable tonic infusions, in combination with acids, alkalis, purgatives, etc.

Purgatives:—senna, castor oil, croton oil, rhubarb, in ordinary combinations; sulphur, with bitartrate of potash, aloes, etc.

Saline mixtures, and solutions of sulphate of magnesia with sulphate of iron, nitrate of potash, hydriodate of potash, bromide of potassium, etc.

Narcotics:—mostly opium, but occasionally hyoscyamus, etc.

Analeptics, as cod-liver oil, wine, etc.

Depressants and sedatives, unless in so far as involved in the employment of cold baths, tepid baths, with the application of cold to the head, or the effects, directly or indirectly, of the action of some of the medicines above specified, may be said to have scarcely been in use in the Aberdeen Asylum for many years.

Blisters and setons may be mentioned in relation to the subject of the employment of drugs as being occasionally used, the former frequently as a stimulant, and the latter now and then, with a view of being beneficially conducive to the prevention or removal or cerebral organic disease.

The medical treatment, as distinct from the moral treatment and the influence of the general regimen of the Institution, has consisted very much in the prescription of certain of the above remedies. That their employment has been curative or useful, appears satisfactory to my own mind, and seems to be confirmed by the application of the statistical test, which, in regard to the experience of the Aberdeen Asylum, shows that the average duration of the disease in the cases successfully brought to a termination is certainly shortened when drugs have been judiciously administered. In 220 recoveries, in cases consecutively and recently treated, the average residence was under five months in those treated medicinally, and above five months and a half in those treated without any material aid from pharmacy.

As every case has to be dealt with *individually*, and not merely by some formula applicable to it as one of a classified group, little can be said on the subject of the special action of particular remedies in the several species of mental disease. Still, certain of these seem not unfrequently indicated, and also to be employed with satisfactory effect under conditions which very often present themselves in patients sent to a lunatic asylum. For example, ferruginous tonics in the anæmic forms of insanity; bromide of potassium in epileptic varieties of mental disturbance; opium in conditions of sleeplessness, pain, despair, and exhaustion; the sulphur electuary in morbid depression, associated with abdominal congestion, torpor, and obstruction; the prolonged tepid bath, with cold to the head, in some states of maniacal restlessness; etc. I have certainly frequently seen marked benefit and also recovery consequent on the employment of these in such cases, and where I have had little doubt that neglect or incompetent medical interference would have rendered the disorder incurable.

3. *Supply of Physical Comforts, etc.*—The adequate supply of food, clothing, warmth, shelter, and other comforts, acts very powerfully in improving the bodily condition and mental contentment of a large class in public asylums, and assists materially in the cure of insanity, particularly in the pauper and indigent class of patients. It is mainly to the comparatively less influence of such agencies that a smaller proportion of cures is to be looked for as we advance higher in the social scale. The necessity for a degree of comfort *above* what,—either from his

position, or his feebleness in providing, the patient has been accustomed to, is commonly well marked. I find that a liberal diet, suitably varied, is indicated in all curable cases of insanity, and, in not a few, an allowance of wine a proper addition. Low diet, and low temperature, lengthen the time of treatment, increase the tendency to dementia, and develope restlessness, noisy behaviour, destructiveness, and other difficulties of management.

Views of Medical Superintendents on Asylum treatment.

4. *Moral Treatment.*—The moral treatment of the insane, as it is called, by classification, direction, occupation, exercise, religious influences, etc., is undoubtedly of great importance in many cases, if well managed, but is quite as liable as the medical treatment can be, to misdirection and error. I do not consider it as of itself usually adequate to cure. It is apt to form a field for the mischievous interference of quackery and pretension, but its administration is in reality but a proper adjunct to the domain of the psychological physician.

Report by Dr. Jamieson.

Employment is of immense advantage in the treatment. It is preservative of the muscular powers where they have begun to suffer from disease or perversion, and by restoring attention, and diverting it from morbid directions, tends gradually to enfeeble and uproot delusion. Active open-air occupation is the best mode; next, artistic labour; and the least profitable, that which approaches simple mechanical routine. Voluntary employment, sufficiently persevered in, is the only agency that I have observed to be curative, or of much advantage in established monomania. In the form of bodily labour, employment, however, may be unduly depressing, and always requires in the insane to be used cautiously and in recognised limitation of degree. In many, occupation is most beneficial in the shape of amusement merely, and particularly if of such a sort as to encourage conversation and social co-operation.

In the moral treatment of the insane, the *individual* is not to be lost sight of in squad-classification; and while economy of aggregate management and supervision is recognized, the hurtful attractiveness of barrack-like extent and arrangement is to be guarded against, and its approaches, in the shape of large dining-halls, big dormitories, long galleries, and general uniformity, resisted. Although firmness and method are of much use, harshness and severity never are, in dealing with lunatics. Mechanical restraint of the person is seldom if ever beneficial; and, I believe, always possible to be done without, at least in asylums. Not to lengthen this statement further by detail, I shall conclude by observing that the application of the non-coercive system of treatment, with the harmonious ameliorations and improvements in practice gradually associated with it, has reduced the average mortality in the Aberdeen Asylum from 8 to 5 per cent., and raised that of recovery from 44 to 48.

No. II.—REPORT by Dr. SIBBALD, Medical Superintendent of the Argyll District Asylum.

Report by Dr. Sibbald

I willingly comply with the request of the Board that I should furnish a statement of the views which my experience has suggested regarding what is of most importance in the treatment of insanity. At the same time, I fear that I have little of value to communicate, and that what I have, must, within the compass of a document such as I suppose the Board to desire, be presented in a very imperfect manner. In the attempt to be brief, I may sometimes appear to be dogmatic. But if this should be the case, it will be unintentional. So great changes have taken place of late years, not only in my own views, but also in those of far larger knowledge, that it is impossible to avoid the expectation of further changes.

The first point to which attention is directed by your circular is a *change in the surroundings of a person attacked by insanity, and his removal from exciting causes or unfavourable circumstances.* And probably every one will admit that these are among the most important means of treatment with which we are acquainted. There are several ends to be attained by this treatment, and several modes in which it may be applied. The ends vary according to the peculiarities of each case; but the great practical distinctions depend on opulence or poverty.

For the *rich*, a change of residence may be necessary during the initiatory stage of insanity, as the only means of obtaining comparative release from the labours

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and anxieties of business. Repose is, above all things, the most useful in the earliest stage of insanity, and this is necessary as much for the emotional faculties as for the intellectual. It is therefore desirable, in most cases, to remove patients in this condition from the neighbourhood of those to whom they are bound by domestic ties, as the pain of separation is seldom so injurious as the continual recurrence of petty trials of affection. Friends and relatives are also apt to injure a patient by communicating to him their own forebodings, and they generally insist on discussing and aggravating those morbid fancies which are merely the result of cerebral disturbance. Where the insanity has been occasioned by mental causes, such as affliction or over-exertion of the intellect, it is evident that removal from scenes suggestive of these circumstances is desirable. And when the cerebral disturbance depends in any degree upon local physical causes, such as malaria, the advantages of a change are still more apparent.

The modes in which a change in the surroundings of opulent patients may be effected are various, and need not be alluded to in detail. The most important points are, that the removal should be to the neighbourhood of some physician possessed of special experience, and that the services, as confidential servant, of an experienced attendant should be obtained. In some cases it is necessary to seek regular asylum treatment even at the commencement, but it is generally better to delay until it becomes evident that this would afford greater repose to the patient's mind than can be otherwise obtained. Of course it will be understood that by repose, I do not mean idleness, which is indeed too often the parent of irritation.

Much of what is here stated applies to the poor patient as well as to the rich. But poverty increases manifold the necessity of removal from home influences. This arises from the deficiency of space and accommodation in the dwellings, and the impossibility, in most cases, of obtaining the services of judicious attendants, as well as from the injurious effect on the patient of seeing the physical distress and privation which the insanity of one member of a poor family generally brings upon the others. There is also greater danger of injudicious treatment being applied as the result of ignorance and superstition, and, in a district such as Argyllshire, this last consideration is of great importance. But it is desirable, in the case of the poor also, not to be too precipitate in the removal of a patient to an asylum. The alternative is, in most cases, to remain at home; but when good medical advice can be obtained, and when the friends and neighbours are intelligent and well disposed, much may be done to render home-treatment preferable in certain cases. In puerperal insanity, or the insanity of lactation, removal of the children to the house of a friend at a distance, and the aid and companionship of a nurse or friendly neighbour will, under proper medical supervision, sometimes attain recovery as rapidly, and more satisfactorily, than would be likely in an asylum. I believe also that it would be beneficial in many ways if the first stage of insanity were more frequently treated in ordinary hospitals. I propose to refer to this point in connexion with another subject, and would now merely express my opinion that this would in some cases increase the chance of recovery.

Great evils also arise from delay in sending to an asylum those cases which ought to be sent there. Where intelligent medical advice is beyond reach, or is not likely to be followed, the patient ought, as soon as possible, to be placed in an asylum. But even where this is not the case, the difficulties in the way of proper treatment in the houses of the poor are so great that they cannot be overcome except for a very short period, after which, neglect of the patient necessarily ensues. Great injury is frequently done by allowing this neglect to supervene unchecked during a critical period of primary insanity, thus permitting the progress of morbid processes which threaten to end in incurable mischief. A *poor* patient, indeed, ought to be removed to an asylum or hospital if unfit to follow his ordinary avocation, as soon as his friends cease to join heartily and hopefully in the efforts of the physician.

Drugs or Medicine.—We may generally expect to find that drugs produce the same effect among the insane as among the sane. During maniacal excitement there is a remarkable difficulty in producing narcotic or sedative effects; and, consequently, remedies administered with these objects must be exhibited in exceptionally large doses. But little reliance is to be placed on any treatment of insanity which appears to diverge much from the ordinary principles of therapeutics.

Little permanent good can be effected by medicine, except during the earliest stage of insanity. And even then, it is seldom produced in a direct manner. Much may always be accomplished by carefully guarding the avenues by which debilitating or morbific influences approach a patient. In some cases a stimulant regimen with its appropriate drugs will be of great use, while in some a tonic, and in others an expectant treatment ought to be adopted, but the digestive system ought always to receive special attention.

There are periods in the lives of both males and females when diseases exhibiting mental symptoms are especially liable to occur. The approach of puberty and the decline of the generative functions in both sexes are notably such, as also are the periods of utero-gestation, child-birth, and lactation in the female. At these times much greater watchfulness is requisite to guard against mental disease than is generally called for. But if proper care be taken when the first symptoms appear, there is, in most cases, a favourable opportunity for successful medical interference. Tonics, especially quinine and iron, are of great use when symptoms of mental weakness show themselves at the climacteric periods. During the periods connected with parturition in the female, everything ought to be done to promote strength and to improve the general health. Opium is of great use in procuring calm and giving rest to disturbed nervous functions; but bromide of potassium, according to my experience, has a more direct influence as a calmative during both pregnancy and lactation, and in all such cases where that effect is desired I should recommend its use. The most important point is that treatment should not be too long delayed.

In acute insanity resulting from overwork or emotional excitement great assistance may be obtained by the judicious use of opium, given in full doses at bed-time. But no attempt ought to be made to keep the patient continuously under its influence. Hyoscyamus, bromide of potassium, and alcohol seem sometimes to be useful when opium fails.

In insanity commencing with meningitic or cerebritic symptoms, our treatment ought to be mainly expectant, careful attention being paid to the hygienic conditions. The digestive and other organs must be carefully guarded from irritation, and the excretions encouraged to gentle elimination. In few, if any, cases will general depletion or remedies of a depressing kind be warranted.

In hereditary insanity, that form in which abnormal mental development appears as a sign of deterioration of race, there seems to be more than the average percentage of so-called recoveries; but the direct remedial action of drugs is not often to be observed.

In periodic mania there is frequently at the commencement of an attack a morbid action of the skin and mucous membrane, which manifests itself generally by a peculiar feculent odour. In such cases the attack may sometimes be cut short by a brisk purgative, such as 5 or 6 grains of calomel. The severity of the excitement may be moderated in some cases by opium or hyoscyamus in full doses at bed-time. The most trustworthy remedy, however, is alcohol, which ought also to be given about bed-time, and in full doses.

In chronic insanity no special treatment is required. Temporary relief to distressing emotions, and even to delusions, may, in insanity accompanied by anæmia, sometimes be obtained by moderate opiates.

I have seen no benefit in any form of insanity from either blood-letting or counter-irritation.

Bathing.—It may perhaps be convenient here to introduce a remark regarding bathing as a therapeutic agent. In the early stages of acute mania a warm bath of short duration about bed-time is often useful. I have never seen any decided benefit from the prolonged warm bath which is so much esteemed in France; and I have certainly seen it produce injury. I am inclined to think that I have seen good results in maniacal excitement follow the use of the wet sheet. In some cases of atonic melancholia, accompanied by sleeplessness, considerable improvement is sometimes effected by a cold bath of about 15 minutes' duration, repeated several nights consecutively. The ordinary cold sponge bath is of use in almost all cases requiring tonic treatment.

Shelter and *Clothing* for the insane must be regulated according to the physical condition of each individual, in the same way as for the sane. It is often difficult to overcome the obstacles which the nature of the disease places

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in the way of our supplying them; but as far as my experience goes, there are no circumstances in which there is a "tolerance" of their absence.

Food ought in most cases to be given to the insane in greater quantity, and of a more nourishing kind, than is necessary in health. An insufficient dietary makes itself known in an asylum by the restlessness and irritability of the inmates. But it is especially during maniacal excitement that abundance of nourishing food is required; and it frequently happens that medical practitioners unaccustomed to the treatment of acute mania commit fatal mistakes by pursuing an opposite treatment. Where a patient refuses food from the influence of insane delusions, it is of course necessary that compulsory feeding should be resorted to, and there can be no doubt that many lives are annually saved in asylums by this measure.

Moral Treatment.—So much might be written on this subject that in order to keep within reasonable limits I shall confine myself to a general opinion on those details mentioned in the circular.

Classification.—In every asylum there ought to be for each sex an infirmary, —a division where patients requiring rest and quietness may be placed, and a division for the accommodation of those requiring specially constant supervision. Otherwise, the greater the variety of cases in each division the better for the patients. To have a separate division for the excited, or one for the melancholics, would be productive of great evil. It is desirable, however, in an asylum of sufficient size, to provide lodging for small groups of patients about the farm and other industrial buildings, as well as accommodation in cottages connected with the establishment, in which certain chronic patients might be advantageously placed, and which would also serve as transitional residences for the convalescent.

Mechanical Restraint.—Nothing which can be strictly included under this head is of use, except, perhaps, in very rare instances, and even in these cases I am inclined to think that, in an asylum, the benefit to the individual subjected to it would be more than counterbalanced by the injury done to the other patients, and especially to the attendants.

Solitary Seclusion.—As a means of treating insanity, I believe that solitary seclusion during daytime is useless, and almost always injurious. As a means of discipline with some *chronic* patients, I think it may be useful; but this only rarely, and the seclusion ought not to be for more than an hour or two.

Isolation from the outer world.—This is necessary in order to remove from some patients the temptation to engage in employments for which they are unfit, and to protect some from injury to which they might be liable from themselves or others. It is also necessary in order to protect society from the insane acts of some; but I think that it is not required in other chronic cases. Its bearing on acute insanity, I have already alluded to.

Bathing.—I regard this as especially required in diseases of the nervous system, on account of the frequent impairment of the functions of the skin. The tepid bath is the most generally useful, and, except as a means of medical treatment, ought to be the only one employed. For some patients it is necessary, in order to obtain moderate cleanliness, that the bath should be resorted to daily, or even oftener.

Exercise.—When an asylum is situated in a rural district, extended pedestrian exercise ought to be regarded as one of the most important elements of treatment. In the management of acute maniacal excitement there is nothing which is so generally useful. In many cases a walk of several miles with an attendant will do more than any drug can effect to procure calm and sleep. Ordinary exercise ought not to be confined to airing-courts. The airing-courts of the Argyll Asylum have scarcely been used during the past six months.

Occupation.—For the primary acute conditions of insanity it may be beneficial in some instances that the patient should be engaged in some regular vocation, but this is not generally the case. In all cases resulting from overwork, the employment ought to be of a different kind from that which had previously been carried to excess. In most recent cases, indeed, it should be chiefly a gentle recreation, and not more than is necessary to divert the patient's attention from the contemplation of his own condition. Mind and body should be occupied, but not fatigued. In the chronic conditions, on the other hand, it is generally desirable to encourage the patients to such an amount of exertion as would be followed by ordinary fatigue. It is also well in these cases that the intellect

should be exercised to a degree proportional to the capacity and cultivation of the individual.

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Recreation.—It may be stated, as a general remark, that all amusements which are beneficial to healthy minds are much more so to the majority of asylum inmates, on account of the much greater need for breaks in their monotonous existence. The limits in each case are the same. Whenever amusement is carried so far as to diminish the capacity for useful labour, it is excessive in either class. Perhaps the only point which admits of discussion is the practice of holding frequent meetings for dancing. I have lately had a peculiarly good opportunity of appreciating their advantage or disadvantage from their having been temporarily discontinued during the progress of some alterations which this asylum has undergone during the past year. The result has been to confirm the opinion which I had previously held of their great importance as a calmative remedy in many cases.

Counsel.—Advantage is to be obtained by every means which encourages confidence in the mind of the patient towards those under whose care he is placed. But there is great danger of producing an injurious effect in most cases if conversation is much directed to the patient's own condition. To discuss delusions in recent cases is to stimulate the cerebral functions exactly in that part which demands repose. It is of great importance in these cases, however, that the patient should be led, by means of advice and other guidance, to keep the current of thought in healthy channels; and for this purpose constant supervision is necessary. When the attack is recent he ought seldom to be left absolutely alone; for it is especially in acute cases that the worst attendant possible is the patient himself. The constant companionship ought, however, to appear as far as possible to be accidental rather than prescribed.

Religious Exercises.—Among the chronic patients in an asylum, there are many who are open to religious influences to an extent only slightly inferior to persons in health. It is always desirable, however, that those influences should be exerted in the gentlest and least exciting manner. In the management of acute cases it is best that the patients should be supplied with religious ministrations in the same manner, and to the same extent, as they had been accustomed to during health, so that no mental disquiet may be occasioned by their omission. Public services are of great value in asylums, as affording natural breaks in a day on which there can be comparatively little other occupation of a kind suitable to the insane. The general inculcation of Christian duty on such occasions acts beneficially on the majority; while many worshippers whose minds are otherwise out of order are capable of a devotion as sincere and a faith as firm as most of those who are accounted sane. All doctrinal perplexities ought to be carefully avoided, and if introduced by the patient ought to be evaded rather than discussed. It is curious, and often painful, to find how the weakened intellect lays hold of the most extreme and least important parts of the religious teaching which it has received, and wrests them to its own destruction. In an instance which recently came under my own observation, a patient so magnified the importance of the distinctive tenets of her sect, as to refuse to make use of clothing in whose manufacture she thought persons of an alien denomination might have taken part.

General Supervision.—The most important principle in the general supervision of the insane is that every detail of treatment should be open to frequent inspection by competent persons. It is very rarely that abuses long survive a free exposure to the light. Few positions in life demand such incessant and cheerful self-sacrifice as that of conscientious attendants in an asylum. But the temptations to which they are subjected, on account of the harassing nature of their duties, require that they should be aided as much as possible in their efforts to do what is right, by the knowledge that their conduct is carefully scrutinized. The higher officials in these institutions ought to be similarly controlled and assisted; and it will be found that the more efficiently the supervision acts as a check, the more comfort will it afford as an aid.

I would now beg leave to advert to a topic which I believe to have an important bearing on the treatment of the insane. I refer to the admission of patients labouring under incipient insanity into ordinary hospitals, and especially into those connected with medical schools. It would render this already lengthy communication much too long were I to attempt to show in

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detail the advantages which would flow from this measure, or the mode in which it might be carried out. But I believe that the plan would be beneficial to the patients, as not dissociating them from those suffering under other maladies, and as affording them a chance of suitable treatment, at least equal to what they possess at present. The principal advantage, however, would be the opportunity that medical men destined for general practice would obtain of becoming acquainted with a class of diseases of which at present they can with difficulty obtain a practical knowledge. A more remote but equally important result would probably be to diminish the necessity for the removal of so many of the insane from their homes during the first stages of their illness.

I would now beg leave to express my regret at having been unable to reply more briefly to the circular of the Board, especially as I feel that most of what I have written is a mere repetition of what has been frequently stated by those whose opinions are of acknowledged value. But I hope that I have properly interpreted the wishes of the Board, by endeavouring clearly and frankly to express my views.

Report by Dr. Gilchrist.

No. III.—REPORT by Dr. GILCHRIST, Medical Superintendent of the Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

"Change of surroundings, and removal from exciting causes and unfavourable circumstances," are very properly considered of the greatest possible importance for all patients, but especially for convalescing and recent cases.

To second the beneficial influence of these changes as far as possible, a large and increasing proportion of the inmates of the establishment are annually sent to the sea-side and to eligible situations in the country for temporary residence, according to the condition or circumstances of the patient.

This arrangement has especial reference to chronic and incurable residents, who, after their annual holiday, return to the house. But besides, a large proportion of the convalescing patients are provided with an intermediate temporary home, by being boarded with private families in the neighbourhood, before finally joining their families.

To second permanently and efficiently the beneficial influence of such changes, every institution for the treatment of the middle and higher classes should possess a supplementary establishment, at such a distance from the parent hospital as to have a separate administration, but yet be under its supervision and control.

It should be placed under a milder code of laws, should present a more liberal scale of treatment, and afford a greater amount of liberty to the patient.

To it should be sent quiet and intelligent incurables, for annual or occasional temporary residence, and convalescents for an intermediate temporary home, while mild cases might remain permanently.

Such a residence would also be especially useful to incipient cases, to which they could be removed at an early stage from sources of evil at home, and placed at once under supervision and treatment.

Some such similar arrangements should be made for every district asylum.

A considerable proportion of the patients occupying our district asylums do not require their rigid restraints. At the same time, they do require supervision and treatment, which their homes and the public fail to supply. By some such provision as that referred to the difficulty would be removed.

A large simple building could be provided on the asylum farm, in which might be located the working patients, or married attendants could have cottages built for them, and in whose families one or more such patients might be placed. Other plans easily suggest themselves.

Medical Treatment, etc.—A large proportion of the insane suffer from ordinary bodily diseases, whether as primary, resultant, or concomitant in relation to the mental disturbance. So far as drugs are useful at all, in so far are they useful in such diseases.

Drugs do possess the power of modifying vital conditions, and to that extent may be supposed to possess a potentiality, at least, relative to the deeper seated causes of cerebral or mental disturbance, but whether that potentiality shall be

for good or evil in its application to any given case is a problem so difficult of solution as to render such application all but impracticable. It is of less consequence, as the power, whatever it may be, seems to be confined within very narrow limits.

A number of so-called specifics for the cure of special forms of insanity are introduced from time to time. They are, however, a short-lived race. They generally die within the year in which they were born. The determination of their qualities and relations is, however, a useful exercise for our young and aspiring psychologists.

The lancet has not been once resorted to during ten years in this establishment. Cupping instruments or leeches have been applied very rarely.

We still occasionally admit a patient from some remote district of the country who has been subjected to the lancet. Death in such a case is generally certain and speedy. If the patient does survive, recovery is tedious and imperfect. Even ordinary evacuants must be administered with a sparing hand. Counter-irritation requires also care. There are certain forms of insanity in which it tends to increase the irritability of the nervous system, producing restlessness, etc.

The subject of diet in relation to the treatment of the insane is an essential one.

In the first place, the disease is frequently the symptom of an impaired or defective constitution. In the second place, it is frequently the result of causes having a deteriorating effect on the body. In the third place, the disease itself is exhaustive ; and in the fourth place, it is often associated with bodily disorders, which themselves are important in relation to food. On all these grounds we regard diet as an essential, if not the most essential, agent in the treatment of insanity. A good supper, suited to the tastes or habits of an irritable or excited patient, is often preferable to all the sleeping-draughts in the surgery.

In the C. R. I. the diet is supposed to be ample, and sufficient for all ordinary cases. The sick-list is represented by a twentieth to a tenth of the patients, but the special and medical diet list is represented by about one-half of the inmates. In every such case there is an improvement in the quantity or quality of the food, or both.

A similar system is pursued in the S. C. Asylum.

The clothing of the insane is hardly a less important subject than that of feeding them.

A large proportion of the permanent residents of an asylum are, from apathy, inattentive to their dress, and would seriously suffer if left to themselves. It is no unimportant part of the duty of the medical superintendent in this variable climate to attend to this.

A small proportion of the residents require special attention for other reasons. Under the influence of disordered sensations or delusions, these patients denude themselves or destroy their clothing. Hence the necessity for strong dresses, locked dresses, etc., the former as far as possible indestructible, the latter as far as possible irremovable.

So long as these phases of insanity exist the necessity and importance of such provisions is obvious. It is equally important, however, that their use should not be persisted in beyond the point of necessity, which can only be effectually determined by the sedulous attention of the medical superintendent to the alterations or progressive changes which are taking place in the malady of the individual patient.

As to shelter, it is sufficient to state that in this variable climate some such provisions should be made in all asylums to shelter the patients from rain and wind, when these are so persistent or excessive as to interfere with their necessary exercise. This is amply and admirably provided for in the C. R. I., in the balconies or verandahs connected with each gallery. They are favourite resorts of the patients both in summer and winter.

Classification.—Classification is of the utmost importance in an asylum, whether as to the comfort and cure of the patient or the efficient working of the establishment.

Its character and extent in great measure, however, depend on the number and rank of the patients, the capabilities of the house, the views of the medical superintendent, etc.

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In a pauper asylum the problem is simple, there being only one element for consideration—the *condition* of the patient. In such an establishment the three most prominent classes are the quiet and industrious, the sick and infirm, the noisy and destructive.

These at least should be provided for in all circumstances. The number of intermediate classes may depend on other circumstances, as already stated.

In an asylum for the middle and upper classes the problem is more complex, the element of *rank* or *rate of board* having to be considered as well as *condition*, which greatly increases the difficulty of management, and more imperiously necessitates the individualization of the patients.

In all modes of classification the essential point is the mobility of the patients. The classes are fixed, but the patients within them should ever be moving, if possible, upward. The changed position and improved circumstances of the patients effected by their removal to a better gallery and more agreeable associates tend to excite fresh hopes, and to induce renewed efforts at self-control.

Sometimes the reverse process must be adopted ; it has its advantages, but for other reasons.

On the subject of *mechanical restraint*, we wrote in our first report, issued fourteen years ago from another place.

"On the subject of restraint observations were made which it has not been thought necessary to publish *ad longum*. They may be propositionally stated as follows :—

"1*st*. That during five months no case has occurred in the house rendering restraint necessary.

"2*d*. That the writer's short experience had not tended to confirm his faith in the dogma of the universal applicability of non-restraint.

"3*d*. That, in a properly constructed and well-appointed asylum, restraint may be dispensed with in all cases, except those in which the patient's life is implicated.

"4*th*. That these may probably amount to one in five hundred, or one-fifth per cent. of all the cases under treatment.

"5*th*. That where restraint is necessary, mechanical generally is to be preferred as at once more efficient and more humane."

Fourteen years' subsequent experience has not induced us to alter our views as to the principle of restraint, that is, that, when necessary, mechanical as a rule is preferable to vital. It has induced us to modify them regarding its application so far as to admit that with treatment now better understood, and appliances more suitable, the necessity for restraint has somewhat diminished, say one in a thousand per annum, instead of one in five hundred as before.

Restraint is especially, if not alone, necessary in the case of self-injurers. Happily the cases are rare and the conditions temporary. So long, however, as the type of insanity remains unchanged a case will occasionally appear, and when danger to life justifies interference we have no hesitation in affirming that in most cases we should prefer *mechanical* to *vital* restraint, both for the sake of the patient and attendant.

In the house, during ten years, with an average insane population of 450, only 4 cases have been placed under mechanical restraint. In all, the strait-jacket only was employed. In two of them it was justified on the ground of preventing the patient from interfering with appliances in cases of surgical injury —one a case of fractured patella, the other of injured knee.

In such cases we believe the superintendent of even an English asylum would justify its application.

The other two were exceptional : one an epileptic in which the mania, following a series of attacks, was attended with extraordinary violence and danger ; the other a case of acute melancholia, in which the patient persistently sought to destroy herself by every possible means accessible.

Solitary seclusion is certainly beneficial to a variety of cases, for the patient's own sake. In others, it is a necessity for the sake of fellow-residents.

Seclusion, like restraint, should, as a matter of course, be prescribed in every case by the medical officer. According to the printed instructions of the house no patient can be secluded without such prescription.

On making an addition a few years ago to the S. C. A., the opportunity was

seized to attach a small seclusion gallery to the refractory ward. It opens directly into it, and is supplied with every necessary and comfort, including light. When a patient becomes excited, he or she is transferred at once and without difficulty to the seclusion gallery. When the fit is over, the patient returns at once to his companions. This gallery is especially useful in the temporary excitement of females. The bed-room is not used except in special cases, and where darkness is advisable.

General Seclusion, or isolation from the outer world, is a large question, involving a variety of considerations. There can be no doubt that a larger proportion of all classes, especially of the poorer are manageable outside an asylum, could we only secure in the outer world positions and circumstances suited to their condition. The large proportion of probationers who speedily return to the house proves that as yet they are unattainable—such being mostly cases which remain well so long as they are under supervision. Modes of obviating this difficulty we have indicated under the first head. The large proportion of former residents who demand voluntary isolation here, as in other asylums, has an obvious and important bearing on the question.

The popular horror of asylums has more to do with *relatives* than *patients*.

Bathing.—The effects of the application of water in various ways to the system are sufficiently obvious and well known. Like other efficient agents, it may be productive of good or evil according to the mode of application or condition of the patient. Kept in its proper place it is undoubtedly an important adjunct in the treatment of insanity, whether as regards the comfort or cure of the patient.

Its vaunted special applications, as the Turkish bath, the packing-sheet, etc., we regard as so many pleasant myths which will disappear in a twelvemonth or two, to introduce others, we hope equally pleasant, if not more useful.

Exercise.—Exercise suited to the rank, habits, and condition of the patients is, of course, an essential element in the treatment of insanity, but it is hardly necessary to enter upon it specially.

Occupation.—Occupation we regard as of still greater importance than exercise. Its importance is based on its tending to call forth and encourage *self-exertion*, the most valuable agent the patient can bring in aid of his own improvement. It affords exercise in the best possible circumstances, and its wholesome influence reaches the mind as well as the body. It supplies an aim which exercise seldom does, and it ought to be sustained by special rewards. The propriety of giving regular wages, small, but proportioned to the work, to pauper patients, we have advocated for years. It would supply a useful stimulus to the workers in an asylum, and would in great measure overcome the difficulty we have to contend with in the apathy and indolence which constitute such prominent features in chronic insanity.

To apathy in the poorer classes we have to add habits and prejudices in the higher, rendering occupation for them a still greater difficulty.

In the new addition now building for the C. R. I., workshops for the higher classes are being provided for mechanical employment, as turning, etc.

Counsel.—That a large proportion of the insane, all, we should say, more or less, can be influenced by counsel and advice, does not admit of any doubt. The question of importance is, who is to give it? However much of the duty may be left to the responsibilities of *subordinates*, it is obvious that it belongs specially to the medical superintendent. The essential element in counsel is authority. Only the medical superintendent is possessed of this in its highest degree. The performance of this important duty involves of necessity daily personal intercourse with the individual, in order to secure a perfect acquaintance with his character, habits, thoughts, and feelings, healthy as well as morbid. Nor can this duty be adequately performed by any amount of formal visits to the Asylum. The asylum must become the home of the medical superintendent, and the patients his family. To accept this relationship, and faithfully to perform the duties involved in its acceptance, is in our estimation at once the highest and truest position of the medical superintendent.

This principle—the individualization of the patients—is in fact the basis of all successful moral treatment. In asylums for the middle and higher classes its recognition and practical application is essential. In our pauper asylums, from their less complicated arrangements, it is more easily applied, and from the

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different relationship which subsists between the parties its application is less necessary.

In our larger private and monster pauper asylums its application is simply impossible.

Religious Exercises.—The propriety of introducing religious exercises into an asylum has long ceased to be questioned. The influence of such exercises on the patient is extensive and powerful, but will be for good or evil according as it is regulated ; hence the necessity for care in its application.

In all our larger Asylums, especially in those for the middle and higher classes, there ought to be a *resident* chaplain. His duties, however, should have a wider range, and his intercourse with the patients should be more frequent and intimate than is usually acknowledged. Like the medical superintendent, he should be a member of the family, and live with the patients. His religious ministrations should be daily, in some form or other. He should be able besides to *lecture* on general subjects, and should not consider it beyond his province to occupy even the more humble position of teacher. These we regard as the minimum of his duties. He ought above all things to be a man who regards the *good* he does as of more importance than the *way* in which he does it. Such a man, as a permanent *attaché* to an institution, would be invaluable, the more so if possessed of a medical and psychological education.

General Supervision.—Under the heading of counsel we have already expressed our opinion as to the intimate relationship which *should* subsist between the medical superintendent and his patients. It is scarcely necessary, in Scotland at least, to add that in all such establishments there should be one head, and that one head the medical superintendent.

The next in importance is the matron. Woman, with her deeper sympathies, her keener sensibilities, her superior tact and more ready discrimination of character, is a power anywhere. Like other powers, however, its influence for good or evil depends on its exercise. In her intercourse with the patients, the very depth of her sympathies frequently becomes a snare, tending rather to disturb than soothe the objects that come within their reach, while the aptitude with which she imports her feelings into the mere forms and facts of business interposes equal difficulties in the way of administrative arrangements.

The frequency with which man and wife are found in the English asylums occupying the respective positions of medical superintendent and matron, and the recent introduction into some of our Scotch asylums of head attendants as substitutes for matrons, are doubtless practical expressions of the suggested difficulties.

In our district asylums a female attendant with superior character and education may work satisfactorily enough ; but in asylums for the middle and higher classes, where ladies are inmates, a lady matron or superintendent is a necessity.

The next important agents in supervision, at least as regards the patients, are the attendants. In our first report, already referred to, speaking of attendants, we wrote as follows, in language more true than elegant :—

"A farmer may discharge a servant as unfit to feed his pigs, and on his next visit to the asylum find that servant the attendant and companion of his insane daughter ; or a country gentleman may discharge his gamekeeper as unworthy the care of his dogs, and on his first visit to the asylum find that gamekeeper the attendant of his refined and accomplished son."

Much has been done since then ; and, as regards our district asylums, perhaps all that is to be expected is gradual improvement, better education, a higher standard of character, an increase of comfort, privileges, and wages.

In our higher class asylums much remains to be done. The essential requirement is a division of labour. There should be some intermediate society between the ordinary attendant and the patient.

Were the house of moderate size, so as to enable the medical superintendent to *individualize* the patients, and were there a duly qualified resident chaplain, much could be done to secure for them daily intercourse with healthy educated minds. But even with this, and what could further be afforded by the matron and others, the patients are still left far too much in the society of the mere attendants.

The latter should be, what in reality they are, menial servants merely, while a higher class is required to act as the associates and companions of the patients. The class we deem exactly fitted for the situation is the so-called "Sisters of

Mercy." They would possess the three essential requisites necessary to such a position,—liberal education, gentle deportment, and devotion to duty,—with a loftier aim in life, and a higher standard of character than we have any right to expect in the ordinary attendant.

For years we have heard of proposals to utilize the much and precious waste materials known to exist amongst females in this country. Sisters of Mercy, or any one possessed of the same aims and principles, by whatever name known, or nameless, are the class precisely suited to such a position. "The fields are white unto the harvest." Angels reap!

No. IV.—REPORT by Dr. RORIE, Medical Superintendent of the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Dundee.

The intimate relation which exists between the physical and mental condition of the human organism renders it of primary importance, in order to effect the recovery and amelioration of the insane, that we should secure as perfectly healthy a condition as possible in the operation of the various functions of the animal economy, viz., nutrition, secretion, digestion, etc., as can be produced by medical art. To reach this end, in the foremost rank of agents at our disposal stands—

I. A sufficient supply of physical wants,—food, clothing and, shelter.

There can be no doubt that the origin of a large number of cases of insanity amongst the lower classes, especially in large manufacturing towns, such as Dundee, is alone attributable to a want or imperfect supply of these necessities; and the result is that a liberal supply of good and nutritious food, of warm clothing and comfortable shelter, is of itself sufficient to restore perfect mental health to many of the poverty-stricken insane.

II. To restore, however, the physical condition, especially of the recen insane, to its normal or most perfect state, recourse must also be had to the remedies pointed out by medical science as beneficial for this purpose; and these, enumerated in the order of their importance, may be divided into—1. Medicines proper; 2. Bathing; 3. Seclusion; 4. Counter-irritation; 5. Blood-letting.

1. *Medicines proper.*—The medicinal remedies which have here been found to exercise a beneficial influence on the mental condition of the insane, operate (*a.*) as purgatives and laxatives; (*b.*) as anodynes and soporifics; (*c.*) as emetics; (*d.*) as stimulants; and (*e.*) as tonics.

(*a.*) Purgatives and laxatives, such as castor-oil, senna, jalap, calomel, scammony, etc., often exert a very beneficial effect on the mental state of a patient. A free evacuation of the bowels, especially in recent cases of mania and melancholia, is often followed by a marked abatement or cessation of the mental symptoms. In chronic insanity and in epileptics, a free purgative also frequently lessens the irritability and discomfort of the patient, and in general paralysis frequently will prevent the occurrence of coma. This class of medicines is also useful when patients refuse food, even when there are no physical symptoms of stomachic or other functional derangement.

(*b.*) Anodynes and soporifics.—In melancholia the various preparations of opium, morphia, hyoscyamus, etc., are very beneficial in soothing the patient, and in alleviating the painful feelings of sinking and depression to which those suffering from melancholia are subject. In suicidal melancholia, the acetate appears to have more power in this respect than the muriate of morphia. In cases of chronic mania, and in the restless stage of many general paralytics, bromide of potassium has a similar effect, and often induces sleep when the exhibition of pure opiates would only be injurious.

(*c.*) Emetics.—An emetic of ipecac. or antimony, or both combined, given before dinner daily, for a week or ten days, has been found extremely beneficial in recent cases of melancholia; and when there is reason to suspect that the mental depression is consequent on stomachic or biliary derangement, or on an overloaded or displaced state of the colon, this class of remedies may be set down as invaluable.

(*d.*) Stimulants, especially whisky to which a tonic (tinct. gent. co., or tinct. calumb.) has been added, are very beneficial in mania, melancholia, and occasion-

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ally in dementia; and port wine (4 to 6 oz. per diem or more, according to circumstances), is an absolute necessity in puerperal mania, especially where there is a weak and rapid pulse. This class of remedies is also useful in paralytics, where there is a tendency to syncope, and no determination of blood to the head.

(*e.*) Tonics.—The various preparations of iron, gentian, calumba, syrup of phosphate, etc., exert a very salutary effect where there there is an anæmic condition of the system, and in insanity accompanied with amenorrhæa. In these cases an improvement effected in the physical is often accompanied by a corresponding change in the mental state of the patient.

2. *Bathing.*—I have classed bathing under the medical division, in consequence of the great importance which I attach to the use of the warm bath (temp. 100°), with cold applied to the head, and continued for 20 or 30 minutes, as a therapeutic agent in the treatment of acute and puerperal mania, and in cases of melancholia. When repeated every evening for ten days or so, it often produces a marked improvement on the patient, rapidly allaying the excitement in mania, and in all cases soothing and refreshing the patient and inducing sleep.

3. *Seclusion*, used in the sense of confinement of the patient to bed in a single room, and with the exclusion of light, noise, and, as far as possible, of all sources of irritation, is often found to exert a very beneficial effect in cases of acute and puerperal mania, when employed at the commencement of the attack; and there can be no doubt that the judicious use of this form of seclusion often promotes the recovery of patients who otherwise would degenerate into cases of chronic mania or hopeless dementia. Many patients on recovery have attributed the commencement of their improvement to this means, and have expressed the great relief they experienced, when, after many sleepless days and nights at home, they were placed alone in the dark.

4. *Counter-irritation* has proved useless in cases of mania and general paralysis, even in the comatose state of the latter malady. In dementia, however, and in melancholia, especially in m. attonita, I have found blister and the use of ung. antim. tart. beneficial. Setons may be regarded as worse than useless.

5. *Blood-letting.*—In a few cases of insanity leeches and cupping may be used with advantage, for the relief of special symptoms; but general blood-letting must be considered injurious.

III. Change of surroundings and removal from exciting causes and unfavourable circumstances are of great importance in the treatment of acute as well as of chronic forms of insanity, not only because, in a great majority of cases, they remove the patient from directly injurious influences, but also because the patient is placed in an entirely new position, and is surrounded by new objects. These naturally attract his attention, direct his thoughts from himself, and increase his self-control. They also, more thoroughly than could be effected by any other means, break off all old associations, which in acute cases have so powerful a tendency to produce a confirmed state of insanity.

IV. The moral treatment of the insane becomes in acute cases specially useful, when the medicinal and other remedial measures begin to produce a favourable result, or when, improvement failing to be induced, the patient threatens to pass into a state of chronic insanity. In all chronic cases moral treatment is of primary importance. Of all the moral agents that can be brought to bear on the treatment of the insane, the most powerful and beneficial is *occupation*, the period of improvement frequently dating from the time when the patient has been induced to betake himself to active employment, when all other means have failed.

Bodily exercise, amusements, recreation, and religious exercises appear to act beneficially as modified forms of occupation, withdrawing the patient's attention from himself and his delusion, and for the time leading him to forget his misery or despair. I have had no experience of *mechanical restraint*, nor can I imagine any moral effect that would likely result from its employment. At the same time, cases may occur where, from a strong tendency to suicide or self-mutilation, its employment might be beneficial, and even absolutely necessary. *Solitary seclusion* is at times useful as a moral agent, for instance during a sudden paroxysm of violence, but if continued for any length of time it would no doubt prove injurious, and lead to the establishment of permanent dementia or fatuity. *General seclusion or isolation* from the outer world is to be condemned for

similar reasons. *Regular bathing*, apart altogether from its sanitary influence, operates beneficially in this respect; and in the cold shower-bath of half-minute duration, we have a moral agent of no small importance.

Finally, in the management of the insane, especially where large numbers are congregated together, a certain amount of *classification* appears to me to be absolutely necessary; for, however much the noisy, violent, and depraved may benefit from mixing and associating with the quiet, industrious, and orderly, it cannot be denied that an equal, if not greater, amount of injury would be inflicted on many a modest and sensitive nature by being compelled to associate with and listen to the blasphemous and obscene utterances of patients who may have been drawn from the very dregs of society. And in regard to *general supervision*, it appears to me that this is indispensable, and becomes of value proportionally as such supervision is able to individualize the patients under treatment; and in large institutions this can only be effected satisfactorily, by means not referred to in the circular, viz., the employment of a conscientious, intelligent, and sympathizing staff of attendants, without whose hearty and willing co-operation the proper treatment of the insane would be impossible.

In conclusion, I have to state that I know of no agents having specific properties applicable to the cure of any form of insanity. Regarding mania as essentially indicative of a weakened condition of the system, the treatment here pursued, by the use of laxatives, the warm bath, and stimulants, with full diet, and by seclusion in many cases at the commencement of the attack, is adopted with the view of allaying all nervous irritability, and of restoring the bodily functions to as healthy a condition as possible, and of inducing sleep; and in the medicinal treatment of melancholia, by emetics, calomel purges, and the warm bath in its early stages, and by sedatives when these fail, the same end is kept in view. In dementia and monomania confidence is chiefly placed in moral treatment, except in certain cases of monomania, such as suspicion of poisoning, etc., where the delusion may be traceable to direct functional derangement, in which case this is sought to be corrected by appropriate medicinal remedies.

In monomania, with tendency to phthisis, mental improvement occasionally follows the use of cod-liver oil. I have not found that epilepsy is permanently benefited by either iodid. or bromid. of potass. All the cases under my care, however, have been confirmed and of long standing. In one case of monomania, where the patient imagined he heard voices issuing from the ceiling, marked and direct improvement resulted from the use of the interrupted galvanic current transmitted along the auditory nerves. Latterly, I have used Liebig's ext. carnis with great benefit, and with the result that it is freely taken by patients who refuse every other form of nourishment; and in several cases it has restored the defective appetite to its normal state, and induced patients to partake of the usual diet, whose refusal of food appeared to have been the result of a suicidal intention.

No. V.—REPORT by Dr. TUKE, Medical Superintendent of the Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

I.—*Change of surroundings, and removal from exciting causes and unfavourable circumstances.*

In early removal from exciting causes and unfavourable circumstances certainly consists the main element of success in the treatment of insanity. This is more especially true of cases derived from the lower classes, whose circumstances entirely preclude proper treatment at home. Were it possible to compel the immediate removal of pauper patients to an asylum on the first appearance of the disease, a very great increase in the percentage of recoveries might be confidently looked for. A large proportion of the chronic cases now in asylums consists of patients whose malady was, from one cause or another, neglected at the outset, and the gradual increase of pauper lunatics may be to some extent accounted for by the accumulation of such cases, which at one time were curable, but which now exist as permanent burdens on their respective parishes. The experience of those hospitals for the insane which do not receive any but recent cases bears out this statement.

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II.—*Medical Treatment—Drugs or Medicines—Blood-letting and Counter-irritation.*

Views of Medical Superintendents on Asylum treatment.

Report by Dr. Tuke.

With few exceptions, insane patients present a marked departure from physical health on admission. The main object, therefore, of medical treatment is to re-establish the general health. This is frequently obtained by the improved hygienic conditions to which the patient is subjected on admission to an asylum, without any special remedy being administered. A large proportion of cases sent to pauper asylums are the result of an anæmic condition, which is soon remedied by good food, rest, cleanliness, and moderate exercise; such patients, however, frequently require the moderate administration of stimulants and extra nourishing diet, and a course of tonics, of which class of drugs the preparations of iron are the most markedly useful. Where insanity is resultant from such diseases as amenorrhœa, uterine disease, phthisis, rheumatism, fever, syphilis, alcoholism, etc., from the puerperal condition, pregnancy, or lactation, or from evil habits, a guide is given to the special treatment of the case; the mental aberration is included by me amongst the physical symptoms in the diagnosis, and the remedies proper in each instance are applied for the removal or alleviation of the malady as a whole, without much consideration being given as to the peculiarity of the mental phenomena. In cases where the insanity is connected with the crisis of puberty and the climacteric period, the treatment of symptoms is admissible—in fact, from our imperfect knowledge of their pathology, unavoidable. The same remark applies to those cases which can only be ascribed to moral causes, and in which the general health is apparently unimpaired. In such the idiosyncrasy of each patient must be studied, and remedies employed, in the hope that the morbid degeneration of the brain may be arrested. In this asylum the use of *depressant* drugs is not advocated,—antimony, digitalis, ipecacuanha being never employed. Opium, cannabis indica, hyoscyamus, and other soporifics are not administered in cases characterized by acute mania, the experience having been that although they may allay the intensity of the attack they prolong its duration. In cases of climacteric insanity, and insanity attributable alone to moral causes, and symptomatized by melancholy and insomnia, narcotics are much used. Bromide of potassium has been extensively employed in epileptic insanity, and in cases where mania is recurrent; but the result has been unsatisfactory, in that its effects have died away with the discontinuance of the drug. The moderate use of warm baths has proved beneficial. Counter-irritation in the form of blisters and setons is used in cases where a hyperæmic condition of the brain is suspected. Of blood-letting I have no experience. The cold sheet appears to me to be only another name for mechanical restraint; any good resulting from its use can be equally well obtained from warm baths, friction, and exercise.

III.—*Supply of Physical wants—Food, Clothing, Shelter.*

1. *Food.*—The dietary of an asylum should, in my opinion, be made to accord as far as possible with the habits of the population from which the patients are derived. It should be slightly better than they have been in the habit of using at home. I append copy of diet table of this asylum, which is found to work well.*

2. *Clothing.*—The clothing of the male patients of this asylum consists of a coat and waistcoat of blanket tweed, trousers of corduroy or moleskin, shirt of best Kirkcaldy stripe, inside vest and drawers of Scotch plaiding (worn only in winter), plain woollen scarf, woollen socks, strong boots for working patients, and light shoes for non-workers. Slippers are worn in the house. The female patients wear a flannel vest, cotton chemise, in summer one wincey and one plaiding petticoat, in winter two plaiding petticoats; in winter one Aberdeen wincey gown, in summer a cotton gown; a small shawl in the house and a larger one for out of doors, woollen stockings, and moderately strong shoes. All appearance of uniformity is carefully avoided. The bedding consists of two pairs of Scotch blankets in summer, and three in winter, a blanket binder and woollen coverlet, and one pair of linen sheets, changed weekly; a horse-hair mattress and straw

Vide Appendix.

paillasse. After many experiments, I am convinced that the best and most humane provision for incurably wet patients is a straw bag placed on a canvas stretcher. The British soldier is thus accommodated, and from personal experience I can certify that it is a comfortable mattress to sleep on.

3. *Shelter.*—It is presumed that the query as to shelter relates to the accommodation of incurable patients otherwise than in an asylum. I am not prepared to speak as to accommodation in poorhouses for harmless incurables. My views as to the cottage system are embodied in the appended reprint of a short paper communicated by me to the Edinburgh *Medical Journal*, which I now lay formally before your Board.*

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* Objections to the Cottage system of treatment for Lunatics as it now exists, and suggestions for its improvement and elaboration.—Great anxiety is already felt in many of the districts of Scotland at the gradually increasing number of pauper lunatics, and greater reluctance is evinced on the part of the ratepayers to increase asylum accommodation. It is strongly urged by many good authorities that the "cottage system" of treatment for harmless lunatics and idiots provides amply against any further expenditure in adding to the Royal and District Asylums. I propose very briefly to mention some of the objections which medical superintendents of asylums entertain against the system as it now exists, and to make suggestions for its improvement and elaboration, which, in my humble opinion, would render it more useful as a means, not only for the detention of patients, but for their cure and amelioration.

The following are the objections which most prominently present themselves to the medical-superintendent mind :—

1*st*, That the existing supervision over patients boarded in the houses of cottagers is utterly insufficient. If the patients in a lunatic asylum, under the superintendence of a medical man of experience, aided by one or more assistant-surgeons, where a large staff of paid attendants is maintained, need the careful and constant supervision of the General Board of Lunacy, the district board, visiting committees, sheriffs, and visiting justices, how much more does it seem necessary that insane patients consigned to the care of a cottager should be supervised most jealously? At present the visitation of such patients is limited to a quarterly visit from the parochial surgeon, to a half-yearly visit from the inspector of poor, and a yearly visit from a Deputy Commissioner in Lunacy. Either the machinery of asylums is too complicated, or the supervision of insane paupers in private dwellings is proportionately inadequate.

2*d*, The utmost difficulty is experienced in selecting proper patients for boarding out. The class which is said to be best suited for such treatment is congenital idiots or hopeless imbeciles. It is well known how very difficult it is to prevent this class of patients from degenerating and lapsing into the most degraded condition, even under very favourable circumstances: how much more likely is this to occur when the lunatic is committed to the care of a guardian who reaps an absolute benefit from a board ranging between 3s. 6d. and 6s. a week?

3*d*, Medical superintendents experience great difficulty in procuring proper persons to act as attendants on the insane. Even under supervision, it takes months to train such a servant, and to inculcate that consideration which is due to the weaknesses of those under his or her care—how, then, is it to be expected that the poor labourer or artisan can at once be fitted to undertake the office for which experience shows special training is absolutely necessary. These are objections which no amount of argument can dispel from the minds of those who have lived much amongst the insane, and whose care and treatment have been their special study.

These are objections to the system as it at present exists, but I believe that they might be entirely obviated were district boards authorized to take over care and supervision of *all* their pauper lunatics. In every district of Scotland there now exists a District Lunacy Board, and in most a district asylum has been erected sufficient for the accommodation of the more urgent cases; still 28 per cent. of lunatics are boarded in private dwellings, subject only to the infinitesimal amount of supervision above alluded to, and in no way under the control of the district board.

The plan I would propose for the elaboration and improvement of the cottage system is as follows :—That all lunatics of the district be placed under the control of the district board, that such patients as are suited for residence in private dwellings be located in villages as nearly adjacent to the asylum as possible, and that the medical officer or officers of the asylum make regular visitations as often as the board may direct, and report the result. By this means security would be obtained against any abuse of the system. The guardians should be approved of by either a deputy commissioner or the medical superintendent of the district asylum, and their houses should be made liable to visitation at any hour of the day or night by the latter officer, in the same manner as lunatic asylums are liable to the visitation of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

It may be said that this is constituting, to a certain extent, the medical superintendent the district inspector. Why should it not be so? The inspection of the asylum over which he has charge is already sufficiently provided for, and I think it will be admitted that, as a rule, no better judge than a man experienced in the management of lunatics in asylums could be found as to the proper treatment of lunatics in private dwellings. No doubt many

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Views of Medical Superintendents on Asylum treatment.

Report by Dr. Tuke.

IV.—*Moral Treatment, Classification, etc.*

1. *Classification.*—It is not the practice of this asylum to mingle cases characterized by acute or chronic mania with dements or convalescents. Violent acute cases are treated in single rooms till the excitement abates; they are placed under the care of a special attendant, who visits them constantly, or sits beside them; they are regarded as invalids, and it is found that the rest and quiet obtained by confinement to bed is best calculated to calm and soothe. As a rule, this treatment is pursued in the sick-ward, but should the patient be very noisy or exhibit strong suicidal tendencies the padded room is employed. Melancholiacs are generally placed in the most cheerful galleries, and by the example of those around them are stimulated to employ themselves. Chronic dements and idiots are accommodated in such galleries as their condition warrants. The more elderly patients, and such as suffer from chronic or acute disease, unassociated with their mental condition, are treated in the sick-ward. There exists, however, *no absolute rule* for the classification of patients.

2. *Mechanical Restraint.*—Mechanical restraint is never employed, except for one or other of the following reasons—1*st*, Strong suicidal tendencies; 2*d*, To prevent the removal of surgical dressings; 3*d*, Where the mania is so violent that the patient is liable to injure himself or others. I feel fully justified in employing it, more especially in the latter class, as experience has shown me that much personal injury is liable to ensue from a patient struggling violently with three or four restraining attendants, that the excitement is only enhanced by their presence, and that complete mastery is more easily, more safely, and more humanely obtained by the moderate mechanical restraint of the *camisole*, than by *muscular* restraint. Cases of this nature are very rare, but when they do occur I have no hesitation in applying the camisole.

3. *Solitary Seclusion.*—Solitary seclusion is not employed, except in the manner spoken of above, viz., recent acute cases, or cases of recurrent acute mania, being confined to bed *as sick*, under the care of a special attendant.

4. *General Seclusion, or isolation from the outer world.*—It is my practice to avoid isolation from the outer world as much as possible. Visits from friends are encouraged, and only prohibited in those cases where they are known to do harm. The public is invited to visit the asylum, and strangers mix with the patients in their amusements. Those patients who can be trusted are allowed occasional leave of absence. It is my endeavour to make the public and convalescents look upon the asylum as a hospital for the treatment of disease, and the incurables to regard it as a home.

5. *Bathing.*—All patients are bathed once a week in warm water; this is absolutely essential to maintain cleanliness amongst the insane. The compulsory shower-bath is *never* employed.

6. *Exercise and Occupation.*—Those patients who are physically able for work, however light or trivial it may be, are employed. About 50 per cent. work in the garden or on the farm. Shoemakers, engineers, and carpenters are encouraged to labour at their respective trades. A successful attempt has been made

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minor difficulties would arise in the organizing of a system such as is now proposed, but they would be small in comparison with the advantages to be derived in overcoming them.

1*st*, The public would be guaranteed the proper care of *all* their pauper lunatics by their transference to the care of the district board.

2*d*, A large proportion of lunatics would be provided for by the cottage system, if superintendents could assure themselves of the proper treatment of patients under such circumstances.

3*d*, The system might be made available for the treatment of convalescent cases. I know of many instances within the last few months which would have been benefited by a change from the discipline of the asylum, could I only have assured myself by personal observation of their proper treatment during their term of convalescence.

The cottage system must sooner or later be brought more fully into play, but it will never gain the confidence of the general public, or of those physicians who have made insanity their special study, until more stringent provisions against abuse are instituted, and greater assurances are offered that patients so provided for are looked after in a manner more nearly approaching to those confined in asylums. By its elaboration all necessity for the enlargement of existing asylums would be obviated for many years to come. The machinery for carrying out the plan I have suggested already exists; and, were it adopted, it would secure a reduction of the enormous expenses to which parishes are liable for the maintenance of pauper lunatics. Better still, it would insure partial liberty to very many who are now subjected to the more rigid discipline of the asylum.

to instruct the younger patients in trades, such as shoemaking and tailoring, of which they had no knowledge prior to admission. Laundry work has proved very beneficial to convalescent females. As soon as a patient's general health is restored, I look upon *work* as the best curative influence which can be brought to bear upon his disease.

7. *Recreation.*—To break the monotony of an asylum life, to stimulate to and reward for work, to distract the mind from its morbid cogitations, recreation is eminently necessary. Twice a week the patients meet for dancing and singing, a weekly half-holiday is granted to the males, when cricket, quoits, and athletic sports are engaged in. In the evenings, cards, draughts, dominoes, and similar games are encouraged. Picnics and short excursions in summer, and lectures, concerts, and readings in winter, take place.

8. *Counsel.*—The establishment of a friendly relationship between the physician and patient ought to be obtained as soon as possible. This object I consider to be best gained by not concealing from your charge that you think him or her insane, but at the same time to let it be known that the case is regarded as one of bodily disease which will disappear under treatment, and that much depends on the patient himself to effect the cure, by acting upon advice and submitting patiently to discipline. Of course this system is not always successful, but in the main it is.

9. *Religious Exercises.*—The appointment of a judicious chaplain to an asylum must be a great assistance to the medical superintendent. By mixing with the patients and exercising the duties of his office with discretion, he may do much to reconcile them to their condition, and aid the medical authorities to a very considerable degree. A separate chapel should, in my opinion, exist in connexion with every asylum, as it is impossible for either patients or servants to associate a proper feeling of reverence with a room which is used indiscriminately as ball-room, work-room, theatre, and chapel.

10. *General Supervision.*—In all public asylums there should be appointed a medical superintendent and an assistant physician, one of whom should be always on the premises. One great object to be gained by the appointment of an assistant-physician is, that in the absence of the superintendent all his duties devolve on the assistant, so that in no case can the higher duties connected with the management fall into the hands of inferior officers,—the danger of such devolution being that inferior officers are apt to overrate their *general* authority, when *occasionally* the full command is thrown upon them. I believe it would tend much to perfect discipline were the superintendent to have absolute power of dismissal of all officers and servants; being himself responsible to the Board of management, the utmost care would be exercised on his part in exercising this power, but the knowledge that such power existed would influence greatly the discipline. The proportion of attendants and servants to patients should be 1 to 10. In a small asylum, a matron to supervise the whole female department, kitchen, and laundry, is I consider the best arrangement; in large asylums these duties may be well divided by a head attendant, to overlook the patients and attendants, and a housekeeper to take charge of kitchen and laundry. For economic and social reasons, the taking of meals in association, both as regards patients and servants, is beneficial.

In conclusion, I may say that I do not ascribe to any particular influence or agent, exceptional specific value in the treatment of special forms of insanity. However special the form of insanity may be, each case must be considered *de se* and treated in accordance with the idiosyncrasy of the patient.

No. VI.—REPORT BY DR. MACKINTOSH, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ROYAL ASYLUM, GARTNAVEL, GLASGOW.

1. A primary consideration in the treatment of almost all forms of insanity is the removal of the patient from exciting causes, and especially from his immediate relations and associations.

So great is the effect of this change of surroundings on the morbid operations of the mind, that in some instances, in consequence of the isolation alone, restoration to reason has taken place in a very short time; and with few exceptions benefit from the removal accrues to all.

2. *Medical Treatment.*—As some bodily ailment always precedes an attack

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Report by Dr. Mackintosh.

of insanity, its removal or alleviation must be particularly attended to as a means of cure. Medicines known to have a specific effect on particular parts of the system are of course prescribed. Tonic, aperient, and sedative drugs are almost invariably required; hot or cold applications to the head; and where there is undoubted evidence of congestion, local depletion may be necessary. Counter-irritation sometimes acts like a charm, and in very many cases has been found of essential service. Soothing applications such as large warm linseed-meal poultices to the thorax and abdomen have also been productive of much good. The success of the two last has been most apparent in cases of melancholia.

In acute mania, opium generally fails to allay excitement, and, indeed, is rarely admissible; but in excitement purely nervous, and in different stages of the mental disorder, this drug, in its various preparations, is given with good results. It is often combined with henbane, the tartrate of antimony and other remedies. The new preparation called nepenthe, we have found, does not produce headache or any unpleasant feeling.

In cases of fulness of condition and high mania, where there is great irritability, sleeplessness, restlessness, with quick pulse and a foul tongue, ipecacuanha alone, in small and repeated doses or in combination, has done much good.

The prolonged, and the warm bath, with applications at same time to the head, and of such a temperature as to soothe the patient, have been found of advantage in producing tranquillity and inducing sleep.

The bromide of potassium is often useful, but the results from its exhibition are often unsatisfactory.

It must be added, that sometimes every kind of medicine fails to produce the desired effect.

3. A great majority of the patients of this institution, on admission, are in a very debilitated, exhausted, and worn-out state, requiring abundance of most nutritious food night and day, with stimulants and warm clothing, including woollen nether garments, and most comfortable lodging and care. These adjuncts, in the treatment of insanity in all its forms and in all its stages, are invariably required.

4. *Moral and Intellectual Treatment.*—Classification is indispensable in the treatment, as well as in the government, of asylums. Seclusion in bed-rooms for a short time is necessary in some cases to ameliorate maniacal excitement, and also to prevent mischief. I have seen one case of recurrent mania where it was necessary to prolong it in a padded room for a considerable time in order to preserve the life of the invalid.

There is no mechanical restraint used here. Active employments, exercise, recreations, amusements, counsel, religious exercises, intellectual occupations, and general and particular supervision are all absolutely necessary, and in constant requisition.

Bathing is general, and is useful to keep the skin in healthy action, to relieve the system, and, as already stated, as a sedative in acute mania. Exercise in some cases should be carried to fatigue in order to be effectual. As much as ten or twenty miles a day might be required for certain patients.

Each case of mental disease must be treated on its own merits. The rational occupation of the mind and body are the leading principles of moral treatment. It matters not, if the mind be engaged agreeably and rationally, whether the occupation be useful or not; the great object is to supersede the unsound state of mind by directing and guiding the mental faculties into a healthy channel.

To carry out these indications, the supervision of the insane must be constant and untiring, for while all are objects of care and treatment, many are subject to frequent variations which demand the most prompt and decided treatment, medical, moral, and physical.

From the last annual report of this Asylum to 31st December 1868, 9700 cases, including all the varieties of insanity, were treated to a conclusion. Of these 4706 were cured, or 48·51 per cent.

There remained in the asylum at that date 589 patients of all classes, private and pauper.

No. VII.—REPORT by Dr. AITKEN, Medical Superintendent of the Inverness District Asylum.

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In reply to the inquiry instituted by the General Board of Lunacy as to the most important elements in promoting the recovery of curable patients, and the comfort and welfare of the incurable, I beg to state, as briefly as possible, the experience obtained in this asylum, taking up the subjects in the order in which they appear in your circular.

Report by Dr. Aitken.

1. In reference to *change of surroundings and removal from exciting causes*, there can be little doubt as to the importance of these. As a rule, however, they only allay the more prominent symptoms without producing any effect upon the mental disease, the withdrawal from sources of irritation seeming to obscure without overcoming the delusions. Exceptions, however, do occur to this rule, and 8 discharges are set down to removal from sources of excitement in their surroundings. One of the number, a female, has been twice dismissed, and is again an inmate, 2 men have for a second time been placed under treatment, and in another man, in which the recovery was rapid, the disease is known to have recurred, though he was not sent back to the asylum, so that 3 cases only have been permanently benefited in this way. In chronic forms of insanity, the mere change of circumstances has never been observed to exercise any effect, and they have always appeared to appreciate their surroundings in proportion to the improvement of their physical condition by medical and hygienic means.

2. *Medical Treatment.*—In endeavouring to ascertain the effects of this, the cases discharged have been subjected to a careful analysis, and the results are as follows, after excluding the relapses, 2 only of which occur under this head:—Of 60 recoveries, 39, or 17 males and 22 females, are believed to be correctly attributed to medical treatment; 7, or 2 males and 5 females, to hygiene; 3 males to hygiene *plus* work; 3, or 1 male and 2 females, to work alone; 1 male to recreation; 1 male to counsel; 2 to seclusion from the outer world; and 4, or 2 males and 2 females, to change of surroundings. Taking this calculation again, in another form, 65 per cent. of recoveries are due to medical treatment, against 35 per cent due to all other causes,—viz., 11·66 per cent. to hygiene, 5 per cent. to hygiene *plus* work, 5 per cent. to work alone, 1·66 per cent. to recreation, 1·66 to counsel, 3·33 per cent. to seclusion from the outer world, and 6·66 to change of surroundings. This result must be looked upon as very favourable, considering how rarely, at least in this district, insanity is treated as an acute disease. It has also occurred on several occasions that cases believed to have become chronic and incurable have been restored to health by the well-directed employment of medicine, after it had been given up as hopeless, and when little good might have been expected from it. But, in addition to these facts, further investigation into the conditions of recovery has pointed out a very decided advantage connected with medical treatment—it accelerates convalescence. If, therefore, the discharges are again arranged under the heads already enumerated, it will be observed, putting aside the 4 cases of cure due to change of surroundings, which must be regarded as exceptional, the residence of those who have been under medical treatment in the asylum is considerably less than that of the others,—a fact of no little importance, considering the permanency of effect in relation to the duration of disease. Thus the average duration of medical treatment was 5 months and 3 weeks; hygiene 7 months and 2 weeks; hygiene *plus* work 9 months and 3 weeks; work alone 8 months; counsel 17 months; recreation 13 months; change of surroundings 3 months; seclusion from the outer world 36 months.

From experience acquired during the last two years, it has been observed that in cases where the mental disease has been of long duration, improvement has followed the use of medicine, and the success lately attending its employment has given it an impulse here, which promises to allay much of the irritability existing in several intractable cases. It also renders the application of moral treatment easier, and to it certainly may be attributed, in many instances. an increased intelligence, and loss of that degraded aspect worn by so many of the individuals on admission. No cases have been admitted in which heroic *blood-letting* would have been justified, but leeches have been applied with effect in several instances in which difficulties of menstruation occurred, and in

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one instance it exercised a decided effect upon a temporary recovery. The results of the severe forms of *counter-irritation* have not been such as to encourage their extensive employment, but a favourable influence has been derived in cases of acute dementia from the application of turpentine stupes and sinapisms along the spine, these appearing not only to have the effect of arousing the mental activity, but of obviating the use of the more active aperients generally requiring to be used in this form of disease.

3. *Supply of Physical wants—Food, Clothing, and Shelter.*—It has already been stated that the recovery of 2 males and 5 females were to be chiefly attributed to a well regulated and sufficient diet; and there can be no doubt that much of the quietude and domesticity in an asylum are due to sufficient attention to physical wants in this direction. The comfort and improvement of the chronic insane are much dependent upon a carefully regulated kitchen, and it is necessary that the food should not only be sufficient to satisfy mere hunger, but, in many instances, suited to their morbid cravings. It is, besides, of great importance that it should be prepared in the most careful manner, and served with a propriety appealing to other and higher faculties than the mere appetite, while it is not overstating the case to affirm that the general tendency to excitement is increased or diminished according to the unsatisfactory or satisfactory preparation of the meals. *Clothing and bedding* should be regulated according to the season, and should be ample in winter, and more than sufficient to protect the patient from variations of temperature. Irritability in many cases is conditioned by a neglect of this; and the want of caring sufficiently for the individual during the night may originate habits which lower him in the scale of the population. These remarks now made are equally applicable *to shelter*. The mere sense of comfort, the grateful sensation of warmth, are not only necessary for increased vitality in the degraded, and those far advanced in dementia, but have appeared here, where a large number of neglected cases have been admitted, to have been the commencement of their improved physical health and the increased mentalization of which they are now capable. It would also appear, from some investigation into this point, that the deformities occasionally met with have been due to the instinctive tendency of the individual to assume the crouching position for the purpose of preserving the animal heat in the unsheltered conditions in which they lived.

4. *Moral treatment.—Classification*, in the ordinary sense of the term, is not attempted. The acute cases are sent chiefly to those wards in which, from the temperament of the individual, his comfort is most likely to be assured, and such an arrangement is believed to exercise an influence in allaying that general agitation prevalent where a number of excited cases are collected. *Mechanical restraint* is admitted as justifiable in certain very exceptional cases, and has been employed in two instances, in one of which a degraded habit impossible to check was exhausting the individual, and in the other it was resorted to during the night to preserve from self-mutilation during the occurrence of epileptic attacks. *Solitary seclusion* in acute cases is now never adopted as a means of treatment, has never proved beneficial, has only appeared to be the means of getting rid of responsibility and of inducing habits of carelessness on the part of attendants, of originating the commencement of habits difficult, it may be impossible, to eradicate, and if long continued, of lessening the chance of recovery. Every effort is made to avoid this by night as well as by day, both in acute and chronic cases, and the experience of a considerable trial has justified the step. In the former, the sleeping in community induces as much control as the association with the quieter inmates during the day; in many it produces earlier convalescence, it encourages sleep when other means have failed, and in both classes it prevents those with destructive, degraded, or noisy tendencies from becoming so. *General seclusion or isolation from the outer world* appears, in very exceptional cases, to act as a means of restoring mental health, and in two males it was the principal element in producing their recovery after a detention of nearly three years. In such instances, however, it requires to be borne in mind that the routine of the establishment, the moral control brought to bear upon them, and the favourable hygienic conditions under which they were placed, may have exercised a considerable influence upon them. *Prolonged bathing* has never been tried, and bathing is only employed as a means of cleanliness, and in reference to the physical health, no dependence being placed upon the shower-bath as a means of treatment or in

exercising any permanent control over excitement. *Exercise* must be regarded as of great importance in both acute and chronic cases, serving not only to give variety, but to render the patients more cheerful, to allay excitement, and to have an important influence in the maintenance of physical health. *Occupation* is also of the greatest service, and every effort ought to be made to employ patients. It is not, however, used as a primary means of treatment, as, in the asthenic forms under which mental disease comes under observation, it could only interfere with the improvement of the physical health, necessary to subdue the irritability and excitement of some cases, or the extreme depression of others. In every instance the patients are first submitted to medical and hygienic treatment, and when the proper period has arrived, the advantages of devoting themselves to some occupation is impressed upon them; or, more frequently, induced by the example of others, they ask permission to join in their labours. It would seem, however, that the indiscriminate employment of the insane, the mere working for working sake, is a principle not to be acted on, and that more consideration than has hitherto been given to it requires to be devoted to this point. Much of the happiness and comfort obtained in asylums are undoubtedly due to the judicious provision and selection of *amusements*. At the same time, it is necessary these should not occur too frequently, and not be so numerous as to become mere matters of course. They should in all cases be adapted to the capacities of the community, and the conditions of life from which the patients are drawn. There is little doubt they have been put far too prominently forward as a means of treatment, and more substantial results have probably been lost in giving effect to them. They have also become far too intellectual, except for an extremely small minority of the population; whereas the appeals in this form lie rather in another direction, and the experience collected here would lead to the belief that they are beneficial in proportion as they are social in character, or the number of patients who can take part in them. Out-door games, it only requires to be be added, are of much service from the vigorous exercise they necessitate. *In several instances the beneficial and sustaining influence of counsel* has been very marked, and one man in his discharge distinctly traced his recovery to it. Its full power, however, can never be felt so long as asylums are conducted on the present system, for the numerous duties the medical officers are called upon to perform, unavoidably prevent individualization of treatment and the establishment of those intimate relations in which they should stand to patients.

Very careful investigation has been made into the effects of *religious exercises*, but the conclusion has been unsatisfactory; and while the inmates exhibit the strong national peculiarity for church-going, in the regularity with which they attend chapel, the services do not appear to have more than a temporarily soothing influence, and the effect of more direct religious instruction has not been such as to attract attention. It is believed to be impossible to overstate the benefit of *general supervision*, not merely on the ground of the protection it implies from mere acts of negligence on the part of attendants, but it may be from acts deserving of still greater reprehension. It is still more necessary, however, on other and higher grounds, for it is certainly inadvisable to leave the charge of patients for any length of time to men who, though they may be perfectly well intentioned, are unable from their defective education to judge of the true requirements of those intrusted to them, and whose means of restraining violence generally consist in the exercise of physical force; while they are equally incapable, from want of special knowledge, of being interested in any peculiarities which do not present a ludicrous aspect or excite their curiosity. Even the best trained and most experienced attendants require supervision, and the superior officers cannot too frequently visit the wards of an asylum on account of the moral influence they exercise both on servants and patients. As remarked, however, under the head of counsel, their presence amongst the inmates is limited to a very great extent, on account of the various duties they are called upon to perform, while there is little doubt that the greatest amount of comfort and satisfaction is observed in those wards in which the greatest amount of supervision is possible.

The system pursued in this Asylum is, while employing the different moral agencies, the most important of which are counsel, supervision, exercise, recreation, and occupation, to give the greatest prominence to medical treatment, and to make the influences first enumerated centre round it. The success attending this

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Report by Dr. Aitken.

method, and to which 65·0 per cent. of the recoveries may be fairly traced, has led to its greater extension than at the opening of the establishment, and considerable success has attended its adoption in reference to chronic cases, a large proportion of which have been markedly improved both in physical health and in intelligence. No specific influence, however, has been traced to any special remedy in any of the particular forms of insanity, but to the judicious, and in many cases persistent use of constitutional remedies, nervine tonics, both vegetable and mineral, especially chalybeates, antispasmodies, and stimulants, medicinal and alcoholic. Such, indeed, might necessarily be expected from the physical condition of the patients, and the generally long duration of the mental disease previous to admission. As a rule they are chronic cases, and require to be dealt with as suffering from chronic diseases; but even the more acute forms of insanity which have come under observation have only served to indicate more strongly that the empirical use of so-called specifics in particular forms of mental disease is an error, and that it is not a particular symptom, or group of symptoms, which require treatment, but a constitutional state. All other agencies, as already stated, can only be looked upon as secondary to the medical, as mere aids in its development; and it is to be feared that its more solid and permanent benefits have been concealed by the attractiveness, and, from their attractiveness, exaggerated results of moral treatment which has assumed a position in reference to the care of the insane which it has no right to occupy.

Report by Dr. Howden.

No. VIII.—REPORT by Dr. HOWDEN, Medical Superintendent of the Montrose Asylum.

1. *Change of Surroundings.*—In recent cases, the asylum physician is seldom in a position to judge of the influence of this element of treatment. He sees his patient for the first time when he comes to the asylum, and his opportunities of judging of the effect of unfavourable home influences are extremely limited; and though he sees the good result of proper treatment in the asylum, he cannot be sure that the same result would not have followed the same treatment at home. It stands to reason, however, that if there are exciting causes and unfavourable circumstances affecting the patient at home, the sooner he is removed from these the better, whether to be placed in an asylum or not.

The following appear to me important elements of treatment connected with change of surroundings:—

(1.) *Restraint.*—It is seldom that an insane person is altogether deprived of self-control, and the moral perversion displayed in maniacs can always be more or less influenced by the same motives that operate with the sane. Thus, firmness and judicious guardianship tend to control the vagaries of the maniac as much as indecision, over-indulgence, fear, or cruelty on the part of the attendants, foster them. When a maniac finds himself master of the situation, amongst friends who fear him, he gives way to his morbid propensities, When he comes to the asylum, this is all changed. He finds he is now thoroughly under control; that his vagaries do not inspire fear; that he is treated as one of many insane people who are under a kind but firm government, which holds out every inducement for the exercise of individual self-restraint. Every asylum physician of experience has seen cases in which maniacal excitement disappeared almost as soon as the patient entered the asylum ward, and before any treatment had been begun. This, I believe, is due in some cases to the cause referred to above, and in others, to one which it is not always easy to separate from it, viz., the shock produced by the patient finding himself in an asylum. I have been frequently told by patients, after recovery, that, before coming to the asylum, they had no idea that they were considered insane; but that, if they had been told so and firmly dealt with, they believed they would have got well at home. If a patient is in a state to judge of his situation, he should always be told that he is about to be removed to an asylum, when that step is contemplated. Nothing more effectually neutralizes the benefits of asylum treatment, nor is more likely to induce feelings of hatred and suspicion towards relatives, than the practice of decoying the patient to the asylum by fraud. An experienced attendant seldom fails to persuade the patient to go quietly, but if he fails in doing so, I would prefer

the employment of mechanical restraint to falsehood. The threat of removal to an asylum is often beneficial, and sometimes calls forth such an exercise of self-control as to render the step unnecessary, and even perhaps to bring about complete recovery.

(2.) *Sense of Protection.*—A large proportion of suicidal patients dread the act they yearn to commit, and would gladly submit to the strait-jacket or to any restraint which would protect them from their own hands. Suicidal patients, as a rule, seem to derive positive comfort from the sense of protection afforded by the asylum. To monomaniacs, melancholiacs, and hypochondriacs, the shelter of the asylum seems often grateful, screening as it does their oddities from the gaze of the world, and placing them in the midst of a society, where, notwithstanding their mental defects, they can engage in the employments, amusements, and other amenities of life, to an extent impossible outside its walls.

2. *Medical Treatment.*—The forms of insanity or morbid mental conditions which, from the shortness of their duration previous to admission, hold out most hope of cure, are acute mania and melancholia. When these are connected with the existence of any actual physical disease, or, as is more generally the case, with a depraved standard of health, treatment must be directed to the removal of the former and the improvement of the latter. As the therapeutic agents employed for these purposes are identical with those used for similar objects in sane persons, it is unnecessary to enumerate them. Acute mania often appears to run a certain course, and terminate in recovery, apart from any medical treatment directed to the psychical condition of the patient. It is not easy to define the symptoms which lead to the prognosis in such cases; but those familiar with the treatment of the insane have seldom much difficulty in detecting them. There is, however, a large class of cases which seems to demand treatment specially indicated to the cerebral symptoms. Insomnia, prolonged excitement, cerebral congestion, and typhoid delirium, when neglected, too often terminate in chronic insanity or death. While the employment of sedatives and narcotics is justified in allaying the excitement which seems to threaten permanent injury to the cerebral functions, these drugs should not be used simply to allay turbulence of conduct.

My experience of drugs in the treatment of mania and melancholia is as follows:—

Opium and its preparations.—For inducing sleep, large doses are needed, 120 to 180 minims of the solution of the muriate of morphia. The treatment of melancholia by repeated small doses of opium affords temporary relief to the patient; but I am not satisfied that his ultimate recovery is hastened by it. The endermic injection of morphia is useful where there is difficulty in administering it by the mouth; it is, however, open to the objection that it generally induces nausea and vomiting.

The tolerance of opium in all forms of insanity is remarkable. I have increased the dose of solution of muriate of morphia in acute mania and melancholia to 480 minims without any bad effect. At the same time, I have never obtained any good results from these large doses when the 120 minims dose failed. The tolerance of opium in dementia is almost as great as in acute mania and melancholia.

Cannabis Indica is, in my opinion, a better narcotic than opium in mania. It seldom deranges the digestive functions, and more surely allays the excitement and induces sleep; dose, from 90 to 180 minims. The same dose of this drug given in melancholia often produces painful hallucinations, and a state of terror and excitement which contra-indicate its use.

Digitalis has been recommended in mania, and especially in the destructive mania of general paralysis. I have not seen it allay excitement until its physiological action was developed to a dangerous degree. I consider it a dangerous and untrustworthy remedy.

Tartarate of Antimony.—I have seen no benefit from the use of this drug in large doses; one-sixth or one-fourth of a grain added to 120 minims of sol. mur. morph. increases the narcotic power of the morphia, and this mixture often produces sleep when opium alone fails.

Chlorodyne is perhaps the best and safest narcotic we can employ in mania and melancholia, especially in the latter. The cost of the patent medicine is an objection to its use in pauper asylums; but I have not found the preparations recommended by Aitken and others so efficacious.

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Hydrocyanic Acid, combined with opium or Indian hemp, increases their narcotic proportions, and is a valuable sedative in nervous affections.

Bromide of Potassium seems to allay excitement and promote recovery in cases of subacute mania. In violent and intermittent mania it has little or no effect. I have tried it in cases of erotomania, satyriasis (masturbators and others), but with no good result. In epilepsy I have found it very beneficial; in cases where the fits occurred every month or six weeks, they have been suspended for nine months under its use; in others, instead of three or four occurring in the twenty-four hours, the patients have been free for six weeks; and with those who habitually had from four to twelve fits during the twenty-four hours, they were reduced to two or three a week. In all cases the fits have been less severe in their character. The stupor following the fits has been less intense, the after excitement less, and the dangerous propensities diminished. In one case, however, the attendant states that the patient is more violent immediately before the fits than he used to be when he did not take the bromide of potassium; in another, the mischievous propensities, which the patient at all times displayed, seemed to be increased; but this was perhaps because he was less frequently ill, therefore more able to be mischievous.

In severe cases of epileptic dementia the attendants report that, though the fits are diminished, the patients are more stupid and the memory more defective. This may, in a measure, be the result of the usual epileptic decay.

Iodide of Potassium appears to have no effect in epilepsy. I have tried it also with masturbators in scruple doses, three times a day for six weeks or two months, but obtained no result.

Purgatives.—It is always of importance, before beginning the use of opium or other narcotics, that the bowels be freely opened. Patients refusing food should be treated by laxatives or enemata before the stomach-pump is resorted to. In a large proportion of cases the patient takes his food after the colon has been emptied. In some cases of insomnia sleep is obtained better after a purgative than by the use of narcotics.

Blood-letting.—General bleeding is seldom admissible in mania and melancholia, as they generally coexist with an anæmic and not with a plethoric condition of the body. The prejudice against bleeding, now prevalent in the profession, prevents its being resorted to in cases in which, I am inclined to think, it might do good. I have seen very decided improvement after cupping and the application of leeches in cases where there was a plethoric state of the body and apparent cerebral congestion. I have only twice resorted to the use of the lancet. These were both cases of acute violent mania, occurring in robust young men, presenting symptoms of cerebral congestion, and showing violent homicidal and suicidal propensities. Both rapidly recovered after a copious bleeding from the arm, and both have, to my knowledge, continued well for some years.

The prolonged warm bath reduces excitement in acute mania. It requires, however, to be used with the greatest caution, and should never be administered unless a medical man is present. If the bath is continued too long and at too high a temperature, it is apt to induce syncope. I once saw a patient seized with apoplexy in the bath.

The wet sheet is a safe and useful remedy in acute mania and melancholia; it is generally soothing and agreeable to the patient, and seldom fails in calming excitement, if not in inducing sleep.

The mustard bath.—I have not obtained any good results from the use of mustard baths which I would not have expected from an ordinary warm bath. *Cold plunge, douche*, or *shower-baths* I never employ in the treatment of mania. In melancholia and hypochondriasis cold bathing is often beneficial.

Sinapisms applied to the chest and abdomen often produce sleep better than narcotics.

Blisters, issues, setons, etc.—I have found little benefit from counter-irritants in the treatment of mania and melancholia; but my experience of them is very limited.

3. *Supply of Physical Wants.—Food.*—The diet of the insane must be sufficient, and in the case of the poor, should be above rather than below what they have formerly been accustomed to. For pauper lunatics in an asylum, the object is to supply the greatest amount of nutriment in a varied and palatable form at the least cost. Porridge and milk, and vegetable broth, are very important elements

in the diet of Scotch pauper lunatics. The dietary annexed * has been in use in this Asylum for ten years, and is found economical and amply sufficient. The eccentricities of taste must be studied. Many insane persons will only use particular articles of food. Congenital imbeciles are especially fastidious in their diet. Attention must be paid to those who do not take the regular diet. I have frequently met with scorbutic affections in patients who took insufficient food without vegetables or broth.

The food of paralytics, epileptics, and other feeble patients, should be of such a character as to minimise the risk of choking. Porridge and milk, or bread soaked in tea, or bread and milk for breakfast and supper, and soups, minced meat and custards for dinner are suitable for such persons.

Patients who refuse food.—When persuasion fails, artificial feeding must be resorted to. The stomach-pump is perhaps the simplest and best means of effecting this. I feed such patients twice a day. In the morning with a custard containing 2 eggs, 1 pint of sweet milk, some flour and sugar. In the evening with a pint of very strong soup containing the juice of boiled vegetables.

Clothing.—Insane persons should be warmly clad. Whatever may be the case with maniacal patients, the demented, from their languid circulation and sluggish habits, are peculiarly liable to suffer from cold. Clothing should vary with the season, and with the extent to which the patient is exposed to the weather. Thus in the winter those who work in the garden or farm are furnished with worsted cravats, cuffs, mittens, warmer jackets, etc., whilst those who are specially exposed, as well as the infirmary patients, have waterproofs or overcoats. Wet clothes are immediately changed when the patients come from work, and slippers substituted for the strong boots or shoes. Boots and shoes fastened with buckles are convenient, as the ordinary latchets are apt to be lost. Destructive patients are supplied with strong clothing, the men with moleskins, the women with thick linen checked dresses made in the ordinary way, and fastened, if necessary, with screw-buttons. Patients who are restless at night, and who do not remain in bed, are supplied with large flannel night-shirts.

4. *Moral Treatment.—Classification.*—A classification in wards according to the mental conditions, or rather the behaviour of the patients, is objectionable. When the excited and noisy are congregated together in one ward they irritate each other, and unless mechanical restraint or seclusion in single rooms be resorted to, acts of violence are apt to occur, while the uproar and misrule which pervade a *refractory* ward cannot but be prejudicial to recent cases. Again, when the demented and imbecile are kept together they are apt to be neglected, and those of filthy habits have less chance of being cured of them, than when they are mixed through a more intelligent community, whose interest it is to have each of its members as tidy and well conducted as possible.

When the patients are spread through the various wards, irrespective of their condition, the following advantages arise :—

1*st.* The care of the excited and troublesome patients is spread over the whole of the attendants instead of being assigned to two or three.

2*d.* The convalescent or quieter patients assist the attendants in the supervision of the excited or helpless.

3*d.* The chances of quarrels, accidents, and acts of cruelty by attendants, are much diminished.

4*th.* The general order and good behaviour of the majority has a good effect on the few excited patients.

The annoyance to the quiet and convalescent by the presence of an acute case is less than might be imagined, and is greatly diminished when the industrious are drafted to the farm, garden, workshops, laundry, workrooms, etc., by day, and to the recreation hall in the evening. A ward should be set apart as an infirmary, where the old and feeble as well as sick are accommodated. This ward should be near the central block, as communication is more frequently needed with the surgery, kitchen, etc., and the patients should have free and unrestricted use of the garden or airing-ground. The removal of the quieter patients to the lunatic wards of poorhouses is apt to embarrass the wards with an undue proportion of excited patients, and if this system is adopted on a large scale, structural alterations will be needed in most of our large asylums. *Mechanical restraint* is not used in this Asylum except in surgical cases.

* *Vide* Appendix, p. 288.

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Solitary seclusion in single rooms has not been resorted to in this Asylum for upwards of five years. Having had considerable experience in the treatment of mania by the use of seclusion as well as without it, I have had fair opportunities of judging of the merits of both systems, and I have no hesitation in saying that excited and violent patients improve sooner when they are not secluded. Of course those who are very dangerous must be placed under the supervision of special attendants. The habitual use of seclusion with violent and troublesome patients tends to encourage destructive and filthy habits, and removes inducements to exercise self-control.

Bathing for cleanliness is required periodically for all classes of patients. With this object an asylum should be furnished with a general bath-room on each side of the house. The supply of hot-water should be sufficient to afford clean water to each patient. The head attendant or matron should be present when the patients are bathed. Dressing-rooms should be attached to the general bath-rooms. Each ward should have a bath in or near it for the use of the sick or for filthy patients.

Exercise.—Besides the exercise afforded by working on the farm or garden, recreative exercise is obtained by walking in airing-courts, in the general grounds, in the country, by drilling, and by athletic games, etc. Airing-courts afford very limited space for exercise, and as few patients should be confined to them as possible. Phthisis, pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy, dysentery, etc., are often contracted by demented patients while lounging about in airing-courts in cold weather. Most of the patients in an asylum can, under proper supervision, take exercise in the general grounds. In Montrose Asylum the average number confined to airing-courts alone in good weather is 6, all of whom are women. A large number of patients walk in the country in parties or on their parole. When the new asylum was opened, and parties of patients were sent out to walk, complaints were frequently made by persons who met them on the public roads. This fear of the patients has now almost died out in the district.

Occupation is one of the most important elements in the routine of asylum life. It promotes recovery in the curable, and gives health and contentment to the incurable. As a rule, every patient should be employed at the sort of work he was accustomed to when sane, hence the greater variety of occupations in an asylum the better. Garden and farm work can be engaged in by the greatest number of individuals even of the demented class. Hence the importance of having sufficient land attached to an asylum in an economical as well as a medical point of view.

Recreation.—In the wards there should be a sufficient supply of books, newspapers, periodicals, cards, draught-boards, etc., to afford amusement during leisure hours. A general reading-room is a valuable resource for the intelligent class of patients. Evening meetings of the patients should be as frequent and as varied as possible ; concerts, dances, lectures, readings, theatricals, exhibitions of legerdemain, the magic lantern, classes for instruction in dancing and music, and evening parties in the wards should be among the usual amusements. The average number of patients present at these meetings is, in the Montrose Asylum, 250, of a population of 385. In summer, pic-nics to the country afford much pleasure to the patients, and in suitable weather cricket, croquet, football, quoits, bowls, curling, and athletic games are the favourite out-door amusements. As many patients as possible should take a part in dramatic entertainments and concerts, as well as in giving readings or lectures. A plentiful supply of musical instruments is of importance.

Counsel.—While the use of argument against the erroneous ideas of the insane is unavailing, the moral influence exercised over the patients individually and collectively by the attendants and officers of an asylum is of great importance. When mechanical restraint and seclusion are not employed, it becomes more necessary to have attendants of good principle and sense, and officers whose education and position entitle them to the respect and confidence of the patients.

Religious Exercises.—A considerable proportion of patients in an asylum are quite as capable of deriving benefit from religious exercises as sane persons, but it must be admitted that to the majority the chapel services are beneficial rather as a discipline and means of keeping up the customs of ordinary life than as conveying instruction or calling forth devotional emotion. Besides the chapel services on Sabbath, Bible-classes, evening prayers in the wards conducted by

the attendants, and religious counsel to the sick and dying by the chaplain are beneficial. In some cases it is necessary to endeavour to divert the patient's attention from religious subjects. In melancholia, when the patient has taken up morbid views of religion and of the interpretation of doctrines, or texts of scripture, argument and the study of the Bible help to rivet his delusions, and efforts must rather be made to divert his mind into different trains of thought.

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General Supervision.—The superintendent of an asylum should in all cases, in my opinion, be a medical man. He should have the general superintendence of the whole establishment, and the entire control of all the subordinate officers and servants. The directors should interfere as little as possible with the working of details, but should hold the superintendent responsible for his staff. In some large asylums where the Committee have endeavoured to divide the authority between the medical officers, matron, steward, etc., the result has, I believe, always been unsatisfactory. However large an asylum may be, there should be *one* responsible superintendent who has supreme authority over all the other officers. The assistant medical officer should, in the superintendent's absence, take his place in rank over the rest of the staff.

Report by Dr. Howden.

The following is a list of the officers of the Montrose Asylum :—

1. Medical Superintendent.
2. Assistant Medical Officer.
3. Consulting Physician and Surgeon (called in at the Superintendent's discretion).
4. Chaplain (non-resident, visits during the week such patients as the Superintendent may desire him to see).
5. Steward and storekeeper.
6. Housekeeper (has charge of the kitchen, laundry, and department for officers and servants, as well as the scrubbing and cleaning of the male department).
7. Head Male Attendant.
8. Head Female Attendant (has sole charge of the female wards).
9. Farm Overseer.
10. Head Gardener (has charge of the garden and policies, 30 acres).
11. Treasurer (non-resident, a bank agent, receives and pays out the funds for the Institution).
12. Secretary (non-resident, acts as clerk and legal adviser).

No. IX.—REPORT by Dr. M'INTOSH, Medical Superintendent of the Perthshire District Asylum.

Report by Dr. M'Intosh.

In answer to your queries of date 5th September 1868, I beg to make the following remarks :—

No reliance is placed on any particular line of treatment as applicable to any class of cases, but each case is treated on its own merits.

The first noted agent, "change of surroundings," is one of great importance, and there are few instances in which this does not form the basis of future benefit in curable cases.

"Medical" (and occasionally surgical) "treatment" is of the utmost importance in all its phases.

Regularity in taking meals, quality of food, comfortable clothing and shelter, are also of much value.

In the "moral treatment" no great weight is put on classification, though, of course, the sick and feeble, and sometimes the specially troublesome, are separated from the others.

Mechanical restraint has never been employed. It is very useful, however, in some surgical cases.

Solitary seclusion has been very seldom required since the opening of the Asylum ; not at all for the first year, nor for the last 16 months.

Bathing is a very valuable agent in all its forms, but no shower-bath has ever been used except for a tonic.

Exercise is a *sine qua non* for successful treatment, whether it be afforded by broad, dry, and cheerful walks, by games, or manual operations.

Occupation in the open air, or, in the case of females, in the laundry, kitchen, etc., and recreation of all kinds, are equally important.

Counsel, general supervision, and religious exercises are all required daily.

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I would not ascribe exceptional or specific value to any influence or agent in any special form of insanity, because two cases are seldom or never alike, and hence such nosological predications require careful weighing.

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No. X.—REPORT by Dr. LAUDER LINDSAY, Medical Superintendent of James Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

Report by Dr. L. Lindsay.

It is impossible to do justice to the subject of "Asylum treatment," or to the queries of the Board thereanent, without writing a somewhat bulky essay on the present treatment of the insane in the public asylums of Scotland. I presume, however, that all the Board requests or requires is a series of *replies of the briefest kind* to the leading queries contained in their printed circular of 5th current?

I have endeavoured, so far as I have understood the questions of the Board, to give as brief replies as will suffice to indicate my *general* opinions, and I have confined myself mainly to answering the questions submitted.

In giving, however, replies of such a character, it has been necessary to appear egotistical or dogmatic to a degree and in a manner which is not intended or desirable. The grounds of opinion, the illustrations which show the force of the assertions made, the qualifying circumstances, the exceptions to general rules, and in general all explanatory matter, must be omitted, and hence the statements must have frequently a character which may appear exaggerated or exceptional.

It may be desirable to explain that, though my opinions or assertions are based mainly on an experience (embracing both pauper and private insane) of fourteen years in this Institution, they are founded also on what I have seen of many thousands of the insane, living in every conceivable variety of circumstances, in very different parts of the world (including such countries as Iceland and Norway, New Zealand and Australia, as well as Scotland, England, Ireland, and the continent of Europe).

If I have failed, in my replies, to understand the object or meet the views of the Board in putting its queries, I will be glad to supplement or correct the statements now submitted, if this is considered necessary or desirable. Meanwhile, I venture to refer the Board for a fuller expression of my opinion, or narrative of my experience, on many of the points referred to in their circular, to the published reports of this Institution.* It would probably be inconvenient for the Board to consult papers scattered through medical or psychological journals, in which I have from time to time published my views on most of the subjects regarding which the Board now invite an expression of opinion, and therefore I do not here give references to *them*.

Should the Board see fit to *print* the accompanying replies, I beg it will consider this letter introductory or explanatory, and as such, print *it also* as an essential part of the general document.

I. *Change of Surroundings.*—There can be no doubt of the importance of "removal from exciting causes and unfavourable circumstances," in at least the majority of cases. I do not remember any case which, in its first or early stage, could have been equally well treated at home or among friends. This experience may, however, result from the accident of my official position. There may be a *minority of cases* suitable from the first for treatment at home, but I have not met with them. Though mere removal from home and friends sometimes exerts a sort of "specific" influence in at once soothing or calming excitement, "complete isolation" from the sane world is generally necessary only in acute stages, or in certain forms, of insanity. In the majority of cases, communication with the sane world is desirable, and is obtained by bringing together the insane and sane at assemblies, games, excursions, and in a variety of other ways.

II.—*Medical Treatment*—(*a.*) *Drugs or Medicines.*—There is *no* "specific." I have deemed it a duty to experiment largely with those remedies which have been recommended as useful, or have promised to become so. But the general result has been the belief that nine-tenths were useless, or of problematical value. I have no doubt of the efficacy, *in certain cases*, of (1.) *Purgatives*, and (2.) *Soporifics*. The following are the chief purgatives and soporifics now employed by me:—(1.) Croton and castor oils, colocynth pills, Epsom salts, and seidlitz

* *Vide* Index to the Annual Medical Reports for the Decennium 1854 to 1864, *e.g.*:—Treatment of Insanity, p. 4; Occupation, p. 4; Recreation, p. 5; Asylum Dietaries, p. 5.

powders; (2.) Tinctures of hyoscyamus and opium, and solution of muriate of morphia. But the use even of these medicines is empirical or experimental—it being impossible to foretell, in any new admission, what may be the effect or non-effect of any given purgative or soporific. Of the direct or indirect efficacy of *tonics* or *alteratives*, I have no *proof* whatever. The uncertain influence of, and dangers from, such remedies as *chloroform inhalation* or the *subcutaneous injection* of narcotics prevent their use to the extent to which they may possibly be safely permissible. With the exception, perhaps, of purgatives and soporifics, medicines are to be given as they would be in the sane for similar physical conditions. The whole Materia Medica (meaning thereby mere "drugs") of an Hospital for the insane need neither be large nor varied.

(*b.*) *Blood-letting* is never used here. *Derivation* by purgatives takes its place. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that insanity is invariably accompanied by, or indicative of, physical debility. On the contrary, many of the insane are robust, corpulent, and plethoric; and in such cases, in certain conditions at least, the *local* abstraction of blood might be beneficial.

(*c.*) *Counter-irritation* is seldom employed here; *derivation* by purgatives is preferred. Blistering itself begets an irritation which is sometimes more dangerous than the condition it is intended to remedy, while there are many difficulties as to the proper application of counter-irritation in the insane.

III. *Supply of Physical Wants*—(*a.*) *Food.*—The "dietaries" of the insane has been fully discussed in the report of this Institution for 1863, p. 28. Dietary *tables* are, in many respects, objectionable. Some patients require more, others less, than the food-scale of a uniform *table*. It is both more economical and more consonant with sound science and with experience to adapt the food both in kind and quantity *to each patient*. There is a frequent necessity for alcoholic stimulants or malt liquors (*e.g.* for the feeble and aged), but not more so than for similar physical conditions in the sane. For all practical purposes alcohol and malt must, in these cases, be regarded as *food*. In the same classes of patients there is a necessary substitution, in great measure, of fluid for solid; but the principles of selection obtain equally among the sane.

(*b.*) *Clothing.*—As a general rule clothing should be warm, and *wool* should be substituted for cotton, linen, or silk, especially next the skin. *Sudden* changes of raiment are, however, not always desirable, on other than sanitary grounds; *e.g.*, a change from the clothing habitually worn by a patient for a long series of years is frequently resented as an interference with freedom of will or personal liberty of action.

(*c.*) *Shelter.*—I am not an advocate for *compulsory* sanitation *in every case*. Experience has proved, *e.g.*, that to separate the present generation of the insane poor from their hovel-like, theoretically unhealthy, homes, massing them in palatial buildings superabundant in light, air, and all so-called "sanitary" advantages, increases, and may even double, their mortality, and produces a degree of discomfort or disease which may be safely measured by this mortality. In other words, there are many insane patients who can be much better treated (if domestic contentment and freedom from physical disease are the indices of success) in ordinary private houses, even of the humblest cottage class. And so thoroughly am I of this opinion, that, as explained in the paragraph (which follows) on "Classification," I would attach cottages or villas (or both) to all existing asylums; which asylums I would make the mere *centres* of operation.

IV.—*Moral Treatment*—(*a.*) *Classification.*—With a view solely to the interest of the patient—*e.g.*, apart from his rate of board—a classification such as that carried out in many of the American Asylums (western United States) is, at present, an impossibility. But it would no longer be so—a more satisfactory classification would at least be facilitated—were this scheme of adding *succursal* establishments to existing hospitals generally adopted. Every "Asylum" (meaning thereby an *Hospital for the insane*) for the upper or middle classes at least, should consist of a *central hospital* proper, and a series of entirely separate *succursal cottages or villas* scattered in the vicinity. No system of treatment is complete which omits provision for the separate residence of *convalescents*, and of other classes of mental or nervous invalids, who do not require the restrictions and appliances of the central hospital. For the poor insane there is no good ground *of a medical character* why the *Gheel* system should not be, with proper modifications, adopted in Scotland.

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(*b.*) *Mechanical Restraint*—understanding thereby the confinement of fingers, hands, or arms, by means of articles of dress (gloves, polkas, or their equivalents.) I have no doubt of its utility *in certain exceptional cases;* nor of its being the best and most humane treatment *in these cases.* It is of importance *occasionally, e.g.*, to prevent *certain* patients—

1. Getting out of bed.
2. Stripping themselves naked.
3. Using their fingers or hands for suicidal, destructive, or other objectionable purposes.

In which and other cases mechanical restraint is the only suitable means of treatment. I have no hesitation in preferring such restraint *in such cases* to restraint by the hands of *attendants,* a procedure which is—

(1.) Expensive, requiring sometimes as it does four or six attendants by night as well as by day to a single patient, and therefore impossible in a small asylum containing a non-affluent community.

(2.) Dangerous, in so far as loss of temper and negligence are sure to occur, to the manifest injury of the patient.

I have no difficulty in ascribing to this restraint by attendants—by *persons* instead of by articles of *dress,* where it is employed—a long catalogue of fatal disease or injury. The "non-restraint" system so-called has been carried much too far, and the result is, evils secondary only in their number and magnitude to those which were the fruits of the "system" it was intended to counteract and supersede, —the old "restraint" system. I believe that, *in the interest of the patients,* "mechanical restraint" is too little used in this country. There seems every prospect, however, of its being gradually re-introduced. It is a desideratum to combine efficiency with comeliness of appearance in articles of dress intended, *e.g.*, for the confinement of fingers or hands. There seem to be no appliances so *efficient* as those of half a century ago, which, however, are of forbidding appearance.

(*c.*) *Solitary seclusion.*—I have no doubt of its necessity and efficacy *in certain cases, e.g.*, of violent and dangerous excitement. It is, I believe, too little used in this country. In the majority of cases, seclusion in the patient's own bed or bedroom * is sufficient, and for portions only of each day; so as not to interfere with that amount of open-air exercise which is necessary for health.

(*d.*) *Bathing.*—My opinion is such, that I would have all the appliances of a modern well equipped hydropathic establishment in *every* hospital, whether for sane or insane. In particular, means of applying hot or warm, dry or moist, air are very much wanted in asylums for the insane. The false and absurd feeling that "hydropathy" is a quackery—a heterodox system—instead of a mere department, and an important one, of "Rational medicine," prevents, apparently, the introduction of the Turkish, spray, and other baths into asylums. My own convictions are based partly on a *personal* experience of hydropathic treatment.

(*e.*) *Exercise.*—There can be no doubt of its general utility: as a "system," however, it is apt to be carried too far. There are many feeble and aged patients who require rather a conservation of energy by muscular *in*activity, *e.g.*, in bed. On the other hand, exercise sometimes acts somewhat after the manner of a "specific," calming or controlling excitement, *e.g.*, in violent mania. The same salutary result may sometimes be obtained in such cases by means of any occupation of a mechanical kind that exhausts the muscular and nervous energy. Means of exercise and occupation in bad weather and during winter are specially required. These would be provided to a great extent by the establishment of covered *gymnasia,* containing the appliances to be be found in the gymnasium at Canonmills, Edinburgh, in those of Oxford, Liverpool, or London, and still more so in those of Germany.

(*f.*) *Occupation.*—There can be no doubt of its importance in all cases in which it is possible with propriety to apply it. But, as in America, it is difficult or impossible, *as a general rule,* to induce patients of the middle and upper classes to engage in suitable and healthy occupations, such as farming, gardening, or the various handicrafts. The place of muscular occupation is generally taken by out-door games, such as cricket, foot-ball, croquet and bowls. The provision of a *gymnasium* would be a decided advantage, though the occupation or exercise implied would not be directly "productive" in a commercial sense.

* There is *no* "seclusion room" nor "padded room" in this Institution; nor are polkas, camisoles, muffs, or gloves, now in use.

As contrasted with the insane poor, the occupations of the affluent classes of the insane are in large measure "non-productive" in this sense, and are less "productive" in the sense of benefit to the mental and physical health of the patients occupied.

(*g.*) *Recreation* is of more general application, and therefore of higher or wider usefulness, than so-called "productive" occupations. There can be no doubt as to its general importance. Sometimes it leads directly to recovery, if we may trust the spontaneous evidence of patients; more frequently it is productive of domestic content and comfort. More especially useful are evening assemblies of all kinds, in which both sexes enjoy social intercourse, and join in the dance, music, and a variety of games. The various forms of recreation adopted in this Institution, many of which involve both "exercise" and "occupation," are periodically chronicled in *Excelsior*, a serial published in connexion with the operations of the establishment. The recreation fields or forms in question include—

1. Ball-room, for evening assemblies, balls, concerts, theatricals, readings, lectures.
2. Billiard-room.
3. Library and reading-room, with *printed* catalogue.
4. Museum of science and art, with *printed* "guide" and catalogue.
5. Bowling-green and croquet-terrace.
6. Cricket and archery ground.

(*h.*) *Counsel* is useful only to a limited extent, and in certain cases, *e.g.*, convalescents: in the majority of cases it is either useless or mischievous, acting only as an additional source of irritation.

(*i.*) *Religious Exercises.*—While frequent examples of direct or indirect *mischief*, resulting from injudicious religious teaching or preaching, have come under my notice, especially at so-called "revival" seasons, I can remember none of direct *benefit*; while it is impossible to estimate or ascertain whether, and how far, there is *in*direct advantage from, *e.g.*, the ministrations of a chaplain. That officer appears to me to be most useful when he acts also as schoolmaster and librarian, or occupies, with the matron and other officers, a position distinctly subordinate to that of the physician; so that injudicious interference with the management of the patients, or with the discipline of the establishment, may be rendered impossible, or may be easily checked. Insanity, in many cases, does not interfere with at least the outward observance of those "religious exercises" which have been customary to the individual in conditions of mental health.

5. *"Elements" in "Asylum treatment" that are of most, or of "specific," importance.*—Among the principal "elements" in "asylum treatment," may be enumerated the following:—

Compulsory separation from home and friends; from the exciting causes of insanity, *e.g.*, stimulants, business; from associations connected with its origin and development.

Compulsory idleness (in some cases); rest and sleep; attention to the "laws of health," *e.g.*, bathing, diet, exercise; subjection to discipline, *e.g.*, as regards hours for bed, diet, exercise, occupation, and amusement.

Influence of systematization; order; regularity; tidiness.

Improvement of sanitary surroundings.

Provision of suitable means of occupation and recreation.

Self-control, produced by a knowledge that there is a necessary subjection of the patient's will to that of the physician and his subordinates.

Different "elements" operate in different cases and to different degrees. No one element, nor any combination of elements, can be considered absolutely "*specific*," unless in exceptional circumstances, *e.g.*, in cases in which simple removal from home suffices to produce recovery. This removal from the causes of mental disturbance—from the companionship of relatives or friends—is that "element" which has the strongest claim, therefore, to be considered sub-specific.

An element of treatment that appears to me of paramount importance is, that it should be *individual*—that is to say, apart from being influenced by the mere name of the disease or form of insanity; by nosologies or systems of any kind; by the dicta or dogmata of text-books or authorities; by current popular creeds or professional ideas; by considerations of what will best please Lunacy Boards, the public or the press, patients or their friends. The object of the physician

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should always be *that which is best for the individual patient in his condition for the time being.* "*Individualization*" in treatment is too much lost sight of, if it be at all possible, in *large* communities of the insane; and this appears to me one of the strongest arguments in favour of *small* asylums.

The treatment of the insane is, I fear, too much regulated by the fashionable or prevalent theory of the day, *e.g.*, at present public and professional opinion is opposed to blood-letting and mechanical restraint; and, consequently, I believe, neither of them is employed to any extent. But it does not follow that, because a practice is not adopted, it is not in itself a proper practice. On the contrary, I believe that both blood-letting and mechanical restraint are proper practices *in proper cases.*

There is no such line of demarcation or distinction between the sane and insane, sanity and insanity, as to require treatment specifically different in kind, save in certain mental conditions that render the patient's friends unsuitable custodiers, and his home an unsuitable place of residence. The general principles of treatment are the same in both. In both it is the aim of the physician to produce, by the use of all legitimate means, healthy action of *all* the bodily functions; in both, the induction of sleep, the promotion of normal appetite, the calming of excitement, are paramount indications where insomnia, anorexia, and mental excitement exist, as they do, *e.g.*, equally in mania and fever.

The use of such terms as "restraint," "non-restraint," and "seclusion," has been fruitful in misconception, if it has not also been an obstacle to progress. There could not, perhaps, be adduced better illustrations of the "Tyranny of a *Name;*" of the confusion of *names* with *things;* of what Tennyson expressively calls "The Falsehood of *Extremes*," equally in opinion and practice; of the dangers arising from verbal quibbles, and the dominance of public or professional opinion! The *names* may be objectionable, while the *things*—which they represent—are essential features of rational practice. There can be no doubt that, in one sense at least, the whole modern system of "asylum treatment," even of the most advanced and humane kind, is based on the principles of "restraint" and "seclusion"—*restraint, e.g.*, from the impulses of morbid propensities, or their results;—*seclusion* from general society, relatives, business, or former scenes and associations. It is a misnomer, however, to speak of either "restraint," "non-restraint," or "seclusion" as "*systems*" of treatment, while they can really claim no more than to be considered features in, or principles of, treatment. The term "Modern Treatment" of the insane is not liable to the same misconceptions or objections; while it is sufficiently precise, on the one hand, and vague, on the other, *for all practical purposes.*

Report by Dr. Grierson.

No. XI.—REPORT by Dr. GRIERSON, Medical Superintendent of the Roxburgh District Asylum.

Change of Surroundings, and Removal from Exciting Causes and Unfavourable Circumstances.—My limited experience prevents me from saying much hereanent, except as it bears upon cases actually under restraint in asylums, but having accepted the principle and acted upon it in the management of the cases as they have presented themselves to my observation, I may state that much of the treatment, and in many of the cases almost the only treatment, that has been thought conducive to the wellbeing and comfort of that class of cases looked upon with doubts as to their curability, has been the adoption of it, or some such modification of it as chance has for the time placed within my reach. To be able or unable to remove a patient from the neighbourhood of another, or others, or of an attendant, may make much of the difference between health or continued sickness to one, or comfort or discomfort to many; and I would have it clearly understood that in the employment of the principle as here indicated, the object aimed at, however incompletely attained, is repose, or the presentation of something which, if not new, seems more in harmony with the individual mind. But here, as elsewhere, we are sometimes met by surprises, and honesty compels me to say that it was neither the new lookout, the new faces, or the old faces with new surroundings that had wrought the wished-for change, but fear, or a combination of emotions which partake largely of it. To

continue thus however would forestall what will more properly come to be considered under the fourth head of subjects enumerated by the Board, and I pass on to—

Medical Treatment.—(*a.*) *By Drugs.*—Believing that no case, or at most very few, comes under care when the disease is not the product of physical shortcoming or its accompaniment, I may state shortly my great trust in the efficacy of this means of treatment. If my memory could serve me, I would recall, I believe, every case of recovery in my individual experience as a case where this view, and accordingly this means, was adopted. It is right, however, that I should state that I know of no medicine of which I can speak as possessing specific virtues such, for example, as would warrant me in saying of bromide of potassium, or podophyllin, or cod-liver oil, or iron, or digitalis, etc., all of which are administered daily with advantage, that they will meet the demands of any certain form of mental disorder. Each case is looked upon as possessing some peculiar characteristic, and the effort is made to meet the requirements of these by such means as seem best fitted for the malady, minus the mental infirmity. Belladonna is given in epilepsy in the same way, and with the same hope, as if no fury were present; and iron is given in anæmic melancholia for the anæmia, and not for the melancholia. Cod-liver oil, too, is given to the general paralytic and to the consumptive with benefit, where the mental manifestations are very different; so also of digitalis when used as a calmative in mania, and as a tonic in melancholia, and the like may be said of almost every drug in the laboratory.

(*b.*) *By Blood-letting.*—Of this method of cure or treatment I have no experience. During a nine years' practice in asylums, I have never bled, seen a case of bleeding, or even seen a case where bleeding seemed to be demanded. It would be perhaps foolhardy to say that in all this no error has been committed, but I cannot think it will be productive of harm to mention that cases have come under my care where blood-letting had been freely employed previously without advantage, and that immediately on admission into the asylum an exactly opposite course was adopted with marked improvement, in some cases with permanent recovery.

(*c.*) *By Counter-irritation.*—Like blood-letting counter-irritation was a means of cure about which, until last summer, I could have said nothing. At the suggestion, however, and on the recommendation of Professor Laycock, I not only tried but perseveringly pushed the remedy in many selected cases, in cases of juvenile dementia of varied duration, and in cases of melancholia of long continuance, and I have to acknowledge that, though it showed itself to be a powerful instrument of repression, its good was not appreciable. I would be unwilling, however, on this confessed failure, to condemn or even say that under no circumstances would I have recourse to this as a means of relieving the sufferer from a dire affliction, beautiful as this of counter-irritation is in theory.

Supply of Physical Wants.—(*a.*) *Food.*—In nothing in the whole course of my experience has the conviction been more strongly impressed upon me than the necessity of a close attention to the diet of the insane. Keeping out of consideration altogether the cases met with in asylums, where, from a variety of causes, peculiar forms and methods of alimentation must be had recourse to, and bearing in mind only the class of patients to be dealt with, the difficulties through which they have often had to struggle prior to the incursion of the disease which consigns them to our care, and the physical condition on which the malady depends, I am led to the belief that, in by far the greater majority of cases, it ought to be full. I am obtuse enough not to see why, in many of our cases, recognising an analogous condition, we ought not to be able to prescribe beef-tea, beef-steaks, and porter, etc., just with the same expectations as we entertain when we deal with a case of pneumonia, etc., and I am inclined to think that were superintendents a little less hampered by the constant prospect of a five and twenty pound board with clothes, and everything found, they would show perhaps not a greatly decreased death-rate, but a higher percentage of recoveries. It is needless to add that I believe that a fourth meal per day is a greater provocative to sleep than a large narcotic.

(*b.*) *Clothing.*—I have little to say on this head, further than that I believe that to offer or provide less than health demands would be to commit a grave error. In my opinion, everything ought to be avoided which can in the least degree be considered distinctive; and having a due regard to economy, I would make it as

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varied in colour and complexion as I have of individual taste, and trust to the margin of incapables, dirty, and destructives leaving room enough for the exercise of official peculiarities in the adaptation of means to meet such special requirements.

(c.) *Shelter.*—The more one lives the more one learns. At one time I would have asked for a big house, large open fires, and rooms heated to sixty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, but the experience of the last twenty odd months has taught me that I may moderate my desires, and that health may even be acquired in a house where it is barely possible to maintain ourselves ten degrees above freezing point.

Moral Treatment.— (a.) *Classification.*—At one time I thought that if there was an essential in asylum arrangements this ought to be it, and I had almost taught myself that so long as this was not fully and completely within the reach of the superintendent of a lunatic asylum, he was not placed in the best position for doing his duty to those confided to his care. On this matter I still entertain, spite the lesson learnt and learning of how much may be borne without it, the opinion that more is needed than a power of saying to the lunatic, You are mad, go to the madhouse, or to the mad-sick, Go to the Infirmary thereof. This is not the time or place, perhaps, for saying what the means of classification in an asylum should be, but I wish to repeat my opinion that the asylum which is deficient herein is not adapted to produce *all* the good that is to be expected from places of the kind.

(b.) *By Mechanical Restraint.*—No look, no process of reasoning that I can subject myself to, points to this as a means of treatment. I admit that, so long as mania exists, restraint will be an instrument of coercion in diciplining the homicide or securing the suicide from himself, and that the feeling of a greater than he may give rise to a new and perhaps a healthier state of mind. But as I conceive it to be the duty of every superintendent to try to make his treatment as short as well as safe as he can, can it be deemed prudent or commendable to goad the poor wretch who, in frenzy or despair, may have threatened the life of a father, mother, brother, sister, self, or neighbour, a short while before admission, by the immediate imposition of bonds? No.

(c.) *Solitary Seclusion.*—To a limited number of cases this is a means of treatment offering, if not the only, certainly the greatest, hope of amelioration. The temptation to name cases, from the ease with which they may be selected, to show its applicability is great, but, as I fear my garrulity has already passed all decent limits, I pass on to that form of Moral Treatment.

(d.) *General Seclusion or Isolation from the outer World.*—And I am not quite sure that I interpret this head aright, as meaning simply, Are asylums necessary? If so, I must perforce answer, Yes. But if, again, it means to ask whether there are not in asylums, and when there only, a class of timid, harmless, and docile lunatics, who require and receive little care at the superintendents' hands, I must equally answer, Yes. Thus far, however, I feel as if I were tilting at a query, the full or direct scope of which I do not clearly see. Taking it for granted, however, that general seclusion or isolation from the outer world permits of the treatment being within an asylum, I am driven to the question of would I, or would I not, recommend any intercourse between the patient and any others than those necessary to the working of the establishment? and though my experience agrees with that of everybody else that a visit injudiciously made, or through a person injudiciously chosen, may be followed by something worse than a passing excitement, here again I must express my belief that, even in the case of curable patients, the restrictions upon intercommunion with an outer world may with safety lean to the side of laxity; and not only here, but before coming here, I have felt it a duty to combat a gloom and a fretfulness which had its source principally in the infrequency of friendly visits.

(e.) *By Bathing.*—This is a means of treatment I am disposed to think very highly of; but when so speaking of it, I would guard myself against that routine form of it which consists of an immersion—half-a-dozen at a time in one water perhaps—monthly or bi-monthly for the sake of cleanliness. Baths of nightly continuance, for twenty minutes, half-an-hour, an hour, or an hour and a half, at a temperature of from 96° to 100°, and rising from the lower to the higher heat, have seemed to me to be productive of very great benefit in many cases. Melancholia, in both its acute and chronic form, has benefited more from this

therapeutic agent than almost any other form of mental disorder; but I would not have it understood that it is useful here only. Excepting, perhaps, in the general paralytic, there is no form of insanity that is not advantaged by this means of treatment.

(*f.*) *By Exercise.*—This, whatever its form, must ever be an important and large element in the treatment in asylums, whether for curable, or incurable, or mixed cases. That mere muscular weariness can alone produce thought or induce mental repose is not here denied; but it is borne much more forcibly in mind that, be the means by which it is obtained what they may,—whether by running, riding, dancing, or play,—other and potent influences for good, among which may be named light and air, play no unimportant part.

(*g.*) *By Occupation.*—Here we have got perhaps the most efficacious of all the aids to comfort or content that have come or are to come under consideration. So long as this means of treatment is limited, either in kind or quantity, in a corresponding degree will there be noise, quarrelling, and all the etceteras which, even at this distance from the days of Pinel, sometimes hint that the passions thus evoked ought to be met by chains, jackets, and a host of appliances that one does not even like to think about. Between this and exercise there should be left no time for idleness, or for sitting brooding over morbid fancies; and in nothing perhaps will the superintendent's fitness appear greater than when he converts a shoemaker into a gardener, or either into a tailor.

(*h.*) *Recreation.*—To a large class this is also a means of affording pleasure. Of this, however, even accepting it in its widest acceptation, I would not have it thought that it ranks so high as the preceding, though by its means much may be done to break the monotony of a long day, or the tediousness of a long confinement. No one who has witnessed the eagerness with which preparation is made for appearance at ball, or concert, or reading, etc., or notes the brightening under such circumstances, will under-estimate the value of this means of affording pleasure and yielding contentment. Nor is this all. He who directs, or should direct, the thoughts and actions of the insane, uses this new power for controlling and regulating the morbid will, and he will not allow mere good behaviour during participation in these to be the only passport thereto, but will try to insist on propriety in the interval as part and parcel of the condition of its continuance—hereby endeavouring to inculcate the highest lesson, difficult though it be, of distinguishing between right and wrong, good and evil.

(*i.*) *Counsel.*—In this, as in all the other means employed in the treatment of the insane, care is needed in its use: resistance to or persistence in combating delusive opinion is worse than useless; and equally it may be said of that sympathizing acquiescence which will brook no contradiction. It is true that time will work wonders in changing the current of even insane thought without any direct assistance from the physician; nevertheless, I cannot but think that a fitting sentence aptly spoken may be productive of happiness, may create hope, and otherwise hasten the wished-for recovery. To reason with the lunatic does seem to me to imply want of knowledge or something worse; but not to use reasoning in certain stages of the lunacy carries no higher praise. I do not wish to lengthen my note by telling of how much such and such a case seemed benefited by the use of this means, or how it tallies with the recorded cases of others —and the same might be said with regard to the failures; but I would repeat that I believe it to be permissible to use this means of ameliorating the condition of any inmate of the Asylum.

(*j.*) *Religious Exercises.*—When I say that I would gladly see each day begin and end with this, little doubt will be left in the minds of any as to the value I attach to this means of adding to the comfort and contentment of many of the patients. The evidences of its tranquillizing power are very often peculiarly marked, and its influence in controlling the noisy and boisterous so notable that, even on the ground of its value depending upon the self-constraint which produces quiet and good behaviour, I believe it may be regarded as a powerful instrument in asylum management. I would not have it thought, however, that this is the limit of its usefulness, or the aim with which it ought to be provided, nor say that to the stricken in spirit it should carry no consolation more lasting than the continuance of the service or presence of the clergyman—far be it from me to limit it thus. That there are many in our asylums who, while recognising the sacredness of the service, and whose conduct is becoming and reverent thereat, will

Appendix F.

Views of Medical Superintendents on Asylum treatment.

Report by Dr. Grierson.

and do return with no higher or healthier feelings, must be admitted; but this admission must be held to mean rather that an error may have been committed in the selection of those allowed to be present, than that the service has been a mistake. To do otherwise would be to deprive ourselves of a means of gratifying such healthier feelings as desire and derive consolation from such exercise in many, and perhaps shut out the opportunity of awakening some new, or recalling some old, thought or association, tending to amelioration, if not health.

(*k.*) *General Supervision.*—Watchfulness, in my opinion, is the first and principal requisite in dealing with insanity. No rule, no method, however perfect, will succeed either in restoring the reason or securing the safety of the inmates from themselves and from each other, that does not recognise and act upon this as a principle. Too often, much that is regrettable will happen; some means will have been lost of doing a good, and opportunity given for the development of a new vice that ought and might have been avoided had that watchfulness which notes peculiarities, and, by detecting risks, may do much to render them harmless. I am not pleading for further restraint or curtailment of the patient's liberty, but, on the contrary, desirous of extending it to the fullest possible limit, and believing that that constant supervision which detects peculiarities and provides for them will eventually discover the means hereto.

I would again express regret that this note should have been so long in completion and so imperfect in construction. For the first shortcoming, I have the unfortunate excuse of misplacement of the note of the Board of the 5th September; and for the second, besides, perhaps, inherent inability, I have to plead that worry incident upon an undivided supervision, which condescends to the oversighting of all domestic arrangements, storekeeping, and clerklike work of the establishment, etc. etc.

APPENDIX G.

Appendix G.

DIETARY TABLES OF PUBLIC ASYLUMS FOR PAROCHIAL PATIENTS.

Dietary Tables.

ABERDEEN ASYLUM.

Aberdeen Asylum.

FOR BREAKFAST.

From a pint to a pint and a half of oatmeal porridge, with from half to three-quarters of a pint of new milk and four ounces of oatmeal cake, every morning.

FOR DINNER.

From a pint to a pint and a half of broth, pease-soup, potato-soup, meat-soup with rice, hotch-potch, as most conveniently seasonable, four ounces of cooked meat or meat-hash, four ounces of oatmeal cake, and eight ounces of potatoes or cabbage, etc., on Sunday and Thursday. The same, but without butcher meat, on Monday and Saturday, and with the substitution of four ounces of fish on Wednesday, and six ounces of suet dumpling on Tuesday and Friday.

FOR SUPPER.

From three-quarters of a pint to a pint of oatmeal porridge or sowens, with from half a pint to three-quarters of a pint of new milk, every evening unless Sunday, when four ounces of oatmeal cake are substituted for the sowens or porridge.

Besides the above, there are dietaries, variously modified, for patients not paupers, for house-servants, for field labourers, and for the sick.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Elgin Asylum.

AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN 1859, AND 1ST JANUARY 1869.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Porridge, 1 quart.	Broth, 1 quart.	Porridge, 1 quart.
Milk, ¾ pint.	Meat, 4½ ounces.	Milk, ½ pint.
Or,	Bread, 6 ,,	*Or,*
Bread, 6 ounces.	*Or,*	Bread 6 ounces.
Tea, $\frac{1}{16}$,,	Fish, 8 ,,	Tea, $\frac{1}{16}$,,
Sugar, ½ ,,	Potatoes, 24 ,,	Sugar, ½ ,,
Milk, ½ ,,	Suet Dumpling, 6½ ,,	Milk, ½ ,,
Butter, ½ ,,		Butter, ½ ,,

For Breakfast and Supper, each quart of porridge contains 8 oz. of oatmeal for males, and 6 oz. for females.

For Dinner, each quart of broth contains 2½ oz. of barley for each inmate, with vegetables *ad libitum;* or pease soup, containing 4½ oz. of peas for each inmate.

Beef, pork, mutton, or fish, all served free from bones.

Meat supplied to the whole inmates 3 days a week, fish 1 day a week, and to field workers 2 days a week.

Suet dumpling 3 days a week.

Field workers have 1 pint beer daily when at work.

ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.										SUPPER.									
	MALES.		FEMALES.																		MALES.							FEMALES.							
	Oatmeal.	New Milk.	Oatmeal.	New Milk.	Or	Tea.	Sugar.	New Milk.	Bread.	Butter.	Broth.	Cooked Meat.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Pea Soup.	Dumpling.	Rice.	Sugar.	New Milk.	Vegetables.	Fish.	Oatmeal.	New Milk.	Or	Tea.	Sugar.	New Milk.	Bread.	Butter.	Oatmeal.	New Milk.	Or	Tea.	Sugar.	New Milk.	Bread.	Butter.
	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz	oz	pt.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pt.	oz.	oz	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	pt.		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz	oz.	oz.	pt.		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz	oz.
Sunday,	8	½	5	½	...	⅛	½	2	6	½	...	6	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	½	...	8	½	...	⅛	½	2	8	½	5	½	...	⅛	½	2	6	½
Monday,	8	½	5	½	...	⅛	½	2	6	½	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	½	8	...	...	8	½	...	⅛	½	2	8	½	5	½	...	⅛	½	2	6	½
Tuesday,	8	½	5	½	...	⅛	½	2	6	½	...	4	...	1	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	½	...	⅛	½	2	8	½	5	½	...	⅛	½	2	6	½
Wednesday,	8	½	5	½	...	⅛	½	2	6	½	1½	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	8	½	...	⅛	½	2	8	½	5	½	...	⅛	½	2	6	½
Thursday,	8	½	5	½	...	⅛	½	2	6	½	1½	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	½	...	⅛	½	2	8	½	5	½	...	⅛	½	2	6	½
Friday,	8	½	5	½	...	⅛	½	2	6	½	1½	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	½	...	⅛	½	2	8	½	5	½	...	⅛	½	2	6	½
Saturday,	8	½	5	½	...	⅛	½	2	6	½	1½	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	½	...	⅛	½	2	8	½	5	½	...	⅛	½	2	6	½
TOTAL,	5ℓ	3½	35	3½	...	⅞	3½	14	42	3½	6	18	6	4½	1½	12	4	½	8	½	8	56	3½	...	⅞	3½	14	56	3½	35	3½	...	⅞	3½	14	42	3½

Each Ration of Broth shall contain 4 oz. of Cooked Meat, exclusive of bone (which may be used at dinner), 2½ oz. of Barley, 1½ oz. of Vegetables.

Each Ration of Pea Soup shall contain 4 oz. of Cooked Meat, exclusive of bone (which may be used at dinner), 3¼ oz. of Pease.

Each Ration of Dumpling shall contain 6 oz. of Flour or Oatmeal, 2 oz. of Suet, ½ oz. of Currants, ½ oz. of Sugar.

Eight oz. of Bread are considered equivalent to 1 lb. of Potatoes.

Eight oz. of Fish are considered equivalent to 4 oz. of Cooked Meat.

BANFFSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

DIET ROLL FOR MALES.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday.	6 oz. Oatmeal made into Porridge. ½ pint New Milk.	6 oz. Cooked Meat. ½ lb. Vegetables. 1 lb. Potatoes.	8 oz. Bread. ⅛ oz. Tea. ½ oz. Sugar. ½ oz. Butter. 1 oz. Milk.
Monday.....	Same as Sunday.	1½ pint Barley Broth. 1 lb. Potatoes.	6 oz. Oatmeal made into Porridge. ½ pint New Milk.
Tuesday. ...	Same as Sunday.	1½ pint Barley Broth. 1 lb. Potatoes. 4 oz. Cooked Meat., exclusive of Bone.	Same as Monday.
Wednesday.	Same as Sunday.	1½ pint Pea Soup. 10 oz. Suet Dumpling.	Same as Monday.
Thursday. ...	Same as Sunday.	1½ pint Barley Broth. 1 lb. Potatoes. 4 oz. Cooked Meat, exclusive of Bone.	Same as Monday.
Friday.	Same as Sunday	New Milk, ½ pint. Cheese, 2 oz. Bread, 6 oz. Rice 4 oz.	Same as Monday.
Saturday. ...	Same as Sunday	1½ pint Barley Broth. 1 lb. Potatoes. 4 oz. Meat, served as Irish Stew.	Same as Monday.

DIET ROLL FOR FEMALES.

Sunday.	6 oz. Bread. ⅛ oz. Tea. 1 oz. Milk. ½ oz. of Butter. ½ oz. Sugar.	Females same as males.	6 oz. Bread, ⅛ oz. Tea. ½ oz. Sugar. ½ oz. Butter. 1 oz. Milk.
Monday.....	Same as Sunday.	Females same as males.	6 oz. Bread. ⅛ oz. Tea. ½ oz. Sugar. ½ oz. Butter. 1 oz. New Milk.
Tuesday. ...	Same as Sunday.	Females same as males.	Same as Monday.
Wednesday.	Same as Sunday.	1½ pint Pea Soup. 8 oz. Suet Dumpling.	Same as Monday.
Thursday. ...	Same as Sunday.	Females same as males.	Same as Monday.
Friday.	Same as Sunday.	Females same as males.	Same as Monday.
Saturday. ...	Same as Sunday.	Females same as males.	Same as Monday.

Appendix G.

Dietary Tables.

Southern Counties Asylum, Dumfries.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM, DUMFRIES.

DIET TABLE FOR MALES.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday, ...	Porridge, 2 lb. Milk, 10 oz. Or, Tea, 20 oz. Bread, 8 oz. Butter, ½ an oz.	Pea Soup, 24 oz. Meat, 8 oz. Potatoes, 16 oz. Bread, 4 oz.	Tea, 20 oz. Bread, 6 oz. Butter, ½ oz. Or, Porridge, 2 lb. Milk, 10 oz.
Monday, ...	Do.	Broth, 24 oz. Potatoes, 16 oz. Bread, 4 oz.	Do.
Tuesday, ...	Do.	Broth, 24 oz. Meat, 8 oz. Potatoes, 16 oz. Bread, 4 oz.	Do.
Wednesday,	Do.	Pea Soup, 24 oz. Potatoes, 16 oz. Bread, 4 oz.	Do.
Thursday, ...	Do.	Broth, 24 oz. Meat, 8 oz. Potatoes, 16 oz. Bread, 4 oz.	Do.
Friday, ...	Do.	Broth, 24 oz. Potatoes, 16 oz. Bread, 4 oz.	Do.
Saturday, ...	Do.	Broth, 24 oz. Potatoes, 16 oz. Meat, 8 oz. Bread, 4 oz.	Do.

DIET TABLE FOR FEMALES.

Monday, ...	Porridge, 24 oz. Milk, 10 oz. Or, Tea, 16 oz. Bread, 6 oz. Butter, ½ oz.	Broth, 16 oz. Meat, 8 oz. Potatoes, 10 oz. Bread, 2 oz.	Porridge, 24 oz. Milk, 10 oz. Or, Tea, 16 oz. Bread, 4 oz. Butter, ½ oz.
Tuesday, ...	Do.	Broth, 16 oz. Potatoes, 10 oz. Bread, 2 oz.	Do.
Wednesday,	Do.	Pea Soup, 16 oz. Meat, 8 oz. Potatoes, 10 oz. Bread, 2 oz.	Do.
Thursday, ...	Do.	Broth, 16 oz. Potatoes, 10 oz. Bread, 2 oz.	Do.
Friday, ...	Do.	Broth, 16 oz. Meat, 8 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Potatoes, 10 oz.	Do.
Saturday, ...	Do.	Broth, 16 oz. Potatoes, 10 oz. Bread, 2 oz.	Do.
Sunday, ...	Do.	Pea Soup, 16 oz. Meat, 8 oz. Potatoes, 10 oz. Bread, 2 oz.	Do.

Note.—All working males have 10 oz. beer to dinner, and have tea instead of porridge if they prefer it. A herring, or some equivalent, is given to tea on Sundays. Laundry patients have bread and cheese for lunch.

Composition of Broth.	Pea Soup.
48 gallons of Water,	48 gallons of Water.
25 lb. Barley.	48 lb. Split Peas.
22 ,, Turnips.	22 ,, Turnips.
12 ,, Greens.	9 ,, Carrots.
6 ,, Leeks.	6 ,, Leeks.
9 ,, Carrots.	

Vegetables in greater quantity and variety are given during summer—as, Cabbages, Beans, Peas, Onions, Parsley, etc.

EDINBURGH ROYAL ASYLUM DIET TABLE.

Edinburgh Asylum.

BREAKFAST.

Males. 6 oz. Oatmeal or 2 pints Porridge, and ¾ pint Skimmed or Butter Milk; or, ¼ oz. Coffee, ½ oz. Sugar, 7½ oz. Bread, and ¼ oz. Butter.

Females. 6 oz. Oatmeal or 1½ pints Porridge, and ¾ pint Skimmed or Butter Milk; or, ¼ oz. Coffee, ½ oz. Sugar, 5 oz. Bread, and ¼ oz. Butter.

DINNER.

Sunday, ...4 oz. Rice, ⅓ oz. Sugar, and ½ pint Sweet Milk.
7½ oz. Bread for Males, and 5 oz. for Females.

Monday, ...7 oz. Uncooked Meat, boiled in Broth, with 2 oz. Barley.
7½ oz. Bread or 1⅓ lb. Potatoes (Males), and 5 oz. Bread or 1⅛ lb. Potatoes (Females).

Tuesday,..... 7 oz. Uncooked Meat, stewed or roasted, and 8 oz. Vegetables.
Bread or Potatoes, as on Monday.

Wednesday, Broth made with 2 oz. Meat boiled down in the Broth.
8 oz. Dumpling— of flour, suet, and currants.
Bread or Potatoes, as above.

Thursday, ...7 oz. Uncooked Meat made into Irish Stew.
Bread or Potatoes, as above.

Friday, ...Pea-soup, made from 2 oz. Meat and 4 oz. Pease.
Bread or Potatoes, as above.

Saturday, ...7 oz. Meat and Broth, as on Monday.
Bread or Potatoes, as above.

SUPPER.

Males. 6 oz. Oatmeal or 2 pints Porridge, and ¾ pint Skimmed or Butter Milk; or, ⅛ oz. Tea, ½ oz. Sugar, 7½ oz. Bread, and ¼ oz. Butter.

Females. ⅛ oz. Tea, ½ oz. Sugar, 5 oz. Bread, and ¼ oz. Butter.

LUNCHEON.

For Workers. Bread, 2½ oz.; Cheese, 1 oz.; Beer, ½ pint.

Appendix G.

Dietary Tables.

Dundee Asylum.

DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

BREAKFAST.

Males. Porridge containing Meal 8 ounces.
Milk, 3 gills.
Workers and those who object to Porridge get—
Tea, 1 pint.
Bread, 10 ounces.

Females. Porridge containing Meal 6 ounces.
Milk, 3 gills.
Workers and those who object to Porridge get—
Tea, 1 pint.
Bread, 9 ounces.

DINNER.

Males. 1 day, Potato or Peasoup.
6 days, Broth *ad lib.*
Beef, cooked free from Bone, 4 ounces.
Bread, 8 ounces; or,
Bread, 4 ounces, and Potatoes, 1 lb.
On 2 days a week, instead of Beef,—
Fish, 8 ounces.
Suet Dumpling, 6 ounces.

Females. 1 day, Potato or Peasoup.
6 days, Broth *ad lib.*
Beef, cooked free from Bone, 3 ounces.
Bread, 8 ounces; or,
Bread, 4 ounces, and Potatoes, 1 lb.
On 2 days a week, instead of Beef—
Fish, 6 ounces.
Suet Dumpling, 6 ounces.
Workers, both sexes, 1 pint Beer at Dinner.

SUPPER.

Males. Same as Breakfast.

Females. Tea, 3 gills.
Bread, 6 ounces.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' LUNCHEON.

Bread, 5 ounces.
Beef or Cheese, 3 ounces.
Beer, 1 pint.

Fruit Dumpling occasionally substituted for suet Dumpling when in season, along with Fruit Salad and other Vegetables.

FIFE ASYLUM.

| | BREAKFAST. 8 A.M. | | | | DINNER. 2 P.M. | | | |

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM.

DIET TABLE FOR PAUPERS AS AT 1ST JANUARY 1869.

	BREAKFAST.											DINNER.																				SUPPER.			
	Males.		Females.									Males.										Females.*											Mls.		Fms.	
			Either				Or																												
	Porridge.	Butter Milk.	Porridge.	Butter Milk.	Bread.	Tea.	Fine Bread.	Porridge.	Butter Milk.			Fine Bread.	Uncooked Meat.	Meat Pie.	Hashed Meat.	Salt Fish.	Haggis.	Fresh Fish.	Broth.	Pea Soup.	Rice and Milk.	Potatoes.	Fine Bread.	Uncooked Meat.	Meat Pie.	Hashed Meat.	Fresh Fish.	Broth.	Rice and Milk.	Rice.	Potatoes.				
	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	pt.			oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	pt.	pt.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	lb.	pt.	pt.	pt.	oz.
Sunday,	2	½	1	½	4	½	4	1	½			4	4	…	…	…	…	…	…	2	…	…	4	4	…	…	…	2	…	…	…	2	½	1	6
Monday,	2	½	1	½	4	½	4	1	½			4	…	…	…	6	…	…	2	…	…	…	…	4	…	…	…	2	…	…	1	2	½	1	6
Tuesday,	2	½	1	½	4	½	4	1	½			4	…	6	…	…	…	…	1	…	…	…	4	4	…	…	…	2	…	…	…	2	½	1	6
Wednesday,	2	½	1	½	4	½	4	1	½			4	…	…	…	…	…	14	2	…	…	…	4	…	…	…	…	…	2	…	…	2	½	1	6
Thursday,	2	½	1	½	4	½	4	1	½			…	…	…	6	…	…	…	2	…	…	1	…	…	6	…	…	1	…	2½	…	2	½	1	6
Friday,	2	½	1	½	4	½	4	1	½			4	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	2	…	4	…	…	…	12	2	…	…	…	2	½	1	6
Saturday,	2	½	1	½	4	½	4	1	½			…	…	…	…	…	8	…	2	…	…	1	…	…	…	6	…	2	…	…	1	2	½	1	6
TOTAL,	14	3½	7	3½	28	3½	28	7	3½			20	4	6	6	6	8	14	9	2	2	2	16	12	6	6	12	11	2	2½	2	14	3½	7	42

* Haggis, Pea Soup, and Salt Fish have been discontinued as a part of the regular diet for the Females: to be recommenced according to circumstances.

Extra Diet for the Industrious.

Out-door Workers—4 oz. bread, and 4 oz. beef, extra to dinner.

Workers in Laundry and Wash-house—4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, and ½ pint beer, at 12 o'clock.

Seamstresses and other in-door Workers—Dry tea and sugar, which they themselves infuse, butter, cheese, bread, etc., according to choice.

Extra Diet for the Sick, Infirm, and Capricious.

At the discretion of the Medical Superintendent, bread, beef-tea, mince collops, mutton chops, steak, fish, eggs, mutton broth, milk, corn-flour, rice puddings, sago pudding, barley water, gruel, oranges, biscuits, jellies, confectionery, porter, ale, port wine, sherry, brandy, gin, whisky, rum, lemonade, soda water, etc. etc.

Special Diet for those fed by means of the Stomach-Pump.

Generally they get for

Breakfast—1½ pints coffee, or tea, or sweet milk, 1 egg, from 1 to 2 pounded large Abernethy biscuits.

Dinner—1½ pints rich soup, or 1½ pints beef-tea from 12 oz. beef, or ¼ of extract of meat to the pint, from 1 to 2 pounded biscuits.

Supper—1½ pints sweet milk, and 1 to 2 pounded biscuits, or 1½ pints gruel made with milk ; stimulants are always added according to the order of the Medical Officer.

Quantities of Articles used in Compound Food.

Porridge—For Males, 5½ oz. oatmeal ; for Females, 2½ oz. oatmeal, in consequence of getting bread and tea also.

Broth—2 oz. barley and peas, 5 oz. beef and bones, vegetables *ad libitum per two pints.* When vegetables are scarce, 2½ oz. barley and peas are issued.

Pea Soup—2½ oz. split peas, 5 oz. beef and bones, *per two pints.*

Rice and Milk—2½ oz. rice, ½ pint skimmed milk, and ½ oz. sugar, *per two pints.*

Meat Pie—4 oz. butcher meat, 1½ oz. flour, ½ oz. butter, *each.*

Tea—2 oz. tea, 9 oz. sugar, 2 pints sweet milk, *for twenty.*

Haggis—about 3 oz. oatmeal, 3 oz. fat meat or suet, and ½ oz. onions, *for each.*

Fine Bread—Extra superfine flour, and superfine flour, equal parts.

Quality of Provisions supplied.

Cheese—Best sweet milk.

Butcher Meat—Ox beef, mutton—best quality, according to contract.

Oatmeal—Best quality.

All other provisions of best quality.

Appendix G.

Dietary Tables.

Haddington Asylum.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM.

BREAKFAST.

Males.	6	Ounces	Oatmeal or 2 pints Porridge, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint Sweet Milk; or
	$\frac{1}{4}$	„	Coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sugar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Bread, and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Butter.
Females.	5	„	Oatmeal, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints Porridge, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint Sweet Milk; or
	$\frac{1}{4}$	„	Coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sugar, 5 oz. Bread, and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Butter.

DINNER.

SUNDAY, ...7 oz. Uncooked Meat, boiled in Broth, with 2 oz. Barley; $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Bread or $1\frac{1}{8}$ lb. Potatoes (Males); and 5 oz. Bread or $1\frac{1}{8}$ lb. Potatoes (Females).

MONDAY, ...Broth made of 2 oz. Meat; $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Bread for Males and 5 oz. for Females.

TUESDAY, ...7 oz. Uncooked Meat, stewed or roasted, and 8 oz. Vegetables; Bread or Potatoes as on Sunday.

WEDNESDAY,...Broth made with 2 oz. Meat, boiled down in the Broth; Bread or Potatoes as above.

THURSDAY, ...Broth and Dumpling, made with best flour, Suet, Molasses, Currants, and Spice, 12 oz. for Males and 10 oz. for Females, Bread or Potatoes as above.

FRIDAY,.....8 oz. Fish, fresh or salt; Broth made of 2 oz. Meat; Bread or Potatoes as above.

SATURDAY, ...Pease Soup, made from 2 oz. Meat and 4 oz. peas; Bread and Potatoes as above.

SUPPER.

Males.	6	Ounces	Oatmeal or 2 pints Porridge, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of Sweet Milk; or
	$\frac{1}{8}$	„	Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sugar, $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Bread, and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Butter.
Females.	$\frac{1}{8}$	„	Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sugar, 5 oz. Bread, and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Butter.

LUNCHEON.

FOR WORKERS.

Bread, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Cheese, 1 oz.; Beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

DIET ROLL FOR MALES.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday.	6 oz. Oatmeal made into Porridge, with ½ pint New Milk.	1½ pint Broth. 1 lb. Potatoes. 6 oz. Cooked Meat.	Bread, 8 oz. Butter, ½ oz., with Tea.
Monday.....	As on Sunday.	1½ pint Broth. 1 lb. Potatoes.	6 oz. Oatmeal made into Porridge. ½ pint New Milk.
Tuesday.....	As on Sunday.	1½ pint Broth. 1 lb Potatoes. 4 oz. Cooked Meat.	As on Monday.
Wednesday.	As on Sunday.	As on Monday.	As on Monday.
Thursday. ...	As on Sunday.	As on Tuesday.	As on Monday.
Friday.	As on Sunday.	As on Monday.	As on Monday.
Saturday. ...	As on Sunday.	As on Tuesday.	As on Monday.

DIET ROLL FOR FEMALES.

Sunday.	6 oz. Bread. ½ oz. Butter. with Tea, ⅛ oz.	1½ pint Broth. 1 lb. Potatoes. 6 oz. Cooked Meat.	6 oz. Bread. ½ oz. Butter, with Tea.
Monday.....	As on Sunday.	1½ pint Broth. 1 lb. Potatoes.	As on Sunday.
Tuesday. ...	As on Sunday.	1½ pint Broth. 1 lb. Potatoes. 4 oz. Cooked Meat.	As on Monday.
Wednesday.	As on Sunday.	As on Monday.	As on Monday.
Thursday. ...	As on Sunday.	As on Tuesday.	As on Monday.
Friday.	As on Sunday.	As on Monday.	As on Monday.
Saturday. ...	As on Sunday.	As on Tuesday.	As on Monday.

Note.—The Broth shall be made with 2 oz. of meat, exclusive of bone, 2 oz. of barley, ½ oz. of peas, 1½ oz. of carrots, turnips, or other vegetables, for each ration of 1½ pints.

Appendix G.

Dietary Tables.

Montrose Asylum.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM.

BREAKFAST.

Males. 2 Pints Porridge and ½ pint Sweet Milk, or
¾ „ Coffee and 8 ounces Bread and Butter.
Females. 1½ „ Porridge and 1½ pint Sweet Milk, or
¾ „ Coffee and 6 oz. Bread and Butter.

DINNER.

SUNDAY, ...Broth, Bread, and 4 oz. Cooked Meat, without bone.
MONDAY, ...Rice and Milk and Bread, or Broth and Bread.
TUESDAY, ...Broth, Potatoes, and 4 ounces Cooked Meat.
WEDNESDAY,...Broth and Bread, or Potato Soup and Bread.
THURSDAY, ...Broth, Potatoes or Vegetables,* and 4 ounces Cooked Meat.
FRIDAY,.....Broth, Bread, and 4 ounces Fish Cooked.
SATURDAY, ...Pea Soup and Bread.

SUPPER.

Males. 2 Pints Porridge and ½ pint Sweet Milk, or
¾ „ Tea, and 8 oz. Bread and Butter.
Females. ¾ „ Tea, and 6 oz. Bread and Butter.
Working patients get 3 ounces Bread, 1 ounce Cheese, and ½ pint of Beer at 11 A.M., for Lunch.

8 Ounces Oatmeal for Males, and 6 oz. for Females for Porridge.
2 „ Barley for each Patient, for Broth.
3 „ Rice, for Rice and Milk.
4 „ Split Peas, for Pea Soup.
½ „ Sugar each, for Tea or Coffee,
⅓ „ Butter, do. do.
⅕ „ Coffee for each Patient.
1/10 „ Tea, do.

Overhead—Bread used for dinner, Males 8 oz., and Females 6 oz., 1 lb. Potatoes for each Patient.
Broth and Pea Soup *ad libitum*.
The Bread is so divided that each Patient gets as much or as little as he pleases.

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* When vegetables are given instead of potatoes, 6 ounces of Bread are given to each Male, and 4 ounces to each Female.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, MURTHLY.

	BREAKFAST.																DINNER.																			SUPPER.																			
	MALES.			FEMALES.																																	MALES.															FEMALES.														
	Oatmeal.	New Milk.		Oatmeal.	New Milk.	Or	Bread.	Sugar.	New Milk.	Butter.	Tea.						Broth.	Cooked Meat.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Pea Soup.	Dumpling or Meal Pudding.	Sweet Milk.	Cheese.	Rice.	Sugar.	Vegetables.	Fish.									Oatmeal.	New Milk.	Or	Bread.	Tea.	Sugar.	New Milk.	Butter.									Oatmeal.	New Milk.	Or	Bread.	Tea.	Sugar.	New Milk.	Butter.						
	oz.	pt.[1]		oz.	pt.[1]		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.[2]						pt.[3]	oz.	oz.	lb.	pt.[4]	oz.[5]	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.									oz.	pt.[1]		oz.	oz.[2]	oz.	oz.	oz.									oz.	pt.[1]		oz.	oz.[2]	oz.	oz.	oz.						
Sunday,	6	½		5	½	...	6	½	1	½	⅛						1½	4	6	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...									6	½	...	8	⅛	½	1	½									5	½	...	6	⅛	½	1	½						
Monday,	6	½		5	½	...	6	½	1	½	⅛						...	...	6	...	...	...	8	2	4	½	8	...									6	½	...	8	⅛	½	1	½									5	½	...	6	⅛	½	1	½						
Tuesday,	6	½		5	½	...	6	½	1	½	⅛						...	...	...	...	1½	12	...	...	...	...	8	...									6	½	...	8	⅛	½	1	½									5	½	...	6	⅛	½	1	½						
Wednesday,	6	½		5	½	...	6	½	1	½	⅛						1½	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...									6	½	...	8	⅛	½	1	½									5	½	...	6	⅛	½	1	½						
Thursday,	6	½		5	½	...	6	½	1	½	⅛						1½	4	6	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...									6	½	...	8	⅛	½	1	½									5	½	...	6	⅛	½	1	½						
Friday,	6	½		5	½	...	6	½	1	½	⅛						...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8									6	½	...	8	⅛	½	1	½									5	½	...	6	⅛	½	1	½						
Saturday,	6	½		5	½	...	6	½	1	½	⅛						...	...	...	...	1½	12	...	...	...	...	8	...									6	½	...	8	⅛	½	1	½									5	½	...	6	⅛	½	1	½						
TOTALS,	42	3½		35	3½	...	42	3½	7	3½	⅞						4½	12	18	3	3	24	8	2	4	½	48	8									42	3½	...	56	⅞	3½	7	3½									35	3½	...	42	⅞	3½	7	3½						

1. Or ¾ pint Skimmed or Butter Milk.
2. Or Coffee, ¼ oz.
3. Ration of Broth { 2 oz. of Cooked Meat exclusive of Bones. 2 oz. of Barley, ½ oz. Peas. 1½ oz. Carrots, or other Vegetables.
4. Ration of Pea Soup { 2 oz. Cooked Meat, exclusive of Bones. 3½ oz. of Split Peas. 1 oz. of Carrots, or other Vegetables.
5. Ration of Meal Pudding { 6 oz. Oatmeal. 2½ oz. Suet. ¾ oz. Onions.

Ration of Dumpling { 6 oz. Flour. 2½ oz. Suet.

Eight oz. Fish=4 oz. of Cooked Meat.
Extra workers an allowance of 2 oz. Cheese, 3 oz. Bread, and ½ pint Beer.

ROXBURGH, BERWICK, AND SELKIRK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.																						SUPPER.									
	Males.					Females.					Males.										Females.												Males.					Females.					
	Porridge.	New Milk, or Tea.		Bread.	Butter.	Porridge.	New Milk, or Tea.		Bread.	Butter.	Broth.	Rice Soup.	Pea Soup.	Potato Soup.	Cooked Meat.	Dumpling.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Broth.	Rice Soup.	Pea Soup.	Potato Soup.	Cooked Meat.	Dumpling.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Porridge.	New Milk, or Tea.		Bread.	Butter.	Porridge.	New Milk, or Tea.		Bread.	Butter.						
	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	pt.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.						
Sunday,	38	½	1	7	½	32	½	1	7	½	2	…	…	…	…	12 oz. occasionally superadded to the Wednesday's dinner.	3½	8	2	…	…	…	4	10 oz. occasionally superadded to the Wednesday's dinner.	3½	8	38	½	1	8¾	½	32	½	1	7	½						
Monday,	38	½	1	7	½	32	½	1	7	½	…	2	…	…	4		3½	8	…	2	…	…	…		3½	8	38	½	1	8¾	½	32	½	1	7	½						
Tuesday,	38	½	1	7	½	32	½	1	7	½	2	…	…	…	…		3½	8	2	…	…	…	4		3½	8	38	½	1	8¾	½	32	½	1	7	½						
Wednesday,	38	½	1	7	½	32	½	1	7	½	…	2	…	…	4		3½	8	…	2	…	…	…		3½	8	38	½	1	8¾	½	32	½	1	7	½						
Thursday,	38	½	1	7	½	32	½	1	7	½	…	…	2	…	…		3½	8	…	…	2	…	4		3½	8	38	½	1	8¾	½	32	½	1	7	½						
Friday,	38	½	1	7	½	32	½	1	7	½	2	…	…	…	4		3½	8	2	…	…	…	…		3½	8	38	½	1	8¾	½	32	½	1	7	½						
Saturday,	38	½	1	7	½	32	½	1	7	½	…	…	…	2	2		7	…	…	…	…	2	2		7	…	38	½	1	8¾	½	32	½	1	7	½						

Breakfast is the same for both Males and Females—Porridge. The allowance of oatmeal for each patient is 6 ounces. Tea—the allowance for each patient is ⅛ oz. of tea, ½ oz. of sugar, and cream ¾ cz. Dinner.—Broth is made with 40 lbs. of beef, 20 lbs. of vegetables (cabbages, leeks, and turnips), and 12 lbs. of barley. Rice soup is made like broth in every respect, except that 12 lbs. of rice takes the place of 12 lbs. of barley. Potato soup is made with 126 lbs. of potatoes, 43 lbs. of beef, and about 10 lbs. of vegetables, celery, carrots, turnips, etc. Pea soup is made of 30 lbs. of split peas, 40 lbs. of beef, and about 10 lbs. of vegetables.

APPENDIX H.

Appendix H.

GENERAL REPORTS ON SINGLE PATIENTS BY THE DEPUTY-COMMISSIONERS.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

I.—REPORT BY DR. MITCHELL.

Report by Dr. Mitchell.

I have to report that I have completed the visitation of patients out of asylums in the 16 counties of Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Renfrew, Bute, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Banff, Moray, Nairn, Inverness, Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney, and Shetland.

The whole number of patients visited and seen was 722; of these, 54 were visited twice, and 17 three times, raising the number of visits paid to 793.

With the exception of 22, every registered patient in these 16 counties was visited and reported on to the Board. These 22 patients were located in 6 parishes in Sutherland, in 1 parish in Orkney, 1 in Caithness, and 1 in Inverness. In 12 of the counties, therefore, including Shetland, every registered patient without exception was visited.

Of the 722 patients seen, 600 were in receipt of parochial relief, and 122 were supported by their friends or by funds of their own.

It is known that 193, or 19·3 per cent. of the whole number had previously been under asylum treatment. The percentage would have been considerably higher if the calculation had been confined to those of the patients in private dwellings who are *registered*, and who are 516 in number.

The whole number of patients visited may be thus classified :—

I. Pauper Patients—			
(1.) *Registered as single patients,*		443	
(2.) *Registered as patients in houses with special licences,*		33	
(3.) *Registered as patients on probation,*		14	
(4.) *In the ordinary wards of poorhouses, viz.—*			
(*a.*) *On the registers.*		5	
(*b.*) *Not on the registers,*		35	
(5.) *Pauper lunatics not intimated—*			
(*a.*) *Those who should be intimated,*		33	
(*b.*) *Those in whose cases the need of intimation may be considered doubtful,*		31	
(6.) *Old probationary patients, in whose cases the period of trial has expired without the withdrawal of relief, and where the state of mind is doubtful,*		6	
Total number of *Paupers,*			600
II. Private Patients—			
(1.) *Those kept for profit—*			
(*a.*) *On the registers,*	17		
(*b.*) *Not on the registers,*	16		
		33	
(2.) *Those on probation and registered as such,*	4		
(3) *Those who have completed the probationary period and have ceased to be paupers, though they remain insane,*	5		
(4.) *Those living with friends under various circumstances, often much neglected or in great misery,*	80		
		89	
			122
Total number of *patients out of asylums* visited,			722

The condition of the patients in each of these divisions and subdivisions is separately noticed and commented on in what follows.

Appendix H.

Pauper Lunatics whose Residence in Private Dwellings as Single Patients has been sanctioned by the Board.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Mitchell.

The number of this class visited and seen during 1868 was 443. A separate report on each patient was sent to the Board. These reports show the condition of many of the registered single pauper patients to be quite satisfactory; in other words, it is found that a fair provision has been made for the safety and wellbeing of a considerable majority of them, making removal either to an asylum or to the lunatic wards of a poorhouse unnecessary and undesirable. This accords with the experience of past years. Nothing, indeed, has been seen to lead to any change in the opinions expressed in former reports, as to the possibility of providing satisfactorily for a certain number of the insane poor in private dwellings. The happiness of many patients is best promoted by allowing them to live in family. There is nothing in their condition which calls for the machinery and discipline of an asylum. They are incurable and harmless; they require no *special* medical care, and the freedom of home life is enjoyed by them and proves beneficial to their health. It would be difficult in such circumstances to assign reasons for removal to an asylum which would be sufficient.

These remarks, of course, refer only to the single patients under the Board's care whose condition has been favourably reported on. But it is well known to the Board that the proportion of these is now very considerable, and that it is increasing from year to year. By careful selection, and by judicious and liberal arrangements, it is reasonably hoped that the proportion will be still further increased. The object is to retain in private dwellings none but suitable cases, and to secure for these a proper amount of comfort and care. That this can be done for some patients does not appear to be anywhere doubted. There are persons of unsound mind found in private dwellings whose removal to an asylum I scarcely think that any one would declare to be desirable. This being so of *some*, the question is, whether it cannot be made so of *more*, and I think experience has shown that efforts in this direction may succeed, and that, under proper regulations, the condition of the insane poor in private dwellings may be greatly ameliorated.

The worst reports which have been sent to the Board have, as usual, referred to patients who were not in receipt of relief—most of them, however, being persons on the confines of pauperism, though a few were in comfortable circumstances. Unfavourable reports have also been sent to the Board regarding some registered pauper patients, and important changes in their condition have been recommended. In some cases, for instance, it has been recommended that dispensation should be withdrawn, and that removal to an asylum should be ordered. Not a few of these were seen this year for the first time, and others of them were found to have undergone changes, either as to their state of mind or body, or as to their surroundings, which made their continued residence in private dwellings improper. A change of guardianship, again, as might be expected, occurs among the recommendations more or less frequently every year. When this recommendation is made, however, it does not necessarily follow that the patient's condition at the time of the visit is unsatisfactory. Many things may point to the propriety of removing an imbecile from the care say of one sister to that of another; and the suggested change of guardianship may even be in anticipation of expected occurrences. So also with regard to other recommendations,—those, for example, which refer to such things as clothing, allowances, etc. When a patient is visited, an effort is made to discover defects in his management, and to suggest something which will increase his comfort, and better his condition; and even in the best cases, experience may show that some trifling change is desirable. The adequacy of the allowance is always carefully considered; but it is right to remark that the comfort of patients does not by any means stand in a direct relation to the amount of the relief which is given. In some districts the allowances are properly lower than in others, though between some of the Northern and the Southern Counties, the difference is perhaps too great. But even among patients in the same district the allowances do, and should, vary. When patients live with strangers, the parochial aid should generally, if not always, be greater than when patients live

with friends. The helplessness of a patient, again, and his need of nursing, may be a proper reason for increasing the allowance given by the parish. In not a few instances, all that is wanted by the friends of a patient is *assistance*. They do not need, and do not ask, what would represent the whole support of the patient, and it would scarcely be right to insist on their taking what they do not require. Some of the patients most favourably reported on are those whose friends are merely helped in this way. In judging of matters of this kind, the whole circumstances of each case must be considered ; and it seldom happens that there is any difficulty in obtaining all the information which is necessary for arriving at correct conclusions.

Lunatics who are Paupers, but who have not been intimated to the Board.

These are of two classes :—(1.) Those in reference to whom the propriety of intimation is clear ; and (2.) those in reference to whom it may be considered doubtful. Of the first, 33 were visited, and of the last, 31.

The part of the work which relates to these patients is regarded as very important, and as exercising a considerable influence on parochial dealings with the insane poor. In particular, it tends to secure the early treatment in asylums of curable cases, and to beget the habit of correctly considering the requirements of the insane in the first stages of their disease.

Of the 33 in whose cases the propriety of intimation was regarded as clear, the majority were at once intimated to the Board, and were then either removed to an asylum, or dispensation from removal was applied for in the usual way. Not a few, indeed, were removed to an asylum before the reports regarding them could reach the Board, and these were chiefly cases in which the desirability of treatment, in the hope of cure, was made manifest to the local authorities at the time of the visit.

With reference to the 31 in whose cases the propriety of intimation was considered doubtful, it is necessary to explain that they consisted either of patients whose lunacy admitted of dispute, or whose pauperism was indirect. In other words, they consisted of cases in which there was room for a difference of opinion as to the course to be taken regarding them under the provisions of the law. They were nearly all imbeciles, living with relatives, and in poor circumstances. Beyond doubt it would have been an advantage to them to have been brought under the jurisdiction of the Board.

Patients on Probation.

The provisions of the law which empower the Board to authorise the discharge of patients on probation are found, on the whole, to work satisfactorily. Since 1862 the whole number of probationary discharges has been 636, and of these 91 were replaced in Asylums before the expiry of the probationary period. Regarding the rest, the information which the Board possesses comes through the reports of the visiting Commissioners.

Such discharges are sometimes authorised in order to test the completeness of a patient's recovery, and his fitness to resume his place in society. Accordingly, we find in certain cases that certificates of sanity are granted at the termination of the period of trial, and such cases disappear from official lists and registers. There is, however, another class of probationary discharges, relating to patients who are considered incurable, and the point to be tried in these cases is, whether they are really inoffensive and easily managed, and whether they have ceased to require the machinery of an asylum for their proper cure and treatment. If they are not found to be manageable and harmless, they return to the asylum, but if it be otherwise, they are disposed of in some of the following ways when the probation terminates. If they are private patients, and live with relatives, they pass from the Board's jurisdiction ; or if they are private patients, and are kept for profit by strangers, the sanction of the Board is applied for, and they continue under inspection. If they are pauper patients, again, they may be either withdrawn from the roll of paupers, or parochial relief may continue to be given. The first may happen in the case of a patient whose friends only require public aid in order to meet the exceptional burden involved in the maintenance

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of a relative in an asylum. When parochial aid thus ceases, the lunatic becomes a private patient, and is withdrawn from, or remains under the Board's jurisdiction, according to whether his guardians are relatives or are strangers keeping him for profit. The continuance of parochial relief, however, retains the patient in every circumstance under the Board's immediate care. When it becomes evident that his comfort and safety can be provided for out of an asylum, then application is made to the Board to sanction his permanent residence in a private dwelling, either with relatives, or singly with strangers, or in a special licensed house. If, at any subsequent period, it is found that a mistake has been committed, and that the patient is not manageable, then his case is dealt with as a new case would be dealt with, and he is either removed to an asylum or placed in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, the sanction of the Board being required in the last case.

Patients under all these conditions have been visited and reported on during the past year.

Fourteen pauper lunatics were seen during the currency of the probationary period. Ten of these were living with relatives, and four with strangers. In none of the cases was there any reason to complain of illiberality in the arrangements made by the parochial authorities, whose views as to what it is proper and necessary to do for lunatics out of asylums have undergone a great change during the last ten years. The reports on these fourteen cases show that the Visiting Commissioner's opinion as to the probable issue was not always satisfactory. Still, on the whole, they show that it is a useful provision of the law which authorizes these discharges on probation. In five of the cases it was thought that the cure would be confirmed; in five the issue was doubtful—the alternative being a return to the asylum, or permanence as single patients. Two were regarded as likely to continue to do well as patients in private dwellings, and the remaining two were looked on as certain to be sent back to asylum care.

The selection of patients for this form of discharge must occasionally be found difficult. There is not yet, perhaps, a sufficient experience to indicate the class most likely to do well; and in practice the selection which is made does not always prove fortunate. The permanently *semi-insane* do not, as a rule, turn out well; they often give trouble, and disturb the peace of a household. Patients given to wander, require an amount of watching which cannot be given in a private dwelling. The very infirm and helpless, again, require too much service and attention, and those with filthy habits are certainly unsuitable. Patients whose whole mental powers are enfeebled, but who are not helpless or filthy, or entirely useless, appear generally to do best. But the class cannot be marked off by any sharp lines. The cases must be judged of individually by what is known of their condition of mind and body, their habits and peculiarities, their needs, their history, and the character of the guardianship to which they are to be transferred. In certain circumstances it may even be proper to discharge a patient in a dying state, and for no other purpose than that he may die at home. Such a step sometimes constitutes an act of great humanity, both to the patient and to his friends. Probationary discharges too may sometimes be useful in giving pauper patients the benefit of a somewhat lengthened *change*, when, for instance, the state of the bodily health makes a change desirable. In such cases it may not be intended to test either the completeness of cure, or the fitness for permanent residence out of an asylum. On the contrary, the return of the patients may actually be looked for as almost certain; and the discharge may be resorted to simply in order to confer on them an advantage not otherwise accessible to the poor. In such circumstances, the important points in the arrangement are the adequacy of the allowance, the competency of the guardianship, and the suitability of the residence. Of course there must also be a reasonable expectation that the patients will not prove dangerous to themselves or others. These remarks are made in consequence of having observed the manifest benefit derived by a pauper patient while residing at the sea-side during a probationary discharge, though eventually it was thought proper to send that patient back to the asylum.

In addition to the fourteen pauper lunatics who were seen during the currency of the probationary discharge, 4 private patients were also seen under similar circumstances. Two of these were found residing with relatives, and 2 were living with strangers, and were kept for profit. Three of the 4 were doing well, and only in 1 case did the issue appear doubtful.

During the past year 11 old probationary patients were also visited, that is, patients whose periods of trial had expired. Two of these were on the permanent roll of single pauper patients, and were comfortably provided for. Three others had been placed on that roll—being regarded at the end of the probationary period as still insane, though not requiring asylum treatment—but had eventually been removed from the roll on certificates of sanity. They were all doing well, and appeared to me to give no evidence of mental unsoundness. Another of the 11 was removed from the poor roll, and so became a private patient. He continues insane, but lives with his parents and works as a weaver. He has a comfortable home, and may never require to go back to an asylum. Another of the 11 patients was a young man who, almost immediately after his return from the asylum, began to work with his father and brothers below ground as a miner. He receives full wages, and has the look of a man in robust health, but he is of unsound mind. He is biddable and affectionate, is naturally industrious, dresses well, has a comfortable home, and enjoys life in his own way. The last of the eleven to which I shall refer is the case of a patient whom I saw soon after his removal on probation from the asylum, and whose discharge I then thought a very doubtful step. After coming home, however, he began to work, irregularly and to little profit at first, but afterwards with great steadiness. At length he fell into regular employment, and became as well off as working men generally are. When I last saw him, some years after his discharge, I found him so much improved in mind as to make it difficult to detect even a trace of his old malady. In the course of conversation he informed me that he had got a wife and expected a child soon. He told me that his disease had followed fever, but he said he was as sound in mind now as he ever was, though he sometimes feared there might be truth in the old proverb,—"ance wod, aye the waur."

These observations on probationary discharges are made with the intention of showing the Board the way in which they practically work, and the usefulness of the purpose they serve. I have confined myself to what has come under notice during the past year, but the experience of one year does not differ much from that of another, and the remarks made may therefore be regarded as of general application.

Private Patients.

Of patients not in receipt of parochial relief, 122 were visited during the past year. These are divided into two classes, viz.—

(1.) Those who are or should be, according to the provisions of the law, under the jurisdiction of the Board.

(2.) Those in whose circumstances there is nothing to bring them legally under the Board's jurisdiction.

Of the first of these two classes 33 were seen, and of these only 17 were registered, by which it is meant that in their cases the requirements of the law have been fully observed. Five of the 17 were kept under an order of the Sheriff, and 12 under the Board's order. All the 17 were patients kept for profit, and so were the 16 in whose cases the formalities of the law had been neglected. Nine of the 16 were under judicial factors on the ground of insanity, 3 were boarded by their friends with strangers, and 4 were boarded in a house with a special license.

The condition of the great majority of these private patients was reasonably satisfactory. Many of them have unquestionably a greater degree of happiness living in private families than they could have in an asylum. The guardians, as a rule, are respectable people, and the patients are seen by and known to the visitors and friends of the families in which they reside. If the patient's state does not admit of this, or if the guardian's occupations or family arrangements do not admit of it, then there should arise a doubt as to whether the patient should not be placed in an asylum or under other guardianship.

As already stated, the condition of the majority of the private patients thus provided for has been found satisfactory, but it has not been so with all, and the wisdom of bringing all patients who are kept for profit under the control of the Board is well evidenced by the reports on the cases of J. J. and A. M'K. In some of the 16 cases in which the provisions of the law had not been observed, the omission has already been rectified, and in the rest the proper steps will probably be soon taken. There is no reason, however, to suppose that these 16 cases are

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the only cases of this character in the counties now under notice. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that they are much more numerous ; and there is a strong probability that the worst cases are those unknown to or concealed from the Board.

With reference to the second of the two classes into which private single patients have been divided, I have to report that 80 of these were visited. The reasons for visiting these patients were very varied. Some were visited because it was believed that they were in great destitution ; others because applications for relief had been refused ; others because they had been removed from the poor-roll without manifest reason ; others at the instance of the Sheriff, because they were said to be dangerous ; others because of alleged seclusion, restraint, or cruel usage ; others at the instance of medical men where there was difficulty in the determination of lunacy ; and others at the desire of friends. Such are some of the reasons which led to the visitation of this class of the insane, among whom, during the past year, as during all past years, the instances of misery, neglect, and cruelty have been almost entirely found. Several important cases of this nature have been thus brought under the notice of the Board. As an illustration I need only refer to the case of Mrs. A., a demented woman possessed of a little property, and living with her daughter, by whom she was most cruelly used. The report sent to the Board on this case has already led to an inquiry by the fiscal authorities, and it is hoped will eventually lead to the punishment of the daughter as a criminal. It may serve further to illustrate the character of these 80 cases, when it is stated that in 13 of them removal to an asylum was regarded as the only proper way of providing for the patients.

Patients in Houses with Special Licenses.

The number of registered lunatics provided for in houses of this character, and visited during 1868, was 45. Of these, 12 were private and 33 pauper patients. In addition to these, 4 private patients were found boarded in a house recently licensed, the sanction of the Board at the time of the visit not having been obtained for the patients.

Nothing has come under observation during the past year to modify the opinions formerly expressed as to this mode of providing for some of the incurably insane. Nearly all the patients first sent to these houses continue still to be inmates of them. There have been no complaints, and no untoward occurrences to lead to the removal of any of the patients, and the experiment is one which has now lasted for about six years. In the parish of K——, the number of patients, instead of decreasing, is becoming larger, and there are at present 24 patients in private dwellings in that small parish, 20 of them having been there for a considerable number of years. Many of them go regularly to Church, and they are all familiarly known to the inhabitants, whose houses they frequently visit. They are chargeable to 8 parishes, and are under regular and careful medical supervision. When it is remembered that at first some of the patients were not thought to have been very judiciously selected, the result cannot but be regarded as satisfactory. Nearly all the patients who are thus provided for are patients who have been in establishments. Their number becomes somewhat larger from year to year, but no active efforts have been made, or should be made, to develop the system. Its growth should depend on its working, and on the demand which may arise for such a form of accommodation. In the meantime it may be safely said that it has already proved a convenience to the public, and a benefit to a certain number of friendless patients, who could not otherwise have enjoyed the great liberty accorded to them during the last six years.

Patients in the Ordinary Wards of Poorhouses.

All such patients are of course paupers. Forty of them were seen. Three of the 40 are on the registers of the Board, being in the Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse, pending the completion of those changes in the lunatic wards, which were so much needed as to lead to the withdrawal of the license. There are also other 2 of the 40 who have been duly intimated to the Board, and who have been left as single patients in the ordinary wards of the Paisley Poorhouse. They have been there for upwards of a quarter of a century, and regard the poorhouse as

their home. They are treated with much kindness and consideration, and being quite harmless, their removal, I think, would be an injury to them. The remaining 35 are divided over a considerable number of poorhouses. In no single house is the number large, nor has anything been seen to indicate a desire to use poorhouses in such a way as to deprive the insane poor of the benefits of asylum treatment, or to lessen their comforts for the sake of economy. On the contrary, I have always found inspectors of poor ready to provide otherwise for a patient, when the change was suggested for the purpose of increasing the patient's happiness or comfort. Governors of poorhouses again have no inducement to keep those patients in the house who give trouble and anxiety. So far as my observation goes, the patients in the ordinary wards of the small poorhouses are well treated, and have all possible indulgences. They are generally happy and contented, and appear to derive benefit from association with the sane. Some of them, indeed, are the most useful inmates of the house. In one case there are 2 women who have been for a very long period inmates of a poorhouse, and who act as cook and scullery maid, and are found thoroughly trustworthy. It would be almost a cruelty to remove these women. That, at least, is their own opinion ; and though insane, they are quite able to form an opinion on the subject. They enjoy the individuality and importance which their usefulness gives them in their present position, and they take an interest in the establishment, especially in those of its concerns which centre in the kitchen, where their home practically is, and where they have reigned supreme for twenty or thirty years.

So long as these small poorhouses continue to be visited, I do not see that any objection should be taken to the keeping of 2 or 3 lunatics in the ordinary wards in association with the sane inmates, even though the doing so is not strictly legal. Any abuse of such a privilege, which is an improbable occurrence, would at once be detected. The total number of lunatics so provided for in the whole country would always be small, yet it would still be some relief to asylums, and would serve a useful purpose.

The mental state of the majority of the 35 patients was such as might make the obtaining of certificates of lunacy difficult. In similar cases such a difficulty has been encountered.

Shetland.

I have to report that I visited and carefully examined every registered single patient in this county ; and in addition to this, that I visited and examined every other lunatic of whose existence I obtained any information. I also visited many of the dwellings of ordinary paupers, and of rate-payers belonging to the working class. I have further seen all the inspectors of poor, all the parochial medical officers, a considerable number of clergymen, many of the chairmen and members of parochial boards, all public functionaries who were liable to have dealings with the insane, and not a few of the proprietors of the land. The information regarding the whole state of lunacy in the group of islands, acquired from these sources, is embodied in the following general report. A special report on each patient visited was sent to the Board immediately after the inspection of the county.

The whole number of lunatics seen was 45. Of these, 27 were paupers, duly intimated, and under the Board's control. There is therefore an increase of 7 registered pauper lunatics since 1865. Two of the 27, however, have ceased to receive relief, and are to be removed from the roll.

Of the 18 who were not registered pauper lunatics, 9 were, nevertheless, receiving parochial aid, and should be intimated accordingly. Two of those were thought to require asylum treatment,* and 7 were recorded as suitable patients for private dwellings, being incurable, harmless, and easily managed.

In the cases of 3 of the patients already registered, removal to an asylum was recommended, and in the case of 1 a change of guardianship.

The 9 remaining patients were not paupers, but with one exception they were all on the confines of pauperism, and in other districts of Scotland many of them

* One of these was immediately sent to an asylum, and the other died before removal could be effected.

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would have been paupers. Three of these *private, but poor*, patients were regarded as proper objects for treatment in an asylum.

There were thus 8 of the 45 patients seen, that is of the whole number, whose removal to an asylum I regarded as desirable, and there are already in asylums 18 pauper lunatics chargeable to the county. The information *we possess* thus shows the proportion of the insane poor to the whole population to be as 1 to 500—a great burden on people who are, as a rule, so poor, that the burden must practically fall on a few. But great as this shows the proportion of the insane to the population to be, I have no doubt that the real proportion is greater, and nearer to 1 in 300 than 1 in 500.

Report by Dr. Mitchell.

There is one feature of the lunacy of this district which increases the difficulty of dealing with it economically. Among the imbeciles and idiots found in Shetland, a much larger proportion of cases is found troublesome and dangerous than among the same class of the insane in other parts of the country. At every visit this has been observed and commented on. No ready explanation of this fact occurs, and it is the reverse, I think, of what might have been anticipated. At first I thought it might possibly be due to neglect and rough treatment in early life, but it appeared to present itself most frequently in the cases in which there was no suspicion of any improper treatment. Whatever be its cause, it is certain that it leads to the removal to asylums of an unusual number of patients in a state of imbecility or idiocy.

From what is disclosed in the separate reports on individual cases, it will be apparent that I have not regarded the condition of many of the single patients as satisfactory.

On the occasion of this visit I have seen much stronger and deeper signs of poverty among the people than I ever saw before. This difference, which is far from trifling, is generally attributed to the complete failure, last year, both of the crop and the fishing. Whether it be due to this, which is a cause of a more or less temporary character, or be merely the culminating of obscure and complicated causes long in operation, I am not able to say; but whatever be its origin, the results cannot be witnessed without distress, and they have certainly told unfavourably on the condition of those of the poor who are under the care of the Board of Lunacy. As illustrating the amount of poverty now in Shetland, I may state that in the parish of Unst this year's poor-rate is no less than 7s. 1d. per pound of the gross rental. When the taxes, charges, and burdens on land are added to this, I am assured that less than one-third of the rental will be left to the proprietor. With rates so high, and in parishes whose whole rentals are so low as to vary from £1200 to £1800, it cannot be a matter of surprise that there should be great hesitation about the sending of one or two patients to an asylum, since that might mean an addition to the poor-rate of another shilling. All over Shetland the poor-rate has been rapidly and steadily increasing during the last twenty years—the increase in some parishes being, I am told, 700 or 800 per cent. In the parish of Lerwick it is said to have risen, since 1845, from £40 to £900.

The circumstances of the county are undoubtedly, in many respects, exceptional and peculiar, and there is good reason for believing that this exceptional position is becoming more and more apparent, and is making many things difficult or impossible there, which are attained with comparative ease in other districts. Already, indeed, the county is treated exceptionally in the matter of lunacy, since the assessing clauses of the Lunacy Acts do not extend to it (20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, s. cxiv). Whether it should be made still more exceptional, and be actually *aided in the support of its insane poor*, is a point not altogether undeserving of consideration. Something more or less of this nature, with reference to the insane, is done in France and Belgium. Looking at it solely in the interests of the lunatic poor, whose wellbeing it is my object and business to secure, a rate in aid would certainly be an advantage, and would make it possible to render the condition of this class such as it is desirable it should be, and such as it now is elsewhere. Viewed in other lights, however, it is easy to see grave objections to the giving of extraneous aid. I allude to it here, less because it is thought a feasible proposal, than because it indicates to the Board the nature and extent of the difficulties encountered in the efforts to provide satisfactorily for the insane

poor of the district. After my visit to the county, I wrote to the chairman of one of the parochial boards, urging the extension of relief to a melancholic who clearly needed care and treatment in an asylum. My request received prompt attention, but the chairman, a gentleman most charitably inclined, in writing to me said, "in our dealings with the poor we have always to consider our own impending ruin." In the face of statements like this, I found it difficult to recommend or urge what, under other circumstances, I should have had no hesitation in recommending.

The people of Shetland are intelligent and are possessed of a high mental and moral capacity. They are detached by their remote position from the general progress, and education among them cannot be easily obtained. Yet the results of this are much less apparent among them than among the similarly circumstanced people in the Western Islands. This difference, in favour of the Shetlanders, is doubtlessly due, in great part, to the advantage which arises from their speaking English. It can scarcely arise from a superiority depending on their Norse origin, for many of the Hebrideans show much more of the Norseman than of the Celt.

In spite of the remarkable fact that there are 142 women to every 100 men in Shetland, illegitimacy is lower there than in any other part of the empire. Many of the women are employed in carrying earth from the outfield or hillside to the infield or enclosure under cultivation. The hills are thus flayed, and the value of the pasture land lessened. The new soil, again, which is laid on the patches under cultivation, enables them to raise a crop every year, and the ground has no rest. There is thus an injury done both to the pasture and to the cultivated land, and after all it is clear that the produce must be obtained at an extraordinary cost, if we remember the amount of money which the women could get for their work in the south, and the quantity of meal they could buy with it. It therefore appears that it would be an advantage to Shetland if the emigration of its women were encouraged, and the proportion of the one sex to the other were rendered more normal and more healthy. As regards the men, the emigration is already considerable. Indeed the county may be regarded as a nursery for seamen. The strongest and best educated of its young men leave their homes early, and take service on vessels trading from our southern ports to foreign countries. Not a few of these acquire no settlement, and if pauperism overtakes them, through old age or disablement, they become burdens on their birth-parishes.

Allusion only is made here to the barter system which so largely prevails, and to which many take serious objection, believing it to be injurious alike to the interest of the proprietors and of the people. The working of the system, and its influence on the condition of the people was often seen while making inquiries as to the way in which patients were supported.

Fish is much used as an article of food, and the supply of it for home use is seldom deficient. Meal, however, has to be largely imported, as the oats grown in the county are not nearly sufficient for the wants of its population.

The dwellings are poor, but, on the whole, better than those in the Western Islands. When the fishing has been good, and meal can be obtained out of the proceeds, there is often a look of rough comfort about a Shetland house, and of contentment about those who occupy it.

These statements, illustrative of the character and social condition of the people, are given in the belief that they may be of use to the Board, when matters relating to Shetland patients are under consideration.

I have further to state that there is some hope now that a poorhouse will be erected in Lerwick. Such an institution, if properly managed, might, I think, be made to serve a useful purpose, and would tend to lessen the burden of lunacy. A few of the insane poor might be comfortably provided for in it—patients, for instance, not requiring asylum treatment, yet for whose care in private dwellings a satisfactory arrangement cannot be made.

From what has been said, it will be understood that I felt unable to recommend the removal to asylums of patients who were not curable, who could be safely left at home, and for whom something like reasonable comfort could be provided

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there. In order to make the leaving of such patients justifiable, and to secure for them as much attention and comfort as possible, I proposed that the Board should issue certain instructions. The carrying out of these would not involve expense, and they were suggested out of regard to the peculiar circumstances of the county. They were as follows :—

1. That a copy of the *Instructions to Inspectors of Poor* be again sent to each Inspector, and that attention be specially called to the parts relating to the intimation of lunatics, and to the regulations affecting those who are left in private dwellings.

2. That each inspector be informed that whatever the allowance to a patient may be, it must be exclusive of bed and body clothing, which must, in all cases, be liberally furnished by the parochial board in addition to the allowance.

3. That the new form of medical officer's visiting register be placed in the house of every patient.

4. That in every case an arrangement be made to have the patient visited at stated intervals by a medical man—the intervals to be fixed by the Board for each parish according to whether it has or has not a resident medical officer.

5. That the inspector of poor must himself visit each patient quarterly, and record his visit on the blank side of the leaf in the medical officer's visiting register, with particular notice of the state of the patient's bed and bedding, body clothing, and house accommodation—having reference to sufficiency, comfort, and cleanliness.

6. That each patient be visited once a year by the chairman of the parochial board, or by some member of the board appointed by the chairman, who should make inquiries as to the state of the patient's clothing, bed and bedding, and house accommodation ; as to the adequacy of the allowance ; as to the trustworthiness of the guardian ; and as to the regularity of the other prescribed visits ; and that he should record the results of his inquiries in the medical officer's register on the blank side of the leaf, as the Inspector of Poor is instructed to do.

7. That the medical officer be instructed by the parochial board to inquire particularly into the state of the patient's bed and bedding, body clothing, house accommodation, cleanliness, etc., and to record the changes and supplies which he may think requisite.

8. That all suggestions on the part of the medical officer as to supplies of clothing or bedding, or repairs of house, or change of residence or guardian, receive attention ; and that the medical officer be informed that this is the desire of the Board of Lunacy. No needed supplies, however, must be withheld from a patient, and nothing must be left undone which is required to secure his safety and comfort, because it has not been ordered by the medical officer.

9. That allowances to patients must not be reduced, or residences or guardians changed, without intimation to the Board, and application for their sanction.

10. That only on condition that these suggestions are attended to can the Board of Lunacy grant dispensation from removal to an asylum in the case of pauper lunatics in Shetland.

II.—REPORT BY DR. PATERSON

On Single Patients visited by him in 1868, in the Counties of Aberdeen, Argyle, Dumbarton, Forfar, Kincardine, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, and Stirling.

In presenting my general report upon the condition of single patients visited by me in 1868, I may state in the outset that the area of visitation, comprising the eight counties of Aberdeen, Argyle, Dumbarton, Forfar, Kincardine, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, and Stirling, contains a population of about 900,000, and covers a surface of upwards of 15,000 square miles, in even the most sparsely inhabited portions of which single patients are to be met with. The number of parishes included in it is about 325. These parishes have, according to the most recently published report of the Board of Supervision, 29,206 paupers chargeable to them, upwards of 1900 of whom are lunatics, and of these lunatics, the number placed in establishments relatively to those allowed to remain out of establishments as single patients bears the proportion of about 13 to 5. The number of single patients maintained out of private funds residing in the same district is not so easily ascertained, but, so far as known to the Board or the visiting Commissioners, such of their number as appeared to come under the statutory jurisdiction of the Board of Lunacy, or to demand an inquiry into their circumstances, have also been included in the year's visitation.

Altogether, the number of single patients visited and reported on by me during the year amounts to 620. Their social position, whether paupers or non-paupers, and the manner of their disposal, will be seen by referring to the following table:—

Numbers and Classification of Single Patients visited in 1868.

I. Pauper Lunatics—	
Single Patients,	543
Patients on Probation,	14
Patients in Ordinary Wards of Poorhouses,	6
Patients in Special Licensed Houses,	30
	593
II. Non-Pauper Lunatics—	
Residing as Single Patients, and maintained out of private funds,	27
Total cases visited,	620

Single Patients and Patients on Probation of the Pauper Class.

These, it will be observed, constitute the great bulk of single patients within the district at present under the cognisance and jurisdiction of the Board of Lunacy. The conditions on which dispensation from removal to an Asylum is granted, and the arrangements, peculiar in a great measure to the administration of the law of lunacy in Scotland, by which the Board is enabled to satisfy itself that these patients are suitably lodged and cared for, have been very fully detailed and illustrated by examples in the reports which it has been the duty of my colleague and myself to submit to the Board in former years. I do not think it necessary, therefore, to say more on this subject, than that I have seen no reason during the past year to depart from the opinion which I have been in the habit of expressing, that many cases of a chronic and harmless character, whether of natural or acquired insanity, are equally well, if not better,

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placed in family life than in establishments, provided sufficient powers of visitation and control are vested in the public department charged with the supervision of the insane, and that I continue to find the local authorities and inspectors of poor increasingly ready and desirous to carry out every suggestion and recommendation that appears calculated to benefit the insane poor within their bounds. With perhaps one exception, I have not felt called upon to report in an unfavourable sense of the general management of the pauper lunatics in any parish—while whatever may have been pointed out as requiring improvement in individual cases has been promptly attended to, and as far as practicable remedied.

Report by Dr. Paterson.

Additions and Removals from Roll since last Visitation.

The following Table exhibits the changes, by additions and removals from the roll, among patients of this class that were found to have occurred since the visitation of the previous year :—

TABLE I.—CHANGES FOUND TO HAVE OCCURRED AMONG SINGLE PAUPER LUNATICS SINCE PREVIOUS VISIT.

COUNTIES.	ADDED TO ROLL.			REMOVED FROM ROLL.				
	New Cases.	On Probation.	Total.	Recovered	Died.	Sent to Asylums. etc.	Removed by other Causes.	Total.
Aberdeen, . .	8	2	10	2	2	1	...	5
Argyle, . .	9	2	11	2	11	1	1	15
Dumbarton, . .	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	5
Forfar, . . .	8	2	10	1	3	2	2	8
Kincardine, . .	...	2	2	...	2	3	...	5
Perth, . . .	14	3	17	...	7	1	3	11
Ross and Cromarty,	3	2	5	1	2	2	3	8
Stirling, . .	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	3
	43	14	57	7	33	11	9	60

One somewhat noticeable feature in the above Table is the near approach to equality which it brings out between the number of additions to and removals from the roll, indicating a nearly stationary condition of single patients within the district in respect of numbers from 1867 to 1868. According to my experience, the tendency hitherto has set strongly in the direction of a decrease in the number of single patients from year to year—a tendency which may be accounted for by the erection of new district asylums ; the gradual elimination of unsuitable cases from the list of single patients ; vacancies from death or other causes not being yet filled up by the registration of such infants and young children of defective intellect as may have been born within the last few years, and the like. While by no means prepared to infer, on the evidence of the above figures, that the turning point has yet been reached, I see no reason to doubt that, as the influence of these causes diminishes with the lapse of time, and the completion of the various arrangements still in progress for the disposal of the insane poor, the proportions between the numbers of patients in establishments and single patients will gradually tend to assume a more steady relation than they have hitherto done. From the last printed returns, it would appear that during a period of 10 years the proportion in establishments has been gradually rising from 5 to 3 in 1858, to 8 to 3 in 1867. At what point it may ultimately stand when the influence of temporary disturbing causes is removed, it would be premature to inquire. The patients on probation visited during the year number 14. Against these we may set 11 single patients transferred to Asylums ; and when it is considered that probably not more than one-half of the probation

cases in any one year become permanently added to the roll of single patients, the remainder being accounted for by recovery or restoration to asylum treatment, it will be seen that the balance of interchange of cases between asylums and private dwellings continues to be in favour of the former. It is to be observed, moreover, that the removals to asylums in the above Table are exclusively those of persons already registered as single patients, but in whose cases circumstances have arisen to render private guardianship no longer suitable, the acute and recent cases being now generally sent direct to the asylum on application for parochial assistance being made. It is satisfactory to report that in no instance during the past year have I had occasion to call for removal to an asylum on account of wilful neglect or ill treatment; the chief grounds for interference having been either some change in the character of the disease, or the death of natural protectors, or the disqualification of guardians by increasing age and infirmity, whereby the lunatic could no longer receive, in the position of a single patient, such care and attention as was necessary. The last point to be noticed under this head is the rate of mortality during the past year among the pauper lunatics residing in the district. This contrasts very favourably with the death-rate of the preceding year—being at the rate of 5.6 per cent.—though it will be seen to have fallen very unequally, and according to no rule of distribution that can be satisfactorily explained unless it be the smallness of the numbers that form the basis of the calculation, in different counties. The following Table presents a comparative view of the percentage of deaths in each of the counties included in the district during the two years 1867 and 1868:—

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AMONG PAUPER LUNATICS IN EACH COUNTY IN 1867 AND 1868.

COUNTIES.	1867.			1868.		
	Average No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.	Average No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Aberdeen, . . .	112	4	3.5	116	2	1.7
Argyle, . . .	121	15	12.3	111	11	9.9
Dumbarton, . . .	19	3	15.7	16	4	25.3
Forfar, ...	63	5	7.9	60	3	5.0
Kincardine, . . .	24	...	...	24	2	8.3
Perth, ...	135	10	7.4	141	7	4.9
Ross and Cromarty, .	90	8	8.4	82	2	2.3
Stirling, ...	36	4	11.1	38	2	5.2
	600	49	9.6	582	33	5.6

Lunatics in Poorhouses.

Six registered pauper lunatics were visited in the ordinary wards of poorhouses. They have all been for a number of years inmates—and, in some instances, most useful and trustworthy inmates—of these establishments, and in the case of the majority, it is questionable whether any other mode of disposing of them could, under all the circumstances, prove equally satisfactory. Their numbers are not likely to increase, as it is no less contrary to the rules of the Board of Supervision than it is to the general practice of the Board of Lunacy to sanction the residence of acknowledged lunatics in the ordinary wards of poorhouses. It can scarcely be doubted, however, that there will always be found in these establishments a certain number of inmates of questionable sanity, and destitute of proper homes and protectors, who, in the words of the Statute, are, from weakness or facility of mind, unable or unfit to take charge of their own affairs, and who, in the absence of regular certificates of insanity, which medical men are often found reluctant or unable to sign in such cases, do not strictly come under the official control of the Board, and can only, therefore, be viewed in the light of ordinary paupers. But it appears to me question-

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able whether insane and fatuous persons should be associated in the same wards with the ordinary inmates of poorhouses, as is still frequently the case in English Unions. With us in Scotland, the Chartered or District Asylums, and, in the case of some of our large city parishes, Parochial Asylums, which differ only in being under the immediate government of Parochial Boards, afford the proper provision for such of the insane poor as are not considered fit to remain in private dwellings, that is to say, for considerably more than two-thirds of the whole number. There are also, according to the special requirements of particular districts, lunatic wards attached to some few of our poorhouses, into which such cases only are admitted as are considered harmless and incurable. These wards, with their inmates, are kept separate from the other parts of the house, under special regulations and attendants, and are regularly visited and inspected by the Commissioners in Lunacy. Such wards are found to be useful in two ways—by relieving over-crowded asylums of their superfluous and chronic cases, and so enabling them to meet the growing demand for accommodation of such as are acute and urgent; and by providing for the reception of certain of the single patients in their vicinity, who, while not capable of benefiting by the various appliances afforded by regular asylum treatment, yet require greater restrictions on their personal liberty than can be obtained in a private dwelling. Of 19 poorhouses in the district, there were, in the beginning of the year, 7 with lunatic wards attached to them, and, since then, additional wards of the same kind have been opened in connexion with newly erected poorhouses in two of the counties included in my visitation, and have received their patients from both these sources. The want of readily accessible asylum accommodation continued, up to the close of the year, to be much felt in some portions of the district. The long delay, for example, that has occurred in the completion of the asylum at Larbert was found to be a source of frequent difficulty and inconvenience in the counties for which it was destined to be the district asylum, as rendering it, in several instances, necessary to retain in private dwellings patients whose removal to establishments was extremely desirable. This, however, will not any longer be the case, as the asylum at Larbert was opened for the admission of patients in the beginning of this year.

Patients in Special Licensed Houses.

The following Table represents the number and distribution of special licensed houses in the district, with the number and social position of patients in each:—

TABLE III.—NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LUNATICS IN SPECIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	PAUPERS.				NON-PAUPERS.			
	No. of Houses.	No. of Patients.			No. of Houses.	No. of Patients.		
		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Aberdeen,	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Argyle,	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forfar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine,	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Perth,	6	4	8	12	1	...	...	...
Ross and Cromarty,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling,	8	2	13	15	...	...	...	...
	16	6	24	30	2	...	...	...

No lunatic can legally be kept by private parties out of his own family without an order from the Sheriff or the sanction of the Board of Lunacy; and no

person can receive more than one lunatic into his house without a license. When the number of lunatics to be kept does not exceed 4, the Board is empowered to grant a *special* license free of charge, subject to such rules and regulations as the Board may appoint. This is often found to be of great convenience, especially in the case of pauper lunatics, and, under careful regulations, seems likely to prove a means of relieving the pressure caused by the ever-increasing demands for asylum accommodation for that class of patients. The number of special licensed houses in the district has increased during the past year from 15 to 18, and of patients from 22 to 30, and this notwithstanding that several licenses previously granted were cancelled, some on account of the parties holding them having removed from the district and surrendered their license, others from having had no patients in their houses for a period of two years or more and having no present prospect of any, and two from not giving entire satisfaction, and the patients being in consequence withdrawn and transferred to other houses. This may not be regarded as a rapid rate of increase; but when we consider that they are all pauper lunatics, the majority being contributed by a single city parish; and when we further take into account the care which it is desirable should be exercised in selecting suitable patients for these houses, and the difficulty often experienced in finding persons in a corresponding position of life at the same time competent and willing to undertake a charge of this nature, it may be doubted whether a more rapid extension of the system would have afforded equally satisfactory results. It is in relieving the overflow of asylums and of populous parishes that this mode of disposing of a portion of the insane poor has hitherto found its most appropriate channel. They are not usually curable cases, but they are cases in which the benefits of removal from crowded lunatic wards, or the impure air and confined lanes and closes inhabited by the poor of large cities, to retired and healthy situations in the country are often very appreciable. In this district, although there are two houses licensed for patients of a superior class, all the patients at present in special licensed houses are paupers. Of the mode of disposal of single patients maintained out of private funds known to me as residing in the district, I shall proceed, therefore, to speak under the succeeding head.

Single Patients maintained out of Private Funds.

I have attempted in the following Table to represent the numbers, mode of disposal, and authority for detention, of patients of this class visited during the year :—

TABLE IV.—NON-PAUPER LUNATICS VISITED, WITH THEIR MODE OF DISPOSAL AND AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH THEY ARE DETAINED.

COUNTY.	Mode of Disposal.			Authority for Detention.			
	Resident with, and maintained by, their own Families.	Boarded with Strangers or for Profit.	Total Number of Cases.	Under Sheriff's Order.	Under sanction of Board of Lunacy.	Asylum Patients on Probation.	No Authority.
Aberdeen, . . .	3	2	5	...	2	...	3
Argyle, . . .	...	2	2	1	...	...	1
Dumbarton, . . .	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
Forfar, ...	1	5	6	1	...	...	5
Kincardine, . . .	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
Perth, ...	1	6	7	...	...	...	7
Ross and Cromarty, .	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Stirling, . . .	...	2	2	...	...	1	1
	5	22	27	3	5	1	18*

It will be seen from the above Table that 27 lunatics were visited who are supported out of private funds, and that of these 5 are living with and maintained by their own families, and 22 reside with strangers or are kept for profit. It is

* Five of these, it will be observed, are with their own families.

Appendix H.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Paterson.

not always easy to draw the line where being kept for gain or profit is to be understood to begin; but I presume it must be held to be whenever a lunatic possessing private means of his own pays out of those private means, by himself or his curators, for his lodging and maintenance, even although under the care of members of his own family. The distinction is important, as every person keeping a lunatic for gain, without the order of the sheriff or the sanction of the Board of Lunacy, renders himself liable to a penalty of £20; and all cases so kept are subject to inspection and visitation. Applying this principle to the above cases, it would seem that no less than 22 must be considered as kept for gain, of whom 13 were found to be under no sufficient sanction or authority. And this, it may safely be assumed is very far from representing the whole state of the case, as there is reason to believe that many private lunatics are kept throughout the country in contravention of the law under a variety of pretexts, of whom the Board of Lunacy has no cognisance. To take away all excuse on the ground of ignorance of the law in such cases, the Board last year caused advertisements to be inserted in the public papers explaining its requirements, and the penalties consequent upon its violation, and inviting private persons having the care of single patients to apply for the necessary sanction, which, it was intimated, was to be obtained free of cost. These advertisements have not hitherto been responded to to the extent that might have been expected; and it will probably become the duty of the Board to consider what further measures should be taken to obtain a more general compliance with the provisions of the Statute, and place this important and, as is believed, far from inconsiderable class of lunatics under its protection and inspection. It is to be observed that the appointment of Curators by the Court of Session, through the returns furnished by whom we have the means of arriving at the knowledge of a certain number of these cases, has principally, if not altogether, to do with the property of the lunatic; and although, as being founded on medical certificates, the evidence of insanity afforded by such appointment may be assumed to be sufficient, something more is required, if the lunatic is to be kept for gain, to render his detention conformable to the provisions of the Statute. In that case, even where one patient only is kept, the sheriff's warrant or the sanction of the Board is likewise requisite; and where more than one lunatic is kept, the house requires to be licensed in addition, either as a private asylum or under the clause restricting the number of patients to four. But in many instances of lunatics maintained out of private funds, there is not even the amount of protection and public sanction that a judicial factorship may be supposed to afford. Nor must it be supposed that because a patient is not upon the roll of paupers he therefore belongs to a class with regard to which official inquiry and supervision are less needed. Not only are there numerous patients in a humble position and straitened circumstances, who yet are not in receipt of parochial relief, but it is possible to meet with instances of unkind, improper, or criminal treatment of the insane in every station. Hence the necessity for lunatics in private houses of whatever class being regularly licensed and visited. And if anything required to be added to enforce this necessity, it would be the fact that, where cases of neglect or maltreatment do arise to call for the interference of the Board, it is not usually among paupers but among lunatics not in receipt of parochial relief that they are found to occur. With regard to the cases in the above Table, which were found to have no sufficient sanction or authority, I need scarcely add that communications have been opened with the parties having the care of them, and that the Board will make it their business to see that their legal position is rendered unexceptionable.

APPENDIX I.

Appendix I.

Minute of Agreement between the District Lunacy Boards of Argyll and Bute.

MINUTE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DISTRICT LUNACY BOARDS OF ARGYLL AND BUTE.

MINUTE OF AGREEMENT between John Ramsay, Esq. of Kildalton, M.P; Colonel Duncan Campbell of Southhall; James Charteris Campbell, Esq. of Ardpatrick; Captain Farquhard Campbell of Aros; Thomas William Murray Allan, Esq. of Glenfeochan; Angus Fletcher, Esq. of Dunans; Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Auchindarroch; Colin George Campbell, Esq. of Stonefield; John Beith, Junior, Esq., Campbeltown; John Lorne Stewart, Esq. of Coll; Captain Hector MacNeal of Ugadale, and John Gordon Macmillan, Esq. of Ballinakill, the present members of the Argyll District Lunacy Board, under the Act twentieth and twenty-first Victoria, chapter seventy-one, entituled, "An Act for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics, and for the Provision, Maintenance, and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland (25th August 1857)" on the first part; and Robert Orr, Esq., Sheriff-substitute of the County of Bute; Daniel Macbeith, Esq., Writer, Provost of Rothesay; Peter Brown, Esq. of Culivin, Rothesay; M. J. Rowden Fullarton of Kilmichael, Convener of the County of Bute; James Paterson, Esq., Lamlash, Factor for the Duke of Hamilton; Henry Stuart, Esq., Montfard, Factor for the Marquis of Bute, and John Muir, Esq., Foley House, Rothesay; the present Members of the Buteshire District Lunacy Board under the said Act, on the second part.

The parties, considering that the Argyll District Lunacy Board have erected a District Asylum at Lochgilphead, and are about to make a large addition thereto, making up the number of beds to 275 in all, that is to say, 250 for patients and 25 for attendants, and that it has been agreed between them and the Buteshire District Lunacy Board that the latter Board shall become proprietor to the extent of 55 beds (that is, taking 50 for patients and 5 for attendants), or one *pro indiviso* fifth part or share of the said lunatic asylum, and all the parts and pertinents thereof, on the conditions and agreements following: THEREFORE, the parties hereto of the first and second part have agreed, and do hereby agree, with and to each other, as follows, that is to say:—

First, The Buteshire District Board of Lunacy agrees to pay to the treasurer or clerk for the time of the Argyll District Board of Lunacy one-fifth share of the whole sum required for building and fitting up (including cost of plans, architect's fee, etc.) and furnishing the contemplated addition to the asylum at Lochgilphead, and any expenses incidental thereto, whatever such sum may amount to, and that as the work goes on, that is to say, the sum required to meet all payments to builders and others, shall be provided by the Argyll District Lunacy Board in the proportion of four-fifths, and by the Buteshire District Lunacy Board in the proportion of one-fifth, and a certificate under the hand of the clerk to the Argyll District Lunacy Board shall be conclusive evidence of the amount required for the time and of the sum payable by the Buteshire District Lunacy Board, and of the time when it is is due by the said Board. In the event of the Buteshire District Lunacy Board failing to make immediate payment of the sum due, interest shall run thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum till paid.

Second, The Buteshire District Lunacy Board shall make payment at the term of Martinmas next 1868, or as soon thereafter as they are permitted to send

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their lunatics to the asylum, to the treasurer or clerk for the time of the Argyll District Lunacy Board, of the sum of £4200, being one-fifth of the cost of providing building, fitting up, and furnishing the present asylum at Lochgilphead, as to which sum both parties are agreed, and interest at the rate of five per cent. on the said sum of £4200 from the said term or time shall run until payment.

Third, The Buteshire District Lunacy Board shall, from and after the said term of Martinmas 1868, make periodical payment to the treasurer or clerk for the time of the Argyll District Lunacy Board of one-fifth of the whole annual cost of maintaining the establishment at Lochgilphead, in so far as such cost is not defrayed by the sums chargeable on and paid by parishes which have lunatics in the asylum, and that at the same time as the other four-fifths are due and payable by the parties liable for the same in the Argyll District, and a certificate under the hand of said treasurer or clerk shall be conclusive evidence of the amount due by the Buteshire District Lunacy Board, and of the time when the same is due, and interest at the rate foresaid shall run on the sum due from the time when it falls due to the date of payment.

Fourth, In case it shall ever be determined by the Board, mentioned in Article Seventh hereof, that it is necessary from any cause whatever to repair, alter, enlarge, or rebuild the said asylum at Lochgilphead, or any of the offices or other erections or works connected therewith, or to improve the grounds, or to acquire more ground, or to take a farm for furnishing exercise and employment to the patients, the expense of doing so, and all costs and expenses incidental thereto, shall be borne by the parties hereto in the proportion of four-fifths by the Argyll District Lunacy Board, and one-fifth by the Buteshire District Lunacy Board. But in the event of additional asylum accommodation being at any subsequent time found necessary for one of the said districts only, and not for the other, then the expense of so enlarging the asylum, and all costs and expenses incidental thereto, as well as the additional annual cost of maintenance thereby rendered necessary, shall be borne exclusively by the party hereto for whose district such additional accommodation shall be required. And in order to provide for such changes as may in course of time take place in the relative position of the said two districts, it shall be in the power of either party, at or after the expiry of every period of ten years from Martinmas 1868, to apply for a new apportionment between the parties hereto of the Asylum accommodation, and annual cost of maintenance, according to the comparative requirements of each district. But such apportionment shall not disturb or affect the basis of arrangement settled in this Agreement, by which, in consideration of the second party hereto obtaining accommodation in the asylum to the extent of one *pro indiviso* fifth, they shall pay the sum of £4200 as their proportion of the cost of providing, erecting, and fitting up the asylum, and one-fifth of the future annual cost of maintaining the same, but shall only apply in the event of additional accommodation to what is already provided in the Asylum being required for either or both of the parties hereto, leaving the apportionment of the cost of providing the accommodation of 275 beds, and the annual cost of maintenance applicable to the same, untouched and unaffected by this provision, but with power to the parties hereto, if circumstances should admit of it, and they should deem it for their mutual advantage to sell, the one party to the other party, any number of beds which such party may find they do not permanently require, and which the other party may be willing to purchase, and that on the terms contained in Article Eighth hereof; and in case of any difference arising in regard to the apportionment, the same shall be determined by arbitration, as provided for in Article Ninth hereof.

Fifth, On the Buteshire District Lunacy Board making payment of the sums due by them under Articles One and Two hereof, and on condition of their making payment in future of all the sums stipulated in this Minute of Agreement to be paid by them, they shall be deemed and become proprietors, from and after the said term of Martinmas 1868, of one-fifth *pro indiviso* part or share of the said asylum at Lochgilphead, and the ground in which the same is built, and of all the parts, pertinents, and privileges thereunto belonging, and of any buildings or erections that may be hereafter made on the said ground, and shall have an interest to the foresaid extent in the feu-charter granted by Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Auchindarroch, in favour of the Argyll District Lunacy Board dated , a copy of which has been delivered to them.

and they shall be liable, along with the Argyll District Lunacy Board, who continue proprietors of the remaining four-fifths, in the whole burdens, obligations, and prestations expressed in the said feu-charter. But they shall not be entitled to send any lunatics to the said asylum until the additional buildings now to be erected as aforesaid shall be ready for their reception.

Sixth, In respect of the foregoing payments, stipulated to be made by Articles First and Second hereof, the Buteshire District Lunacy Board shall not be liable for any part of the debt due by the Argyll District Lunacy Board in connexion with the asylum, but such debt shall remain chargeable on the district assessments to be raised and paid within the Argyll district as at present.

Seventh, The affairs of the asylum shall, from and after the said term of Martinmas next, be managed by a board composed of the Argyll District Lunacy Board, and three members of the Buteshire District Lunacy Board, selected annually by that Board, but the Board of Management so constituted shall have no powers in connexion with matters in which the Argyll District Lunacy Board alone, or the Buteshire District Lunacy Board alone, is interested, but such matters shall be managed by such board alone respectively.

Eighth, All lunatics sent from the Buteshire district to the asylum shall be paid for by the Parochial Boards, or others sending them, to the treasurer for the time of the Argyll District Lunacy Board, at the rates charged by the Board for the time in the same manner as lunatics sent from the Argyll District are charged and paid for ; and the Buteshire District Lunacy Board shall at all times, so long as all the obligations hereby incumbent on them are duly implemented, have right to 55 beds in the asylum for the lunatics of their district and attendants ; and it is hereby provided and declared that, in the event of either party hereto finding that they do not require the full number of beds to which they are entitled, and that a lesser number is sufficient for the wants of the district, and if the other party be willing to purchase the whole or any smaller number of beds not so required, then the one party may sell, and the other party may purchase, if the sanction of the General Board of Lunacy be obtained, the whole or such smaller number of the beds not so required, with the corresponding *pro indiviso* part or share of the said asylum, and the ground on which the same is built, and all the parts, privileges, and pertinents thereto appertaining, and with an interest in the feu-charter foresaid corresponding to the proportion which the number of beds so purchased by them bears to the whole number of beds in the asylum ; and the party purchasing shall pay to the party selling for the beds, and part or share in the asylum so purchased, a price bearing that proportion of the whole cost of providing, building, fitting up, and furnishing (but not repairing) the asylum up to the date of their said purchase, which the number of beds so purchased bears to the whole number of beds in the asylum ; and the said party purchasing shall likewise defray, after the date of such purchase, and in respect thereof, a like proportion of the whole annual cost of maintaining the establishment, in so far as the same is not defrayed by the sums chargeable in and paid by parochial boards which have lunatics in the asylum.

Ninth, In the event of any difference or dispute arising regarding the meaning of this Agreement, or the rights and obligations of the parties under the same, or in relation to the premises, in any manner of way, all such disputes and differences shall be submitted and referred to the amicable decision of the Board of Lunacy for Scotland ; whom failing, by non-acceptance or otherwise, to James Moncreiff, Esq., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates ; whom failing, to the Dean of said Faculty for the time, whose decision shall be binding on both parties hereto.

Tenth, The expense of this agreement, and all costs incidental thereto, shall be borne by the two parties hereto in equal shares.

Lastly, Both parties hereto consent to registration for preservation and execution.—In witness whereof, these presents, written upon this and the five preceding pages of stamped paper by James Will, clerk to Messieurs Maclachlan, Ivory, and Rodger, W.S. Edinburgh, are subscribed, in duplicate, by the parties as follows, *viz.* : by the said Duncan Campbell, James Charteris Campbell, Farquhard Campbell, Angus Fletcher, Alexander Campbell, John Beith, John Lorne Stewart, Hector MacNeal, and John Gordon Macmillan, being a majority and quorum of the present Members of the Argyll District Lunacy Board, in meeting assembled at Inverary, on the 5th day of May 1868, before

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these witnesses, Alexander Struthers Finlay of Castle Toward, and Lorn Augustus Campbell, of the Madras Civil Service, presently residing at Inverawe, Argyll; and by the said Robert Orr, Henry Stuart, Daniel Macbeith, and James Paterson, being a majority and quorum of the Buteshire District Lunacy Board, as follows, *viz.:* by the said Robert Orr, Henry Stuart, and Daniel Macbeith, at Rothesay, upon the 18th day of the month and year last mentioned, before these witnesses, John Wilson; John Clerk, Rothesay; and William Auld Wilson, his apprentice; and by the said James Paterson at Lamlash, upon the 27th day of the month and year last mentioned, before these witnesses, John Bannatine, clerk, residing at Lamlash, and George Smith, labourer, residing at Arranton, near Lamlash; declaring that there were five words in the 18th line, and one word in the 17th line, both of page first, counting from the bottom, delete before subscription. (Signed) D. Campbell, J. C. Campbell, F. Campbell, Angus Fletcher, Alexander Campbell, John Beith, junior, John L. Stewart, H. MacNeal, J. G. Macmillan, Henry Stuart, Robt. Orr, Daniel Macbeith, James Paterson. (Signed) Lorn A. Campbell, *witness;* Alex. S. Finlay, *witness;* John Wilson, *witness;* Wm. Auld Wilson, *witness;* John Ballantine, *witness;* George Smith, *witness.*